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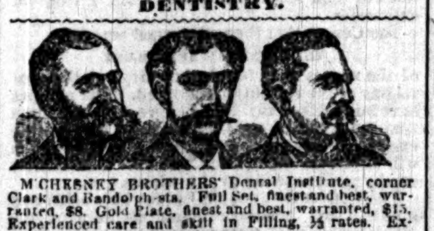

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The Bill to Encourage Election Frauds Passed in the House.

Republicans, in Order to Test the Sincerity of the Bulldozers,

Offer a Substitute Covering Every Reasonable Demand,

But the Bourbons Reject the Proposition by a Strict Party Vote.

Kellogg's Case Taken Up for Discussion in the Senate.

A Disposition Manifested to Ignore All Parliamentary Precedents.

And to Open a Question Already Judicially Decided.

Sunset Cox Comes Forward with His Annual Cuban Resolution.

FREE FRAUD.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC VENTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—The Democrats carried their point in the House to-day, and passed the Ladd, or caucus, bill without amendment. This was not done, however, until so much concession was made to the Republicans as permitted them to have their substitute bill offered and voted upon. The substitute was drafted with great care by Senator Edmunds and Representatives Robeson and Frye. It was a bill upon which all the Republicans could stand, and ought to have received the support of fair-minded Democrats. But the caucus decree had been entered, and the Ladd bill was to be passed. The Republicans were not disposed to filibuster against the passage of the bill, except to the extent that might be necessary to have their own substitute offered, and the Democrats, conscious of the fact that they were

SHORT OF A QUORUM

of their own number necessary to push the bill, and needed about twenty votes, made a virtue of necessity, and permitted the Republican proposition to come in for a vote. There was a misunderstanding among the Republican managers after that, as Conger, of Michigan, wished to have another amendment offered, which the Democrats refused to grant, and, after fruitless filibustering for a couple of hours, the Republicans withdrew any further attempts to amend the bill. The amendment which Conger wished to offer was to strike out all after the enacting clause of the Ladd bill, and to insert a provision that Secs. 2,002 and 5,528 of the Revised Statutes be repealed. This amendment was the same as that offered to the Army bill, and proposed an absolute repeal of the sections which the Democrats desire only to amend.

The business of the House now until this bill shall have been returned from the President, vetoed or approved, will consist of regular legislation. The Silver bill now pending will doubtless occupy some days, and there is no expectation that any appropriation bills will be touched for two weeks.

During the filibustering motions that were made, the benefit of the new rule—passed through the instrumentality of Mr. Williams, of Wisconsin—was apparent. Very much less time was consumed in calling the roll.

OBSERVATIONS.

THE REPUBLICAN ANTIDOTE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC POISON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—Although the Republicans could easily have forced the debate in the House on the Democratic caucus bill, they contented themselves with a vote upon the substitute prepared by their own Caucus Committee, Edmunds, Frye, and Robeson. This substitute for which the Republicans voted solidly is believed by them to contain a declaration of principles against the improper use of troops at the polls which will enable them to meet the charges which the Democracy may make in the campaign that the party, by voting against the apparently simple bill of the Democratic caucus, has committed itself to the support of military interference with elections. It is believed that the Republican preamble will stand with the party throughout the country, and with all in any party who believe in properly protecting elections. The Republicans claim that, by a vote upon their bill, they have committed the Democrats squarely to forbidding the employment of any part of the army and navy, even though it should become necessary to use it to carry out the provisions of the Constitution, or to overcome the forcible obstruction to the execution of the laws made in pursuance of these constitutional provisions.

THERE IS CONSIDERABLE DIFFERENCE OF OPINION

in regard to the measure. It received extended discussion by the Democrats and Republicans in the House Committee on the Judiciary, as well as by the same Committee of the Senate. Some of the ablest Republican lawyers regard it as restricting the powers of the General Government, and seriously crippling it in the execution of various laws touching elections, which the President, under his oath of office, is sworn to see faithfully executed. On the other hand, some of the best Republican constitutional lawyers look upon it as nothing more than the re-enactment of the restrictive laws which are already upon the statute-books, but even those who accept this view are united cordially with the former class in opposition to the measure upon several grounds: First, all regard it as but part of the pending political legislation, the object of which is to break down the guards about National elections, and

RENDER THE GOVERNMENT POWERLESS

in supervising and protecting them; second, all regard the attempt to force such important legislation through under the gag of the previous question as justifying united opposition from the Republicans; and, third, they do not feel called upon under any circumstances to unite as a party in legislation which, although it may seem fair upon its face, has been devised by the opposite political party solely for the purpose of adding to its strength in coming political campaigns.

As to the Democrats, there is considerable more difference of opinion in regard to the existing bill than prevails among the Republicans. While there is a general disposition among the Democrats to claim that the bill which has been framed is not a surrender in any sense, the extreme men are very bitter in regard to it,

AND FEEL HUMILIATED

by the position which the more moderate men of the party have forced them into. While the House Committee accepted the caucus bill exactly as sent to them, the Senate discovered that they had omitted to save to the President and General Government the right of protecting a State against an invasion. They supplied this omission and reported the bill thus amended to the Senate. This will necessitate the amendment of the House bill after it reaches the Senate, and consequently it must come back to the House for concurrence.

In the same way the Legislative Appropriation bill, which the Senate caucus had in the first instance determined should be passed by the Senate as received from the House, has finally been reported

IN AN AMENDED FORM

to the Senate, and this also must go back to the House. It is a noteworthy fact that, while the Senate Democratic caucus decided that the House bill, with all its restrictions upon the power of the General Government, should be accepted as received from the House, the Committee thought it proper to overrule the action of the caucus as soon as it was ascertained that the House bill interfered with prerogatives of the Senate,—a small thing, the personal matter of fixing the salaries of its own employes.

KELLOGG.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC STROKE OF POLICY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—The Senate was in a parliamentary entanglement on a question of order this afternoon, but finally took up the request of the Committee on Privileges and Elections that it may be authorized to take testimony showing that Senator Kellogg obtained his seat by bribery. Senators Angus Cameron, Hoar, Conkling, and Carpenter successively demonstrated that the Senate had already settled the Kellogg case on its merits, by declaring that he was entitled to the seat, and that it was *res adjudicata*. The remarks of Mr. Conkling were especially eloquent and able, and Judge Thurman was not very successful in his attempt to reply. While Mr. Carpenter was speaking, Ben Hill interrupted him, and soon raised a district issue with Angus Cameron, making it rather lively for a while. Mr. Saulsbury wanted to have an hour to-morrow afternoon fixed for the vote on the resolution, but

WAS NOT SUCCESSFUL,

although a vote will be reached to-morrow, that the House Army Interference bill may be taken up. Kellogg's friends had assurances that six Democratic Senators would vote against the reopening of his case; but Senator Garland is to offer an amendment to the resolution declaring that this investigation shall not be regarded as a precedent, which is to secure for it every Democratic vote. This leaves Kellogg little ground for hope. Senator Cameron, of Wisconsin, claimed that the case was definitely settled, and was *res adjudicata*. Conkling insisted that the only ground on which the case could be reopened was the discovery of new testimony, but Spofford did not claim to have any new testimony to offer.

Saulsbury intimated that the Democrats wanted to go on

A STILL HUNT FOR NEW TESTIMONY,

and that that was the intention of the investigation.

Senator Conkling declared that the only purpose of the majority was to clutch Kellogg's seat, because it might be needed to make up a Democratic majority after a while, and that at no very distant day the majority of one thus gained might be extremely necessary. It was this motive, Conkling charged, which lay at the bottom of the entire case, and any attempt to throw dust into the eyes of the public would be worse than futile. It was a dishonest motive, and would involve dire consequences for its sponsors in the future. The seat of Kellogg, he said, is required for partisan purposes, and that is all there is about it.

Senator Matt Carpenter spoke against the Democratic resolution. He thought the Democrats could not really be serious in pressing this resolution to a vote. He thought it a monstrous proposition, and nothing less than revolutionary, and, while he was not frightened at the scheme of the Democrats with regard to the Army bill, he was disturbed at such a proceeding as was proposed by the Kellogg resolution.

THE DEBATE.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—In the Senate, this morning, the resolution authorizing the taking of testimony in relation to the claim of Mr. Spofford to the seat of Senator Kellogg was considered.

Mr. Hoar offered a substitute, declaring that the Senate had already settled the case on its merits, by declaring that Kellogg was entitled to the seat.

Mr. Cameron (Wis.) argued that the question was decided in October, 1877, in favor of Kellogg and against Spofford, and the Senate at that time declared proceedings to be final and conclusive.

The Chairman of the Committee (Saulsbury) had never known of a court taking testimony in order to ascertain whether a case was finally adjudicated.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Saulsbury hoped consideration of the resolution would be continued.

Mr. Houston said this being a privileged question, it took its own course, and was proceeding to read from a former decision of the Vice-President (as applicable to the question before the Senate) when he was

INTERRUPTED BY MR. CONKLING,

who demanded the reading of the fortieth rule, and added, "We had better preserve some show of system."

Mr. Houston—I am obliged to the Senator for wishing to "preserve some show of system."

The Chair (Withers temporarily presiding) ruled that Conkling's point was not well taken.

Mr. Carpenter appealed from the decision. The debate continued for some time, and was more than ordinarily animated.

Mr. Hill moved that the appeal be laid on the table.

Mr. Cockrill rose to a point of order.

Mr. Conkling—Let's all rise. Is it in order to inquire how many Senators are recognized, and how many are entitled to the floor?

The Chair—Only the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. Conkling—I thought the time was to be divided around.

Mr. Edmunds—May I ask, with great respect a parliamentary question, What the point is?

The motion of Mr. Hill to lay Mr. Carpenter's appeal on the table was agreed to,—yeas, 24; nays, 23.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.)—Now I hope the discussion will be resumed.

Mr. Conkling—I inquire

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE POINT OF ORDER?

The Chair—The Senate has sustained the ruling of the presiding officer.

Mr. Cameron then resumed his argument, citing various contested cases to show that the Kellogg case had been decided on similar principles.

Mr. Conkling said nothing could be more inadmissable than the pleas of Spofford to overthrow a prior adjudication.

Mr. Saulsbury remarked that he did intend to express an opinion as to whether the present question was finally adjudicated or not, but all the Committee desired was authority to investigate the entire question, so that by having the testimony before the Senate it would be enabled to act intelligently.

Mr. Carpenter, regarding this as an important question, and as several Senators who desired to be heard were absent, moved that the Senate adjourn.

The question was decided in the negative by a party vote,—yeas, 21; nays, 31.

Mr. Hoar said that no Senator on the Democratic side had stated the grounds on which they sustained the pending resolution. The principle to which they sought to commit the Senate was, that whenever a party chanced to make a majority in the Senate it was competent to review and reverse a former judgment of the body and unseat a Senator. The doctrine would and should surprise and alarm the American people.

Mr. Hill inquired whether the Senator means to say that any one on the Democratic side had ever admitted that the question had received a full consideration. The Democrats

MADE NO SUCH ADMISSION.

Mr. Hoar said it was easy to state a pretext for anything, and then proceeded to show that Kellogg's title to his seat was stronger than that of any other Senator.

Mr. Saulsbury understood the Senator to say that a majority here was acting from partisan motives. He did not say that the Senator from Massachusetts was governed by partisan motives, but he had long since learned that those who impute wrong motives were likely to be governed by them.

Mr. Hoar disclaimed having made such imputation against the majority of the Senate, but repeated that the principle which the pending resolution established was that the seat of every Senator, no matter how solemn and formal might be the judgment of the Senate upon it, should be held hereafter at the will of the party majority.

Mr. Garland said he intended to offer an amendment to the resolution declaring that it was not to be construed as determining the question of the adjudication of the seat.

Mr. Conkling said that when the Senator from Arkansas (Garland) came to offer an amendment he reminded him of a man suing another by summons and complaint, and if he could not recover on a money account, he might have him hanged for murder, and the present movement would turn out to be in the nature of an indictment or prosecution, or allegation, against the Senator, with a view of unseating him. The object was to

CLUTCH THE SEAT

of the Senator from Louisiana (Kellogg), because it was a need for a day not far distant—the pivot on which the Democratic party might turn. It would turn out to be an unfortunate incident if the retention of power in the hands of the majority in this body should be made to depend on the success of this experiment. He did not care who the author and promoter of this scheme was, he denounced it as a violation of the rights and privileges of members of the Senate. The case had been tried, and the judgment was final. The Senate had no right to reopen or review it.

Mr. Thurman, referring to Conkling's speech, remarked that for one to say "You are a villain," and that he meant no offense, was a contradiction of terms. The Senator charged that this resolution was an attempt to turn a Senator out for the purpose of preserving the party majority in the Senate. If he understood the Senator from New York, that was his allegation. If he (Thurman) had reported the resolution he should consider the allegation personally offensive to himself. He knew of no right of the Senator to impugn the motive of his fellow Senators. He might say that Kellogg was admitted to his seat to preserve a Republican majority, but he did not say so now nor when the Senator was admitted. He might say that the Senators' decision in Kellogg's case was made by a refusal to investigate and cutting off all examination and hearing of the case in the Senate. He was surprised at the substitute of the Senator from Massachusetts (Hoar), declaring that the case was, in 1877, finally decided on its merits, when, he repeated, it was known there had been no investigation by a committee and no facts presented to justify such conclusion.

Mr. Thurman argued that

IT WOULD BE MANIFESTLY UNJUST

without sufficient reason to reverse a decision seating a Senator. The Senate had the right to all the facts in the case, in order to form an intelligent judgment, and there was no such thing as an estoppel to prevent an investigation from being made.

The President pro tem. announced the reception of the House bill to prevent military interference at elections, and it was read a first time.

Mr. Edmunds said that, as the measure was very important, he must object to the second reading of the bill to-day, with a view to its reference to a committee.

The bill therefore went over.

Mr. Carpenter obtained the floor, when a motion was made to adjourn, which was decided in the negative by a party vote—yeas, 22; nays, 26.

Mr. Carpenter then commenced his remarks. He said the Committee on Privileges and Elections, when the Republicans were in the majority here, always accommodated Senators, but it was fair to presume that, as the Democrats now had a majority, those times are past. He was not easily scared. He enjoyed himself in a row better than in any other way. He did not become frightened during the debate when revolutionary doctrines were announced, because he thought he knew enough of the Democratic party to know that when they played their game and made their boast they settled down quietly; and so, recently, they found a veto to bring them to their haunches, and then retired in good order, saying they did what they could and failed because they could not help it. [Laughter.] When he first heard of the proposition to unseat Kellogg he

LAUGHED IT TO SCORN.

He could not believe the Democratic party would undertake a thing so revolutionary and so unequaled in partisan atrocity. The Senator from Delaware (Saulsbury) had told them that the Democrats were in earnest. The action proposed was violative of reason, justice, and parliamentary proceedings, and threatened the seat of every Republican because the Democrats were in the majority. Their leader (Thurman) came to the rescue of the majority and hedged, as a great man could. Every Senator who voted for the resolution committed himself to a monstrous doctrine, subversive of every legal principle, destructive of private right, and revolutionary to an extent never before witnessed in this country.

Without concluding his remarks, Mr. Carpenter gave way for a motion to adjourn.

Adjourned.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

ARRANGEMENTS TO CHECK THE FILIBUSTER TIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—Arrangements to check the emigration scheme for the invasion of the Indian Territory have been placed by the Secretary of War, through Gen. Sherman, in the hands of Gen. Sheridan. Sheridan's orders are imperative to prevent the emigrants from crossing the boundary of the Territory, and to remove without parley, delay, or argument all trespassers upon the soil of the Indian Territory. Nor is it the intention of the Government to have its authority questioned by any forms of law. His instructions are to prevent the invasion, and to remove all who may have squatted upon the territory. The only trouble will be to the emigrants, who must necessarily suffer hardship in obeying the law requiring them to leave the Territory or to desist from their intention to cross its borders. The question of arrests of the leaders by military officers is

NOT YET DETERMINED.

The law passed by the last Congress forbids the army being used as a posse comitatus, and it may be that the provisions of the law are such as to prevent such authority being exercised. The authority to exclude trespassers is unlimited, and it will be enforced. By Sec. 2,147, Revised Statutes, authority is expressly granted to the officers of the Indian Department to remove from the Indian country all persons found therein contrary to law, and the President is authorized to direct the military force to be employed in such removal. The President is anxious that information bearing upon this matter shall

HAVE THE WIDEST PUBLICITY,

and the sooner the tide of immigration is diverted from the Indian Territory the better it will be for those who have taken their fortunes in their hands and are seeking a spot for a new home. Secretary Schurz says that the Agent in the Indian Territory is charged with advising the military authorities of every movement of the emigrants, and, if the proclamation of the President does not cause the settlers to leave, the Agent will direct the attention of the military to every violation of the law.

CONSIDERED IN CABINET.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—The Cabinet at its meeting to-day was mainly occupied with the consideration of the threatened invasion of the Indian Territory by the Carpenter squatters. The Attorney-General gave a verbal opinion that under the treaties of 1866 with the Creeks and Seminoles, by which the lands were surrendered in consequence of the desire of the Government "to locate civilized Indians and freedmen thereon," the lands were not open to white settlers. Considerable time was spent in discussing the authority to use the military to prevent the invasion, under the restrictive legislation of Congress. It was, however, agreed that the law authorizing the Superintendent of

Indian Affairs to call upon militia to assist him in ejecting intruders was unimpaired, and that a very general request for that purpose would be sufficient authority for military intervention, and that every effort should be put forth to prevent squatters from obtaining a permanent foothold there.

The reported discovery of silver mines was wholly discredited, being regarded as a canard to aid the scheme of invasion.

Latest reports indicate that, in view of the active measures taken by the Government, the squatters will not attempt to go into the Territory in a body, but will break up into small squads and cross the line at various points. The point of destination is the lands lying north and south of the North Fork of the Canadian, near the centre of the Territory. Carpenter, who was to have led the expedition, is reported to have gone North.

CORBIN.

HOW HIS SOUTH CAROLINA FRIENDS HAVE TREATED HIM.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—There are some facts connected with the unfavorable action of the Senate Judiciary Committee in the case of D. T. Corbin, of South Carolina, nominated Justice of Utah Territory, which show that the South Carolina Senators desire that the era of reconciliation be forgotten, and that Southern Republicans shall be proscribed. A pamphlet showing these facts has been prepared by Corbin. When Corbin withdrew his contest for Butler's seat, the latter was disposed to be friendly, and is reported to have sent word to Corbin that he would assist him in being confirmed. When Wade Hampton arrived here as Senator, however, there proved to be a very different feeling, and charges were filed with the Judiciary Committee against Corbin, as is shown by the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, April 26, 1879.—*Hon. David T. Corbin*—SIR: I am instructed by the Committee on the Judiciary to inform you that the following charges have been filed with said Committee against you:

First—Because he is not a citizen of South Carolina, from which State his appointment purports to come, he having, as we are informed, renounced his citizenship in that State.

Second—Because it is claimed by the State authorities of South Carolina that D. T. Corbin is now wrongfully in possession of about $2,000 belonging to the State, and on account of which, and for the recovery of which, suit is now pending against him in the State Court, and which he does not appear in the State to defend.

Third—Because it has been charged, and we think successfully maintained, that he used the said $2,000 to purchase his so-called election in the Mackey Legislature to the United States Senate. See accompanying pamphlet, the pamphlet being a copy of the report of the Committee of the Senate of the Legislature of South Carolina, dated Feb. 8, 1878, in relation to the conduct of David T. Corbin in his efforts to be elected to the United States Senate.

I am further directed to say that the Committee will receive and consider any statement or proof in refutation of the above charges which you may desire to file. Please let me know whether it is your intention to file any such communication, and when. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM A. MCKINNEY,
Clerk of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Corbin immediately answered that he wished Gov. Chamberlain, late Treasurer Cardozo, and others, including his counsel, summoned, as he had a perfect answer to every charge; but no witnesses were summoned, and the adverse report has been made. Corbin will not ask the President to withdraw his name, but will bring out these facts in the Senate in executive session.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations, in reporting back to the Senate the Legislative bill, struck from it the clause instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to devote to the payment of arrearages of pensions the special fund of $10,000,000 of legal-tender notes now held for the redemption of fractional currency.

THE MEXICAN EXCURSION.

Representative Deuster to-day introduced the following resolution in the House:

Resolved, That the Senate and House of Representatives do hereby tender the thanks of the American people to the Mexican Government and people of Mexico who contributed so heartily and liberally to the success of the industrial mission of American merchants and manufacturers recently visiting the City of Mexico, which will extend the friendly commercial relations our countrymen have been so instrumental in establishing.

Resolved, further, That the Secretary of State is hereby requested to transmit these resolutions by our Minister in Mexico to the Mexican Government.

THE REFUNDING CERTIFICATES.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent refunding certificates since yesterday's report amount to $1,024,600.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 6.—Mr. McDonald reported from the Committee on Judiciary, with amendments, the bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Eaton, making it unlawful to use any part of the army and navy at the polls, etc. He gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow.

The Judiciary Committee has added two amendments. The first provides that the prohibition against bringing to or employing troops at polls shall not apply to the use of a military force when necessary "to protect a State against invasion." The other amendment inserts the words, "when the Legislature cannot be convened," after the clause which exempts from prohibition the employment of the army or navy to enforce the fourth section of Art. 4 of the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof, "upon application of the Legislature or Executive of the State."

Mr. Beck reported from the Committee on Appropriations, with amendments, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day.

The principal amendments made by the Committee on Appropriations are those which were agreed upon by the Committee yesterday, including the omission of the House clause directing the $10,000,000 reserve to be issued in payment of arrears-pensions.

HOUSE.

The morning hour was consumed in the introduction and reference of bills.

The Senate amendments to the bill providing for certain expenses of the present session were concurred in.

Bills were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Newberry—A resolution of the Michigan Legislature asking the United States Congress and Canadian Parliament to authorize the building of a bridge across the Detroit River.

By Mr. Cannon—For the admission of Utah into the Union as a State.

By Mr. Springer—Authorizing the payment of a portion of the Virginius indemnity fund to the mother of Gen. J. C. Ryan.

By Mr. Cox (N. Y.)—A joint resolution relating to slaves in Cuba.

The following is the text of the resolution:

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States endeavored to effect an end to the late rebellion in Cuba on a basis of the abolition of slavery; and

WHEREAS, It was proclaimed that the existence of the Cuban rebellion was the reason why the Spanish Government could not attempt to force the abolition of slavery, and other reforms; and

WHEREAS, It is affirmed that peace reigns in Spain and in her colonies; and

WHEREAS, A protest against the continuance of slavery in Cuba is justifiable on humanitarian grounds by precedents and principles of international law; therefore,

Resolved, etc., That the President be requested to insist on the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba, and to take such measures, in co-operation with other Governments if possible, as will most speedily and humanely effectuate so civilizing an object.

Mr. Knott reported back, without amendment, the bill introduced yesterday to prohibit military interference at elections.

Mr. Robeson offered a substitute making it unlawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in a State any part of the army or navy, unless such employment shall be necessary to carry out the provisions of the Constitution or overcome a forcible obstruction to the execution of the laws made in pursuance thereof, and making any violation of this act a penal offense.

The substitute is entitled "A bill to further protect the freedom of elections."

Mr. Robeson's substitute was defeated—yeas, 93; nays, 121. Only one Greenbacker (Ford) voted "aye," and eight (De La Matyr, Jones, Ladd, Lowe, Murch, Stevenson, Weaver, and Yokum) voted "no."

The Republicans filibustered on the bill. All but Chittenden, Kelly, Killinger, and Morton declined voting, while there were not enough Democrats present to constitute a quorum. The reason for filibustering was the refusal to allow Mr. Conger to offer an amendment.

The amendment which Mr. Conger desired to offer was one simply repealing Secs. 2,002 and 5,528 of the Revised Statutes, he claiming that the understanding in the Judiciary Committee had been that the Republicans could offer one substitute and one amendment.

The bill passed by a strict party vote—yeas, 124; nays, 90. All the Greenbackers who voted (11) voted yea, those not voting being Barlow and Russell.

Mr. Chalmers called up as a question of privilege the resolution heretofore offered by him for an investigation into the Fort Pillow massacre.

Mr. Atkins interposed a motion to adjourn, remarking that he was opposed to such an investigation, as the gentleman's (Chalmers') reputation was not dependent upon it all. It would do no good either to him or the country.

At the request of Mr. Chalmers, the motion to adjourn was withdrawn by Mr. Atkins, and was immediately renewed by Mr. White.

The House thereupon adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SOUTH AFRICA.

WAITING FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

LONDON, April 3.—A correspondent at Cape Town under date of April 22 writes that he has reason to believe that Lord Chelmsford will ask for another complete infantry brigade from home, and that operations await its arrival. This would entail another campaign. Meanwhile the frontier lies uncovered. Not a single company is available as a reserve. Because of the weakness of the horses, cavalry marches have been reduced to seven miles a day.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT

telegraphs that the reports of the interviews between the Boers and Sir Bartle Frere are unsatisfactory.

A dispatch dated Durban, April 24, says Cetewayo's brother Azegulco wishes to surrender.

Col. Newdegate, who commands in the direction of Dornberg and is accompanied by Lord Chelmsford, has signaled to Col. Crealock, commanding on the lower Tugela River to advance in concert with him on the Ulundi. Col. Crealock moves carefully forward, and will finally establish himself in the Umvolosi bush to

CUT OFF THE ZULU RETREAT.

A telegram dated Cape Town, April 22, speaks of merely preparatory movements.

A dispatch from Maritzburg states that the French Prince Imperial is suffering from a sharp attack of fever.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, May 6.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: The wheat plant has improved. The prevailing depression has caused farmers to draw largely on their reserves of wheat, and supplies at the provincial markets were much more liberal than they would have been had the necessity to realize been less pressing. The average price of grain declined 3d per quarter. In the country trade is still dull. Last week's arrivals of foreign into London up to Friday were 32,000 quarters, and, as the visible supply in America has decreased 1,000,000 bushels, trade has been firm, but is mainly confined to supplying the wants of country millers, and the demand was met at previous currencies. Maize has been offered in vain at 20s. 6d., cost, freight, and insurance, for new-mixed American, but there has not been any quotable change in the value of old corn, ex-store, which sold retail at 21s. 6d. to 21s. 9d. The demand, however, is very small, as distillers are all well stocked.

Sales of English wheat for the last week were 58,937 quarters at 40s. 9d., against 424,029 quarters at 52s. 1d. the corresponding period the previous year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending April 26 were 1,272,545 hundredweights of wheat, and 287,378 hundredweights of flour.

GREAT BRITAIN.

COYTE AND HIS LITTLE HOAX.

LONDON, May 6.—Sub-Lieutenant Coyte, of the Royal Navy, arrested on suspicion of being the author of the story about the pirate ship off Fastnett Light on the 16th of January last, has been convicted of the offense and dismissed the service. This was the story that sent the gunboat Coshawk to sea. Sub-Lieutenant Coyte was serving on board the Goshawk at the time.

CROSSLAND.

Peter Crossland sailed Saturday for New York, to participate in the seventy-five-hours pedestrian contest at Chicago.

FAILED.

Robert Barrett, the cotton-mill owner at Bolton and Manchester, has failed for £80,000.

ERIE RAILWAY LITIGATION.

The temporary order granted on the application of McHenry, April 30, restraining a general lease of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad to the Erie Railway Company, was vacated to-day, and the hearing of the motion for an injunction postponed till Thursday.

MEXICO.

THE PROPOSED EXPOSITION.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 30.—The Committee of Congress reported favorably the bill appropriating $500,000 towards the expenses of the Exposition. Its passage is regarded as certain.

GERMANY.

HASSELMANN.

BERLIN, May 6.—The Committee on Standing Orders of the Reichstag has resolved to move for authorization to prosecute the Socialist Deputy, Herr Hasselmann.

FRANCE.

RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

PARIS, May 6.—There is talk of the Cabinet agreeing to resume relations with Mexico.

BY MAIL.

THE CZAR'S OWN ACCOUNT OF THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

A St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris *France* states that, as soon as the Czar had entered the Winter Palace after the attempt had been made to shoot him, he gave orders for all his friends and the high State officials to be admitted to his presence, and repeated to them the event which had just occurred in the following terms:

"I was taking my usual walk this morning at 9 o'clock, and, feeling rather tired, I was about to return to the palace, when I saw coming toward me, along the deserted flags, a good-looking young man of about 30 years of age. I looked at him mechanically as he approached, thinking the while if that man wished to kill me it would be very easy for him to do so. This strange presentiment was all the more inexplicable as there was nothing in the stranger's appearance to suggest his being a conspirator. He wore the dress of a clerk in the Finance Department, and his demeanor was perfectly correct. As these thoughts were passing through my mind, I saw him put his hand into the pocket of his cloak, take from it a pistol, and aim at me. Instinctively I darted aside. The shot went off and missed me. Just as I was on the point of calling for help a second shot went off, and, thanks to the movement I made to right myself, it likewise missed its aim. I then called for help. Policemen appeared immediately. I walked straight toward the would-be assassin, who stood still a few paces off. His arm seemed suddenly paralyzed. The men rushed at him. He then seemed to recover himself, and fired two more shots, one of which unfortunately wounded one of my preservers, while the other hit the wall near me. At last the wretch was secured and disarmed. Thereupon, to tell you the truth, I felt rather faint, and I was brought back to the palace. Let us praise God, my friends. It is He who has spared my life."

JOURNALISTIC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 6.—To-morrow the *Banner*, the leading evening Democratic paper in Tennessee, will occupy its new quarters in a fine three-story building. The stockholders today purchased the entire stock of the Baptist Publishing House, including seven new presses, all their book and job type, bindery, and fixtures, sterotype foundry, etc., making it the most complete newspaper outfit in the South. During its existence of three years this paper has been a phenomenal success in Southern journalism.

THREATENING MINERS.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 6.—The operators and non-Union miners in Clay County have so far receded from their position as to refrain from resuming work. This morning there were no disturbances, but an outbreak is expected the moment an attempt is made to resume work. Several operators are quietly engaging non-Union miners, to whom protection is assured. It now seems probable that a resumption of work will be accomplished within a few days by a concerted movement of the operators.

SOUTHERN LABOR.

Convention of Planters and Leading Colored Men at Vicksburg.

The Whites Do Most of the Talking and All of the Voting.

And Set Before the Blacks a Tempting Dish of Resolutions.

Which the Latter Are Inclined to Look upon as Mere "Taffy."

Such as Democratic Conventions Have Often Served Out to Them Before.

The Exodus Evidently Touching the Big Planters on the Raw.

An Advisory Convention of Colored Men at Nashville, Tenn.

THE VICKSBURG CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 6.—The Convention to-day accomplished nothing of value. The resolutions adopted are fair and well-meaning, but they are, so far as the protection of the negroes is concerned, only promises. Prominent negroes say they are disappointed at the result of the Convention. They have had promises enough. Every Democratic platform is full of them. The Democrats in the South have not adopted a platform since the War without promising the negroes equality before the law. Ex-Gov. Foote's speech and resolutions were much more satisfactory to the negroes, but his manner was exasperating to the whites. The old man (he is 75) has blood in him. He has fought many duels,—a famous one with S. S. Prentiss, forty years ago, but he is notoriously a bad shot, and never hit anybody. He told the fire-eaters to their teeth that freedom of speech and freedom of action have not been enjoyed by the negroes; that violence has been perpetrated; that innocent blood has been shed; that these are the facts which he knows, and God in Heaven knows, and all know. The resolutions of the Committee, he said, offer the negroes

THE SAME OLD DISH

that has been set before them by every Democratic Convention. There was need of remedies for the wrongs of the colored people more comprehensive than any heretofore adopted. The Governor offered, in conclusion, to convict of falsehood before any assembly with the testimony in his hand any man who denied that the negroes had been largely deprived of their political rights.

The intemperate speaker on the Bourbon side was Pittman, a leading lawyer of Vicksburg, who accused Foote of coming here to slander the Southern people and of uttering falsehoods. Foote was much applauded by the blacks and Pittman by the whites.

Robinson, of Arkansas (colored), calmed the excited feeling of the Convention by a humorous speech. The resolutions of the Committee were adopted unanimously, the blacks not voting.

In conversation after with Robinson and other leading colored men, I learned that they were willing to give the whites

ONE MORE TRIAL,

to see if the negroes could be secure in their rights here. If the next elections are not peaceable, they will move off in a body. The mass of the colored men, however, are not so well satisfied with the result. They say the Convention will encourage the exodus; that it has shown the colored people the inadequacy of the remedies proposed by the whites, and has developed the hostile feelings of the Bourbon politicians toward the negroes. Conservative white men, on the other hand, think the Convention did

ALL THAT COULD BE REASONABLY EXPECTED OF IT.

Col. Richardson, of Jackson, the largest planter in the world, who grows 10,000 bales of cotton annually, and has nineteen plantations, said that he believed the Convention would pacify the negroes if the white men showed this year that they were sincere in their resolution to put down bulldozing, and Richardson says they are sincere. The planters are determined to stop it, because it is ruining them. Richardson is owner of cotton and woolen mills and a member of the chief cotton-receiving firm at New Orleans, and has $1,400,000 advanced on the growing crop. The editor of the *Herald* and other conservatives concur in this view. The planters all say openly they will be active anti-bulldozers from this hour.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

To the Western Associated Press.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 6.—There was a marked increase in the attendance on the Mississippi Valley Labor Convention, which reassembled this morning at 10 o'clock in pursuance to adjournment yesterday evening.

The first business claiming the attention of the Convention was the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which, through its Chairman, W. L. Nugent, were submitted as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Resolutions beg leave respectfully to report that they have inquired into the causes which have given rise to the recent exodus of our colored population as far as possible within the limited time allowed, and, while these causes are difficult to ascertain, owing to exceptional cases of all kinds brought to their attention, they believe the following to include those that may be considered proximate: The low price of cotton and partial failure of the crops of the past year; the irrational system of planting adopted in some sections, whereby labor was deprived of intelligence to direct it and the presence of economy to make it profitable; the vicious system of credit fostered by laws permitting laborers and tenants to mortgage crops before they are grown or even planted; apprehension on the part of many colored people, produced by insidious reports circulated among them, that their civil or political rights are endangered or are likely to be; hurtful, false rumors, diligently disseminated, that by emigrating to Kansas the colored people would obtain lands, mules, and money from the Government without cost to themselves, and become independent farmers; many retail country storekeepers engaged in the business of selling whisky to the laborer-tenants, whereby their morals have been corrupted, their labor rendered inefficient, and the pleasant relations between them and their landlords and employers destroyed.

It is a matter of astonishment to your Committee that the colored people could be induced to credit the idle stories circulated of a promised land where their wants would be supplied and their independence secured without exertion on their part. It was going to the extent of ignorance and credulity to credit them; and yet evidence of an undoubted character was furnished your Committee as to this matter. It is one of the factors in the movement, and which we cannot now forecast. There are in the State of Mississippi alone 5,500,000 acres of land belonging to the United States now subject to homestead entries, and any thrifty colored man in the South can pre-empt 160 acres of this land at the moderate cost of about $18. The lands in Kansas cannot be acquired for less. In no part of the civilized world can unskilled labor secure larger return by honest toil than among us. But idleness accompanied by extravagance produces suffering and want here as elsewhere. Your Committee believe that the legislation of our State should be shaped so as to foster habits of industry among the colored people, elevate the standard of social morals, and improve and preserve our common-school system. Diverse views have been expressed by parties equally desirous of reaching the same conclusion, viz.: to ascertain the grievances and apply as far as can be done by us the proper redress. If the single purpose of all was to accomplish this result without the influences which our past experiences have engendered, this might be done; but it could only be done with the full knowledge of all the facts. That errors have been committed by whites and blacks alike, as each in turn have controlled the Government of the States here represented, may be safely admitted. Disregard of the past, burying its dead with it, standing upon the living present, looking hopefully to the future which is before us, your Committee think their duty accomplished when they have adopted and reported these resolutions:

Resolved, That the interests of planters, laborers, landlords, and tenants are identical; that they must prosper or suffer together; that it is the duty of planters and landlords of estates here represented to devise and adopt some contract system with laborers and tenants by which both parties will receive the full benefit of labor, governed by intelligence and economy.

Resolved, That this Convention does affirm that the colored race has been placed, by the Constitution of the United States and the States represented here and the laws thereof, on a plane of absolute legal equality with the white race, and does declare that the colored race shall be accorded the practical enjoyment of rights, civil and political, guaranteed by said Constitution and laws.

Resolved, That to this end the members of this Convention pledge themselves to use whatever power and influence they possess to protect the colored race against all dangers in respect to a fair expression of their will at the polls which they apprehend may result from fraud, intimidation, or bulldozing on the part of the whites, and, as there can be no liberty of action without freedom of thought, they demand that elections shall be fair and free, and that no repressive measures shall be employed by colored people to deprive their own race in part of the fullest freedom in the exercise of the high right of citizenship.

Resolved, That the unrestricted credit system pervading the States here represented, based upon liens or mortgages on stock, on crops to be grown in future, followed by short crops, has provoked distrust, created unrest, and disturbed their entire laboring population. All laws authorizing liens on crops for advances, constituted of articles other than those of prime necessity at moderate profits, whether such advances are made by landlord, planter, or merchant, should be discountenanced and repealed.

Resolved, That this Convention call upon the colored people here present to contradict the false reports circulated among and impressed upon the more ignorant and credulous, to instruct them that no lands, mules, or money await them in Kansas or elsewhere without labor or price, and report to the civil authorities all persons engaged in disseminating such reports.

Resolved, That it is the constitutional right of the colored people to emigrate when they please, to whatever State they may select for residence, but this Convention urges them to proceed in their movement towards emigration as reasonable human beings, providing in advance, by economy and effective labor, means for transportation and settlement, sustaining their reputation for honesty and fair dealing by preserving intact until completion the contracts for labor and leasing which they have already made. When they have done this and still desire to leave, all obstacles to their departure will be removed, all practicable assistance will be afforded to them, and their places will be supplied with other contented labor.

Your Committee believe that if the views expressed in the foregoing resolutions are practically carried out by the people of both races in good faith, the disquiet of our people will subside. We appeal to the people of both races in the States here represented to aid us in carrying these resolutions into effect, to report to the authorities all violations of the laws and all interferences with private rights.

At the conclusion of the reading of the resolutions, ex-Gov. Foote secured the floor and offered the following in lieu:

WHEREAS, It has been publicly and persistently asserted in various quarters, in a manner calculated to deeply wound the sensibilities of all patriots, that in certain States of the Federal Union represented in this body, as well as elsewhere, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments of the Federal Constitution, and legislative enactments from time to time adopted for the enforcement thereof, have been flagrantly violated, and the precious rights and immunities designed thereby to be secured as a permanent heritage to a most meritorious and long-suffering class of this people, have been deliberately disregarded and set at naught; and

WHEREAS, It has been of late abundantly evident that, owing to causes which we have not time minutely to explore, misunderstandings and distrust have arisen which clearly indicate the coming upon us of evils of a more serious and detrimental a character than any heretofore experienced,—evils which it is not possible to avert save by the application of remedies of a more comprehensive and effective character than any heretofore put in use; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President of this Convention, and two other persons to be associated with him by the unanimous vote of those here assembled, are hereby appointed a committee for the purpose of carrying into effect the wishes and objects sought to be attained by this Convention, and that it shall be the duty of this Committee to nominate and appoint, at as early a day as practicable, a local committee of at least five members in each of the counties and parishes belonging to the States represented in this Convention, of known probity, impartiality, and patriotism; and it shall be the duty of the local committees so appointed to watch with unceasing vigilance over the rights and interests intended by this plan of protection to be guarded and maintained; to take charge of such grievances as shall be brought to their knowledge, and provide, as far as may lay in their power, for the redress of the same, and to adopt such legal and proper expedients as they may judge necessary for the future prevention of grievances of a like nature. It is expected that these local committees shall correspond freely with each other and with the Committee of Three above mentioned, touching all matters connected with the great moral and physical interests committed to their care, and in regard to the remedial agencies which it may be found needful from time to time to bring into existence.

A BREEZE.

The introduction of these resolutions, which were interspersed with remarks by Gov. Foote, to the effect that other causes than those named in the resolutions introduced by the Committee existed, and which was the prime cause of the present exodus, caused quite a breeze.

G. T. Ruby (colored), New Orleans, followed Gov. Foote. He warned the Convention against taking any unwise course, which, if done, would only increase the impetus of the exodus a hundred-fold.

Chief Justice H. F. Sifrall said he knew he expressed the sentiment of the white race by saying they would agree to any suggestion, fair and just, which might be offered, whereby the present dissatisfaction could be conciliated. We are here, he said, to pledge to the colored race a practical exercise of all the rights guaranteed to the colored man under the law.

James Hill (colored) was the next speaker. He favored the resolutions submitted by the Committee, and gave as his opinion that the causes of the exodus were the high rent of land, exorbitant charges of merchants for the necessaries of life, and the present defective school system and restrictions of the political rights of the colored man. He had strong hopes of a better feeling hereafter between the two races. He had consulted with the Committee on Resolutions, together with other colored men, and both races had made concessions.

W. B. PITTMAN,

a prominent lawyer of this city, followed in a speech which was directed particularly to Gov. Foote, whom he called a political trickster, and denounced as a demagogue.

At the conclusion he was loudly applauded from the white side of the Convention, and considerable excitement was manifest when Gov. Foote rose to reply. The President, however, had recognized H. B. Robinson, colored, of Helena, Ark., who managed to quiet the Convention by condemning both Pittman and Foote for their intemperate utterances. He said the resolutions of Gov. Foote met his hearty approval, but it was most too big a dose for the whites to swallow at one time. If they would carry out in good faith the resolutions introduced by the Committee, the colored man would be satisfied, and the exodus would cease.

Gov. Foote, in reply to the denunciations of Mr. Pittman, retorted in like manner, and refuted the charge made that politics had anything to do with the resolutions offered by him.

The debate on the resolutions was closed by W. L. Nugent, Chairman of the Committee, and the original resolutions were adopted, only the whites voting. The negroes, under instructions of their leaders, refrained from giving an expression.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.

THE GENERAL SENTIMENT

of the whites is to faithfully carry out the provisions of the resolutions adopted. The negroes have but little to say. Many express their opinion that the result of the Convention will stop the exodus for the present until the next election will afford an opportunity to test the sincerity of the pledges made by the whites.

The Convention was noted for its wealth and intelligence. Leading cotton planters of the Mississippi Valley were in attendance, as well as the most prominent leaders of the colored people in the South.

During the progress of the Convention a telegram was received from St. Louis announcing the return of forty-eight colored men who had been furnished transportation by the Wyandotte, Kan., Relief Committee to their homes in the vicinity of this city.

COLORED MEN'S CONVENTION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 6.—The National Colored Conference met in the hall of the House of Representatives at 1 p. m., with representatives from Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky, Arkansas, Missouri, South Carolina, Georgia, Virginia, District of Columbia, Texas, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Oregon, Nebraska, Louisiana, and Alabama.

The Conference was called to order by Gov. Pinchback, who nominated the Hon. John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, for Permanent Chairman.

In speaking, Lynch denied that the Conference had been called in the interest of any party, but for the purpose of presenting the grievances of the colored people to the country. He urged the dispassionate consideration of the questions to be presented. When this movement was inaugurated the present migration of colored people from the Southern States had not commenced, and was not seriously apprehended. This was, therefore, not one of the chief objects of the Convention. In conclusion, he said:

"In considering this matter you should bear in mind the fact that the South being the home of the colored people, they being adapted to its climate and its soil, having been born and raised there, we should not advise them to leave there unless they have very good reason to do so. On the other hand, we should not advise them to remain where they are not well treated [applause], but we should endeavor to inculcate in their minds a sufficient amount of independence to say to the country and to the people by whom they are surrounded, that, if our labor is valuable, then it should command respect [applause]; that, if we receive this respect, if our rights are accorded to us here, we will do all we can to improve our condition. To that question, further than that, at least, we should not go. If the colored man can receive that treatment, attention, consideration, and respect he is entitled to under the law in the South, the South is the place for him. If not, they are justified in receiving it where they can. [Applause.] Then let us go calmly, dispassionately, and, when all classes begin to see their mistakes, perhaps all will come together, heal up all past differences, conceding the rights of all, and continued peace, and harmony, and good will, and friendship will prevail, and the South will prosper."

Robert Nichols, of Indiana, was elected Vice-President; Louis T. Kenner, of Louisiana, and F. L. Barrett, of Illinois, and J. T. Rapier, of Alabama, were appointed Secretaries.

The organization was made permanent.

The afternoon session was devoted mostly to the adoption of rules for the government of the Conference.

In the morning a Tennessee delegation of sixty insisted upon being admitted, when each State was only entitled to thirty. It was agreed to admit thirty, but this was at first refused, the Tennesseeans being turbulent and denouncing the Conference as packed for political purposes.

THE KANSAS COMMITTEE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—A Topeka, Kas., dispatch says: To-day the State Central Freedmen's Committee decided to organize and become incorporated under the State law. This is done to give stability and responsibility to the organization. The charter states the purpose of the organization as follows: "The purposes for which this corporation is formed is to relieve as far as possible the wants and necessities of destitute freedmen, refugees, and immigrants coming into this State; to provide the necessary food, shelter, and clothing for them when unable to provide for themselves; to succor the aged, the feeble, and the sick; to aid and assist them in procuring work and finding homes, either in families, or, when they wish, to locate them on Government or other lands; and perform such other acts of charity and benevolence as the necessities of such freedmen, refugees, and immigrants may require."

The Board of Directors consists of thirteen persons, headed by the Governor and State officers, Chief-Justice Horton, and United States Judge Foster.

RETURNING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—A new phase of the Southern exodus has arisen this evening. Forty-eight of the refugees who had arrived from Wyandotte this morning left for the South by the steamer James Howard. They make the move under the auspices of Sells & Co., a St. Louis commission-house which has extensive Southern connections. There is no doubt that the Southern planters, thoroughly alarmed at the prospect of a labor panic, are quietly using strong influences not only to have the exodus checked, but also to cause a return of the emigrants to their late homes. To this effect they have empowered commissionmen here to pay the expenses of all negroes who wish to return home, hoping that, by this means, they may start a general movement in the direction of home among the refugees. The success of this scheme is very problematical.

CASUALTIES.

THE STRATFORD EXPLOSION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

STRATFORD, Ont., May 6.—The inquest on the bodies of Dolan and Pigeon, victims of the dynamite-explosion yesterday, will be continued to-morrow evening. Hawkins, who was wounded, still lies in a very precarious condition, and his death is expected. All the other sufferers are convalescent. The total number of cars damaged is 125. Twenty-five were entirely demolished, fifty shivered, leaving the track good, and fifty more or less injured. A meeting was held to-night to take the matter in hand. It is rumored that a man has been arrested in Montreal who shipped the dynamite. All of the head officials of departments of the Grand Trunk Railroad arrived here from Montreal to-day, and have examined the scene of the catastrophe. Active measures are being taken to unearth the precise nature of the explosive, and the parties who shipped it. It is expected that further developments will be made at the inquest to-morrow.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 6.—In the House of Commons to-day a member called the attention of the Government to the Stratford disaster, caused by the explosion of dynamite, and urged the Government to take measures to prevent such calamities in future. The Minister of Public Works said the Grand Trunk authorities appear to have been deceived as to the dangerous nature of the material they were carrying, and the Government would institute strict investigation into the matter.

POISONED.

CLEVELAND, O., May 6.—Yesterday Dr. Ezra Rose, proprietor of a drug-store at Palmyra, Portage county, O., invited his friend, Sylvester Canfield, to try some new liquor which he had just received. By mistake they each drank about two ounces of aconite. The Doctor died in a few hours. Canfield is in a precarious situation.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7—1 a. m.—Indications: For Tennessee, Ohio Valley, and Lake region, north and northeast winds, rising followed by stationary barometer, stationary or higher temperature, partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouria Valleys, south and east winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by rain in the Missouri Valley.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 5.

Time.	Bar.	Thr.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.208	42	67	N	9		Fair.
11:18 a. m.	30.361	44	68	N. E.	8		Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.305	45	61	E	8		Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.315	43	67	E.	10		Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.333	44	68	N	7		Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.328	44	68	N	5		Clear.

Maximum, 62; minimum, 47.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, May 6—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Albany	30.09	45	N.W., fresh		Clear.
Boise City	29.95	50	N.W., brisk		Fair.
Breckinridge	30.37	42	E., fresh		Cloudy.
Buffalo	30.23	40	N.W., fresh		Cloudy.
Cairo	30.22	59	N., fresh		Clear.
Cheyenne	29.92	48	N.W., light		Clear.
Chicago	30.33	44	N., gentle		Clear.
Cincinnati	30.24	51	N., fresh		Clear.
Cleveland	30.30	45	N.E., gen.		Clear.
Davenport	30.28	54	N.E., light		Clear.
Denver	29.88	60	S.E., fresh		Clear.
Des Moines	30.27	53	E., gentle		Fair.
Detroit	30.32	42	N., fresh		Cloudy.
Dodge City	29.73	57	S.E., brisk		Fair.
Duluth	30.40	37	S.W., gen.		Clear.
Erie	30.33	43	N., gentle		Cloudy.
Fort Garry	30.22	42	N., gentle		Clear.
Fort Gibson	30.10	60	S.E., light		Clear.
Grand Haven	30.33	42	N., fresh		Clear.
Indianapolis	30.23	50	N.E., gentle		Clear.
Keokuk	30.23	52	N.E., gen.		Clear.
La Crosse	30.33	46	N.E., gentle		Clear.
Leavenworth	30.18	48	E., fresh		Fair.
Louisville	30.19	53	N., fresh		Clear.
Madison	30.33	47	E., fresh		Cloudy.
Memphis	30.15	59	N., fresh		Clear.
Milwaukee	30.37	45	N., gentle		Clear.
Nashville	30.14	56	N.E., gen.		Fair.
New Orleans	30.05	74	N.E., fresh	.03	Fair.
North Platte	29.73	44	E., brisk		Cloudy.
Omaha	30.21	54	E., gentle		Clear.
Oswego	30.19	41	N.W., fresh		Fair.
Pembina	30.33	35	S., gentle		Clear.
Pioche	29.88	55	S., fresh		Clear.
Pittsburg	30.27	46	N., fresh		Clear.
Port Huron	30.30	40	N.E., fresh		Cloudy.
Rochester	30.22	42	W., fresh		Cloudy.
Sacramento	30.13	58	W., fresh	.01	Clear.
Salt Lake	29.73	61	Calm		Cloudy.
Sandusky	30.30	49	N.E., fresh		Cloudy.
San Francisco	30.12	51	W., fresh		Clear.
Shreveport	30.10	69	Fresh		Clear.
St. Louis	30.25	54	N., fresh		Clear.
St. Paul	30.39	41	N., gentle		Clear.
Toledo	30.33	44	N.E., fresh		Cloudy.
Vicksburg	30.11	62	N., fresh		Cloudy.
Virginia City	29.86	51	S.E., light	.03	Cloudy.
Winnemucca	29.94	48	W., brisk		Clear.
Yankton	30.29	51	Calm		Cloudy.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Arrived, steamship Lessing, from Hamburg; State of Nevada, from Hamburg; Abyssinia, from Liverpool; Labrador, from Havre.

LONDON, May 6.—Steamships State of Georgia and Maine, from New York, have arrived out.

IRON AND STEEL.

General Convention of Manufacturers and Producers at Pittsburg.

Mr. O. W. Potter, of Chicago, Succeeds in Enlivening the Proceedings.

Fair and Open Dealing, and Not Protection, the Great Desideratum.

The Business Must Become a National Instead of a Pennsylvania Interest.

Other Home Truths Ventilated in Spite of Much Opposition.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 6.—At the afternoon session of the Iron and Steel Association, a paper was read by O. W. Potter, of Chicago, which the officers of the Association attempted to suppress, but without success. Mr. Potter contended that the tariff should no longer be made the scapegoat of hard times, commercial depression, etc., but that mutual distrust, sales below the cost of production, and fraudulent business transactions by manufacturers are the principal causes of the business distress under which the country is laboring. He said between the producer of ore and the maker of pig metal there is that distrust and anxiety as to whether the four months' note of the pig-iron maker will be paid at maturity, that the ore man grows gray-headed before the maturity of the first note, and has a bankruptcy settlement to make at the maturity of the last. This enabled the furnace man to sell his iron low, because he knew

HE WOULD NOT PAY FOR HIS ORE.

The Bessemer and the other iron-steel men sold their product low because they did not expect to pay for the pig iron, and the merchants sold their goods low because they did not expect to pay the producer, and, with our elaborate system of credits when none was deserved, we brought upon ourselves disaster and ruin enough to satisfy the most fastidious in this particular line. We have had a Congress for the past seven years favorable to our protective system, and we ourselves by our own stupidity have put in the hands of the enemies of that Congress an argument for a change in that tariff that can ruin every one of us in five years, and this Association will only be needed as pall-bearers at the burial of a worthless corpse if we continue on in our present suicidal and infamous policy. To illustrate: In the matter of duty on steel rails, we had a representative at Washington during the discussion of the Wood Tariff bill insisting on our duty of $28 per ton being maintained, or destruction awaited all Bessemer works financially, and you of Pennsylvania were

SELLING STEEL RAILS AT $40 PER TON AND UNDER,

delivered at Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and telling us of the West you were satisfied with such prices. Now, gentlemen, one of two things is true: You should get over $40 per ton for steel rails at the seaboard or you do not want a $28 tariff on them. But if you will look around at the ruin you brought down upon nearly every branch of this industry by your acts, you will see that you were wrong, and not the tariff, and had this tariff been partially distributed between the ore miners, the ore owners, the pig-metal men and their laborers, and the coal producers and their laborers, and your own laborers and shareholders, the votes to send representatives to Congress who would stand by what this Association knows, this country demands would not have been so terribly split up by the Socialist or Commune as it is now.

Mr. President, suppose you had been called upon to go to some of the Western iron and steel works the past three years to do missionary work on the tariff business, and the employes around them all idle, and their children half-clothed and not half fed, do you believe that, with your works in full operation, and your product going right by their door, you would have met with much success in your undertaking? You

MIGHT HAVE ESCAPED BODILY HARM,

but you would have heard some of the plainest talk ever produced through the medium of the language we speak. Now, this is what I would say of the protective tariff we hear so much about: It must be a National benefit, not sectional; not one for Pennsylvania alone, nor Illinois alone; it is to be a tariff that will protect labor and capital in Georgia, in Tennessee, Kansas, or Illinois, even though either may not be so well located in many respects as you are for many of your supplies. English capital and free trade can shut up every iron and steel establishment west of the Alleghenies in three years, and every one east of them in five years, and it will not be five years before we will be face to face with just this issue, and the West are here to-day to tell you of the East we want to join hands with you in preparing for this struggle. There is

A COUNTRY WEST OF YOU

that you little dream of. You think you know it. You do not. The value of the Western country to you you do not begin to comprehend, and from this ignorance on your part its rights you do not know how to respect. You have, coal, ore, capital, and brains. So have we. You have large cities and cheap transportation. We have the former, not so much the latter. You have a certain protection to your furnaces and mills by this cheap transportation, and we have not. But in this you must protect us from ruinous competition among yourselves, or we can ruin you by free-trade votes. Say that what you buy shall be for cash, and what you sell you will sell for cash. Yes, but you will say that will curtail our business, and I will say for all west of this city that is exactly what we want, and just the way we want you to do it.

THERE IS ANOTHER MATTER

worthy of some little careful consideration at the hands of the bar-iron men of this locality. You, of course, have your customers in the extreme West, Southwest, and Northwest, where now you meet some competition from those who, with commendable energy, have taken their capital and selected sections and established branches of an industry among what you call your customers, and, possibly,

A THOUSAND MILES FROM YOUR WORKS.

Now, is it just the thing for you to put your prices on all of your products just to try and worry the financial life out of such persons? Of course you may think of the thousand and one devices so ingeniously arranged and so cleverly combined with yourself individually, and that you will, regardless of what your neighbor may do, not sell another pound of iron or steel, whether it be in rails, hoops, nails, sheets, or bars, without a cost for it that embodies good wages to every employe. You have all the ordinary and extraordinary expenses contingent to its manufacture, and something for the use of the money that is invested in the business; and further, that cash, not credit, shall be the rule, not the exception, by which your purchases and sales from this day forward shall be governed. And there is another question you may well consider here and now, and that is the question of your labor. You men of Pittsburg have with you here to-day members of the Eastern Bar-Iron Association, who, much to your annoyance, are trying to hold their own trade, and

NOT GIVE IT TO YOU,

and in order to get cheaper iron you feel it your duty to assail your employes for a reduction of their pay to meet this apparent emergency. But suppose your employes should say to you, "Yes, we will submit to the reduction you ask," or even go so far as to say they will give you their services, does it benefit you any? It is said 80 per cent of the mills in Pittsburg have gone through bankruptcy. This may be so, but what did it? High wages! Not a bit of it; but bad management, this being

AN ETERNAL QUARREL

with your employes and your credit-system for what you buy and sell. That is where your ruin began. Every man of you have more or less men in your employ who know more about many details of your business than you do, and who in a quiet way save their salaries every day by their devotion to you and your interests, and these men you know and have confidence in, and would and do intrust with your property. Such men don't help to ruin you, and as a rule you don't appreciate them.

Mr. Potter concluded by pointing out the fact that the Iron and Steel Association was officered and managed almost exclusively by Pennsylvanians, and was not in spirit a National institution, the West being almost without representation.

To the Western Associated Press.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 6.—The general Convention of the American iron and steel manufacturers and iron-ore producers met this morning in the rooms of the Western Iron and Nail Association. This Convention is intended to include all the manufacturers and ore-producers of the United States, and was called by the Hon. D. J. Morrell, President of the American Iron and Steel Association. The purpose of the Convention is to consider the present condition of the iron and steel industries, their wants, and the dangers which threaten them. There was a large attendance of delegates, including a number of leading men of the country engaged in the iron and steel interests.

At 11 o'clock William P. Shinn, of Pittsburg, called the Convention to order, and moved that the Hon. D. J. Morrell take the chair. The motion was unanimously adopted. The Chairman appointed Mr. J. W. Swank and Mr. Joseph D. Weeks, Secretary of the Western Iron Association, Secretaries.

Mr. Morrell then addressed the Convention, in speaking of the present condition of the iron trade, he said there were unmistakable indications of a returning tide of business activity and prosperity. We may not anticipate rapid advances in prices or great gains in business operations, yet, if we utilize the experience of the past five years, and advance with firmness and caution, we may reasonably anticipate employment for all at living rates. Referring to the large purchase of English (Bessemer) rails by the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, at a price largely in excess of the current rates here, he said that, having been appealed to for information, he had not hesitated to denounce as false and slanderous the allegation that the utmost endurance of American steel rails is but five years, and that they are commonly inferior to rails made in England. He alluded to the subject here, as the whole trade had common interest in maintaining the well-deserved reputation earned by the American manufacturers of Bessemer rails, and also for the reason that this assault upon them may be regarded as part of a scheme to break down the protective policy of the country, which to-day is the sole guarantee of the continued existence of the great and growing industry which has placed within the reach of American consumers better and cheaper iron and steel than they ever before enjoyed.

At the conclusion of his address the Chairman stated that Mr. Joseph Wharton, of Philadelphia, had prepared an important paper, but was absent, and Mr. Cyrus Elder was called upon to read it. The paper was a lengthy document on the subject of protection.

Mr. Joseph D. Weeks read a paper entitled "How Protection Protects, and Some of the Benefits of a Judicious Tariff System," prepared by A. B. Stone, of Cleveland, O.

Secretary Weeks read a communication from the Secretary of the United States Iron and Tin-Plate Company, which was accompanied by a memorial to Congress setting forth the defects in the construction of the Tariff law regarding the importation of tin and terne plates. On motion of Mr. John B. Kennedy, of Philadelphia, it was referred to a special committee.

Mr. William P. Shinn moved the appointment of a committee of nine to prepare business for the Convention. The motion was adopted.

After appointing a Committee on Resolutions, the Convention adjourned until 2:30 p. m.

At the afternoon session the following resolutions were adopted:

The manufacturers of iron and steel and miners of iron ore of the United States, in general convention assembled, express the conviction that the cause of the distress which during more than five years past has prevailed in all walks of manufacturing industry, and has been especially grievous in the iron and steel trade, have spent their force; that the prolonged and apparently hopeless depression of business is past, and that there are signs of a return to the healthful activity through which the country will again become prosperous. While all manufacturing countries have been alike sufferers, the condition of this country has been more tolerable, mainly because of the policy of protection which has preserved the home market for the products of native industry. It is largely owing to this policy that our country is the first to recover from the blow which prostrated the industrial nations, and begins to have confidence in the future, while free-trade England is still paralyzed and despondent. The policy of protection has given to us an iron and steel industry which ranks the second of the world. In this art of arts our country has developed within a comparatively few years a proficiency which has cost other countries centuries to attain, and it has made inventions and improvements which are an honor to its artisans and a benefaction to the world.

The iron and steel industry of the United States can no longer be reproached as local or sectional, for, under the moderate protection it has received during the past eighteen years, it has become widely distributed. Its processes are conducted in most of the States, and its materials are drawn from all parts of the Union. It affords the agriculturalist a profitable market, the carrier a remunerative traffic, and it creates and sustains a multitude of allied and dependent industries, and it has made this country practically independent of foreign sources of supply of the principal means of national defense, and is winning for itself a place in the markets of the world. It has cheapened the railroad materials and thus promoted commerce throughout the vast extent of our country, and it has so improved these materials that traffic and travel have been rendered speedy, and there is a practical immunity from accidents. It affords employment to a multitude of workingmen who otherwise would become tillers of the soil and swell the surplus of farm products or would rust in idleness, a burden to themselves and a menace to society.

Promoters of this industry under the conditions which, when favorable, have always lacked the quality of performance have had to take large risks. The labors have been great and profits far from adequate. Its prospects are not now so promising as to invite new adventures. Yet to those who have means invested in it, the present situation, if there was assurance that it would be maintained, offers a motive for renewed exertions, and a promise of moderate success. Under the condition of freedom from destructive foreign interference, a home competition has been evolved which reduces the profits to the minimum, and requires the utmost skill and economy and constant efforts to make improvements in machinery and processes.

What is thus claimed for the iron and steel industry is also true of the other great manufacturing interests of the country. They also owe their marvelous development to the policy of protection. They have endured their full measure of distress during the era of depression, and they are slowly but surely emerging from it, strengthened by its trials, and preparing to revive and advance the prosperity of the country. Owing to the tariff, there has been no such scenes of suffering in destitute communities here as have been witnessed abroad. Owing to the tariff, there has been but a partial suspension of our industries, which otherwise would have been general. Owing to the tariff, our home markets are fully and cheaply supplied with all manufactured products. Owing to the tariff more than any other cause we are no longer a debtor nation. The balance of trade has been and is steadily in our favor. Gold has ceased to bear a premium; our bonds are returning to us, and will not draw away our money for payment of interest to foreigners, and the credit of the Government has become so assured that the public debt is readily refunded at a lower rate of interest in bonds that are eagerly sought for by our own people.

We pronounce the situation hopeful, hard as the conditions of our industry have been and are still. We believe that we have fairly outworn the severest stress. We do not claim sympathy, though we may deserve it. We do not ask aid, for we have courage to help ourselves, and the substance of what we request from our Government may be briefly expressed: Do not now open our ports to the products of foreign labor, for the certain result will be to close many American mills and factories and take away the bread of American workingmen. Do not check healthful progress of our export trade and disturb the wholesome condition of our exchanges with foreign countries. Refer the subject of tariff revision to a small and carefully chosen commission,—legislators and business men,—who alone can be empowered to submit to Congress any proposed alterations in our tariff laws, after the consultation with interests to be affected by them. Refuse to entertain overtures for so-called reciprocity treaties upon the ground that they invade the right of the Lower House of Congress to initiate all financial legislation, that they are adverse to the interests of the people and of the public revenue, and contrary to the genius of our free Government.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The Mills-Mueller-Potter-Burling Cases Come Up.

A Day Spent in Listening to the Talk of Counsel.

Elaborate Arguments on a Motion to Quash the Indictment.

Mr. Swett States Why His Client, Potter, Should Have a Bill of Particulars.

The small army of defendants in the Custom-House case, flanked by their retinue of high-priced counsel, and confronted by the opposing and imposing array of Government lawyers, had things pretty much their own way yesterday morning, and, in fact, all day, as far as filling up the United States District Court room and monopolizing attention was concerned. Besides the persons immediately interested in the case there was a host of outside lawyers present who manifested something more than the usual amount of professional and critical interest in the way their brother lawyers bore themselves and pulled their clients through.

The case of the Government against the eight alleged conspirators to defraud it out of something like $800,000 in the construction of the new Custom-House was to have been called at 10 o'clock, but there was considerable delay, for some reason or other, on the part of Judge Dyer to put in an appearance, and Hill, Potter, Mueller, Mills, Burling, Prussing, Reed, and Wheaton, the alleged conspirators, sat around and communed with their counsel and their several innermost consciousnesses, their souls filled with regret at so much as even half an hour's delay in their alleged forthcoming vindication. The explanation of the delay was that the Milwaukee Judge had not left home until the early morning train, and hence it would be as good as 11 o'clock before the thing got under way. And so it turned out. Shortly before the hour last-named, Judge Blodgett and Judge Dyer entered the court-room and took possession of the bench. Counsel in the case stepped up and paid their respects to the visiting Judge, and then the list of petit jurors for the term was called over for the purpose of seeing how many had come in as they were commanded. The full panel, twenty-four, were on hand. Mr. Albert A. Sprague, of this city, one of the lot, asked and obtained an excuse on account of pressing business, but he was the only one who succeeded in getting off. Judge Blodgett retired to the other room shortly afterwards to hear motions, leaving his brother Judge in possession of the field. When the case was then called, Thomas Hoyne, representing Mueller, Mills, and Reed, promptly arose and moved to

QUASH THE INDICTMENT.

He appeared for Reed, he said, because that person, whose woes and ignominious arrest he proceeded to tell about, had no counsel. Some of the defendants were opposed to any dilatory motions, but the gentlemen he represented had no such queer notions of delicacy, and didn't propose to stay here a month or six weeks, if they could help it, for the purpose of wading through a cart-load of papers which could only show their innocence and bring it forth in the light of day. Besides that, his clients were poor, and couldn't afford to stay here for any such expensive business as that.

Mr. Swett didn't want any motion to quash for Potter, but he did want a bill of particulars, and would like to argue that question before the motion to quash was argued.

Mr. Reed's position was similar with regard to Hill.

The pro forma default of bail taken some time ago against Mueller, Mills, Hills, and Potter was set aside, and the Government then insisted on having

THE PLEAS ENTERED

before anything else was done.

Pleas of not guilty were entered for Potter, Hill, Prussing, Burling, and Wheaton, and the Court stated that up to date there was a motion to quash the indictments as against Mueller, Mills, and Reed, and notice of a motion for a bill of particulars in behalf of Potter and Hill.

MR. HOYNE

proceeded to argue his motion to quash, referring at length to the case of the United States vs. Goldberg, decided by Judge Dyer himself, and running through a lot of law-books by way of backing him up in his general position that the indictment did not specify a criminal offense, and that, if the defendants were at all liable, they could only be proceeded against in a civil action on the part of the Government to recover. In the course of his argument, Mr. Hoyne hinted that at some stage in the case he might have occasion to say something as to the way the defendants were being tried outside of court, to wit: in the public press. As the learned counsel referred to the newspapers, he glared fiercely through his eye-glasses as if to wither about a dozen reporters by a mere look. The four points, he contended, made under the general charge of conspiracy, showed no offense whatever by any allegation in the count. In short, there was too much of general allegation, and too little statement of facts. "To spread a devil-fish over this whole court," continued the counsel, "and bring in everybody under a general charge of conspiracy,—why, there isn't a workman or an architect ever connected with the building that couldn't be brought in in the same way if there is to be no limit of charges. Why, the public has been taught to believe that there wasn't any honest men connected with the building,—that they were all rogues. Well, such charges may do for the newspapers, but not for a court of justice." He then went on to inveigh against the alleged ignorance of the pleader, remarking that the person who drew the indictment mistook criminal acts for civil ones,—probably didn't know the difference. After thus demolishing the enemy's breastworks, so to speak, he went on to speak of the overt acts charged in the indictment, reading the first one on the list, and remarking, as he grappled with an allusion to the disbursing offices of the Government, that he wanted it understood that the Collector of Customs was not embraced in the indictment. Having thus taken his preliminary whack at William Henry Smith, he went on to say that the first act simply set out that these defendants merely made and presented claims,—only that and nothing more,—and that there was no allegation that they received payment therefor. So that overt act amounted to nothing. The others were even much weaker. For all that, however, he proceeded to demolish them, denying that there was anything in them to show conspiracy to defraud the Government. The indictment, in short, was made up of the words "fraud" and "fraudulent." They might be written all around it. In fact, those words might very properly be used to describe the indictment itself.

Mr. Swett thought the argument for the bills of particulars ought to be made in this connection, since both motions were different ways of attacking the indictment.

The Court said it would probably be well to hear the arguments of counsel on both motions, so that they could be considered together. At present, however, it would be best to conclude the arguments on the motion to quash, and then take up the motion for a bill of particulars.

The Government counsel said they preferred to hear the whole case, but would follow the directions of the Court.

The Court said he thought it best to keep the motions distinct, and he would therefore hear from the Government on the pending motion.

MR. BOUTELL

proceeded to defend the indictment. The charge was not merely a conspiracy to defraud, but conspiracy to defraud coupled with various overt acts to carry out the objects of the conspiracy. He referred at length to Bishop, Wharton, and other authorities in support of his position that the indictment was good and sufficient, and went on to say that an allegation of means, where it was alleged that the defendants combined to defraud the Government of money or property, and where overt acts were set out, was not necessary to constitute a valid indictment. He then examined Mr. Hoyne's position critically, noticing first the claim that the indictment should be for conspiracy to do a criminal act, and that the overt act should be criminal, and maintaining, substantially, that it was enough to charge that the acts alleged were unlawful, and supporting this position by another draft on the authorities.

The Court broke in on the counsel's argument at this point, and ordered a recess until 2:15 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mr. Boutell resumed his argument after the recess, first devoting himself to the task of piling up authorities in further support of his position taken at the morning session. The indictment would have been good if no means had been alleged, but, as a matter of fact, it contained the charge of conspiracy and alleged the overt acts committed in carrying out the objects of the conspiracy. The attempt to defraud and cheat, as set forth in the indictment, was an unlawful act. He could not think that even Mr. Hoyne would undertake to controvert that. He then went on to examine the overt acts, claiming that the charge that Mueller furnished bad stone for good stone, and obtained payment therefor, with intent to defraud the United States, was a perfectly good allegation of means. So with regard to the other overt acts,—obtaining payment for sawing never done, labor never performed, false measurements, etc. Even at common law the indictment would be sufficient. But it was found under the statute providing for an indictment either for conspiracy to commit an offense against the United States or an act to defraud the United States in any manner and for any purpose, and for this reason was also good and sufficient. For all these reasons he thought the indictment should stand.

MR. CAMPBELL,

for the Government, followed, first calling attention to the instructions given by Judge Dyer himself to the jury in the Goldberg case, and claiming that, instead of their bearing out the position taken by counsel for the defense in this case, they supported and enforced the position taken by Mr. Boutell. The indictment was amply covered by the statute, so that when it was alleged that the defendants combined to defraud the United States out of a sum of money, the offense was stated completely, especially so when the overt act was coupled with it. Under this statute any conceivable means were sufficient, and hence it was not necessary to allege the means, although in the indictment the means were fully set forth in the allegation of overt acts, which Mr. Campbell proceeded to examine in detail. These overt acts were criminal in their nature, and were directly in the face of the statutes.

MR. HOYNE, IN CLOSING,

had recourse to a further line of authorities for the purpose of supporting his distinction between a civil trespass and a criminal wrong, and his general position announced in his opening. The Court must see in the means stated something that amounted to an offense. The facts stated must show that some offense had been committed. The words "defraud" or "cheat," he laboriously argued, did not necessarily import anything criminal.

While he was going on, Mr. Campbell bethought him of a case in point which he had forgotten to offer, and, for the purpose of giving Mr. Hoyne an opportunity of replying to it before he sat down, appealed to it as sustaining the Government's present position. It was, he said, the case of the United States vs. Jacob Rehm, in which Judge Blodgett had refused to quash the indictment, the reasons in support of the motion to quash being quite similar to those now advanced in this case.

"I wouldn't take one single case out of your Whisky-Ring cases for authority in any way," interrupted Mr. Hoyne. "They were here for years, and that is where you get your idea that a civil act is criminal." [Laughter.]

"Unfortunately," replied Mr. Campbell, "I was on the under side in that fight—as Mr. Hoyne is now."

"Why, didn't you stipulate with these people to come in and get immunity?"

"I did not," replied Mr. Campbell, who again tried to get in the ruling of the Court in the Rehm case.

Mr. Hoyne said he wished he would wait till he got through. He didn't care to reply to the ruling in the Rehm case or any other whisky case. He didn't want to know anything about those whisky cases, for they were frauds, any way, from beginning to end. [More laughter.]

Mr. Campbell agreed to pass up the case afterwards, as Mr. Hoyne went on to complete his argument. When he closed, the prosecution passed up several authorities, and the Court said he was prepared to take up the motion for a bill of particulars.

MR. SWETT,

appearing for Potter, said he did not desire to quash the indictment. His client wished to have a trial. Hence the objections he should make were not for the purpose of fighting the indictment, but for the purpose of procuring definiteness of the charge, so that it might be specific, and the defendant prepared to prove that he did not conspire to do specific things. He then went on to read his own affidavit, setting forth the necessity of the defendant's having a bill of particulars, and proceeded to argue why it should be granted. The first point he considered was as to whether any means or manner in which the United States was sought to be defrauded must be set out. He agreed, generally, with much that had been said—that, if the conspiracy was to commit an act which was criminal, either at common law or by statute, there need be no means set out. If the conspiracy was to commit an act which was lawful, by means which were criminal or unlawful, then the means must be set out. His first objection to the indictment was that the offense was not identified. If it was to defraud the United States, what could be proved under it? The defendants would never know what act they were called upon to defend, and must be prepared to rebut all sorts of frauds covered by the word "fraud" or the expression "to defraud"; whereas, in right, defendant should know the specific act he was called upon to defend. The charge was that these people undertook to defraud the United States by certain frauds. How could the Court see that any fraud was perpetrated unless it saw the stone contract? How did it know that Mueller was obliged to furnish the best stone in his yard? That contract was made before Potter went into office. This stone, by the action of time, developed defects. When Potter came here he found spots in the stone, pronounced the job bad, had experts examine it, and then a Commission went over the whole building, and he finally recommended that it be torn down. Then, in course of time, there was another Commission, who thought it was best to go on with the building, and Potter received an order from his superior officer to go on with the construction. Now, what counsel claimed should be set out, in order that the defendant might know the thing for which he was to be tried, was the contract, the official position of these parties, and a charge that Potter conspired to do some specific act, so that the Court could tell what the act was by the description, and so that when the evidence was offered the Court could say that was the act named in the indictment, and the evidence was proper to sustain that one act.

At this point the Court directed Mr. Swett to suspend until this morning, and an adjournment was taken until then.

The prospect is that a good part of the day will be spent in the arguments of counsel on the motion for the bill of particulars, with a possibility that the Court will render a decision on the two motions before night.

A ROMANCE FROM IOWA.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 5.—There resides in Hardin County a wealthy farmer, Col. J. W. Meeks. He has houses, and lands, and worldly goods in abundance. He is well known throughout that section as a man of integrity and good character. The most noticeable thing in his regard was the absence of a wife to superintend the domestic affairs of so fine a rural home. As it was nobody's business but the Colonel's himself, and he was not disposed to talk, matters went on quietly, though many a dame kept up a good deal of thinking. About five months ago a buxom, good-looking woman, accompanied by a little boy, arrived at a hotel in Iowa Falls, and announced herself as the wife of Col. Meeks, saying that they were married in Dublin, Ireland, and that the boy was the Colonel's son. After resting from her journey, she took a private conveyance, and, with her boy, went to the home of Col. Meeks, where she at once took place as the feminine head of the family. She directed the servants, sat at the wife's place at the table,—in fact, was the boss of the house, with the apparent assent of the Colonel. The neighborhood was pleased; but garrulous dames couldn't quite understand it, as it was just a little queer that a wife should occupy apartments separate from her husband.

A few days ago another woman came to Iowa Falls, who said *she* was the wife of Col. Meeks. She gave evidence of culture, honesty, and purity of character. She was informed of the state of affairs at the farm, and a message was sent to the Colonel. He promptly responded, and at once confirmed the statements of No. 2 by remaining with her at the hotel. Meanwhile, the other woman manages the house at the farm. No. 2 alleges that she has been the wife of the Colonel nineteen years. That in 1860 she became acquainted with him, he then being 22 and she 18 years old. They fell in love with each other; but he was the son of a wealthy and aristocratic family, while she was poor, though of respectable and honest parentage. They were privately married, and kept the matter secret for fear of disinheritance of the Colonel by his father. They lived in Washington several years, the Colonel having joined the army, and his regiment being stationed there. They had six children, four of whom have died. After the War the Colonel went away, and only recently has she found him. His father died and left him only a life-interest in his estate. She says he took away the marriage-certificate; and the first request she made was, that the certificate be produced. It was not forthcoming; yet, to please the woman, the Colonel took her to Webster City, and they were married by the Rev. Mr. Call, of the Baptist Church. It is the prevailing opinion that the woman is what she claims to be.

And now comes the other woman, under the name of Mary McCaffrey, and declares that the Colonel had promised to marry her, and, under said promise, she became a mother, and demands the sum of $25,000 for failure to perform the contract. Thus the matter stands. The outcome is looked for with considerable interest, and will doubtless unfold a nice bit of romance.

BACKWATER.

The Farmers Along the Crawfish River Taking Arms Against a Sea of Trouble.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., May 6.—The question of overflowed lands at the present time agitates no inconsiderable portion of the inhabitants of Jefferson County and the adjoining County of Dodge. By far the largest number of sufferers from overflow reside along the banks of the Crawfish River, which, flowing through a portion of Jefferson County, empties into Rock River at Jefferson. The trouble commences at the Village of Milford, caused by the milldam of Messrs. N. S. Greene & Son. For many miles up the stream on both sides thousands of acres are claimed to be overflowed and utterly worthless. Extensive bodies of timber have been killed by the constant overflow, and on the whole the damage to property is assumed to be something enormous, for all of which the Milford milldam is said to be the prime cause. A large number of the farmers along the Crawfish, whose lands are overflowed have organized themselves into an anti-milldam league, and propose by legal means to recover for their property destroyed. To this end they have already instituted suits against N. S. Greene & Son, through their attorneys here, Messrs. Hall & Skinner. These are test cases. Three of the suits have been commenced in the Dodge County Circuit Court, three in the Dodge County Court, and four in the Jefferson County Circuit Court,—in all involving damages to the amount of $40,000. It is announced that a careful survey and a fair estimate made of the lands overflowed by the back-water occasioned by the Milford dam would show damages to the extent of about $400,000. Of course the main object sought to be attained by the league is the removal of the dam, but to this procedure its owners offer a stubborn resistance, and will endeavor to show that under their charter they can maintain the dam. The Milford dam has been in existence some thirty-nine years. The real question to be decided is the one of limitation, that is, as to whether, within the past ten years, the flowage of the lands has been increased. Meanwhile the league are up and doing for the protection of what they regard as their dearest interests. Next Saturday, May 10, a meeting of the anti-milldam league will be held at Hubbleton, called by the President, H. C. Drake, of Milford. Reports will be heard from the several Committees of the Association as to its present condition, aims, and prospects.

A little of the same kind of trouble shows itself in a few places on Rock River, but nothing to the extent of the crawfish difficulties. Several suits have been commenced against the milldam of Messrs. Piper & Gibb, at Piperville, on Rock River, six miles east of this city, for damages for overflowed lands, and other actions are likely to be instituted against the same party on similar grounds. W. L. N.

THE WOMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—Considerable interest is manifested in the coming convention of the National Women's Suffrage Association, which is called to meet at St. George's Hall to-morrow. Already some of the more prominent members have arrived in the city, and more are coming in on every train. This is the regular annual meeting. Delegates from nineteen States will be present, and the meeting will be one of the most important ever held. Among those present are Miss Kate N. Doggett, President of the Chicago Society for the Advancement of Women; Mrs. Myra Bradwell, editor of the Chicago *Legal News*; Mrs. Cynthia Leonard, of New York; Mrs. Emily P. Collins, of Louisiana; Mrs. Elizabeth Oaks Smith, of North Carolina; and the Rev. Olympia Brown, Mrs. Gage, and Miss Anthony.

TALMAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 6.—It had been expected that this would be the last day of the Talmage trial, and that a verdict would be rendered this afternoon, but it does not now seem probable that this can be done before Thursday. The opinions of but nine members of the Presbytery were obtained to-day, owing to the length of some of the speeches. Of these, six were in favor of acquittal, two against, and one noncommittal. Fourteen ministers and twelve Elders are yet to be heard from. The record to date is eighteen in favor of acquittal, seven against, and one undecided.

The Earl of Asburnham.

It is definitely arranged that the Earl of Asburnham is to be married to a young American lady whose name is not yet publicly announced. He is now in his 39th year, and succeeded to the family honors on the death of his father, some months ago. While bearing the courtesy title of Viscount St. Asaph he joined the Roman Catholic Church, and is one of the five convert Earls,—the other four being the Earls of Denbigh, Granard, Oxford, and Gainsborough.

People are killed by coughs that Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar would cure.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

PERSONAL—A GENTLEMAN OF 22, TALL, WITH light hair and dark eyes, and late of Washington, D. C., asks, what handsome girl will marry him? Don't all say "I" at once. Address FRANK RANDOLPH, care Co. K. 9th Infantry, Ft. McKinney, W. T.

PERSONAL—JUNE-TIME. WROTE YOU A WEEK ago; will write again to-morrow. JUNE.

PERSONAL—MINNIE GRAY, LATE OF ALLEGHENY City, a friend in the city anxious to see you. Please send address to A 96, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, &c. (without removal), and other good securities, at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY SUM TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos, without removal. 151 Randolph, Room 5.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, machinery, etc., without removal, and other good securities. W. H. KING, 89 East Madison-st., Room 9.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, PIanos, etc., without removal, at lowest rates. C. B. WILSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

COLORADO—A GOOD OPPORTUNITY IS NOW offered for investing in a valuable mining property. Call on E. S. HUNT, Secretary of the Chicago Enterprise Gold & Silver Mining Company, 110 Dearborn-st., or send for prospectus.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

DAVIS & WALKER, 142 DEARBORN-ST., HAVE money to loan on improved city real estate in sums from $500 to $10,000. 10 to 12 and 2 to 4 p. m.

LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE WITHOUT REmoval; also, on pianos other good securities, at low rates. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 18.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, machinery, and other good collaterals. JAS. B. STOREY, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND MERchandise of every description at 10 per cent per annum. Storage rates lowest in the city. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

TO LOAN—$10,000 IN HAND TO LOAN FOR 5 years, 7 per cent; can accept an application at once, if security is satisfactory. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$20,000 IN HAND TO LOAN, IN SUMS of $3,000 and $5,000, at 8 per cent. No delay. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

WANTED—$13,000 ON FIVE YEARS' TIME. Good security given. State at what rate of interest you will loan. E 83, Tribune office.

$300.000 LOANED THE PAST YEAR. $500,000 more to loan at lowest rates on Chicago improved property. CHAS. GARDNER, N. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts., first floor.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ANNOUNCEMENT—THE UNION FURNITURE Company, 503 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

COMPLETE FURNITURE IN HOUSE NO. 713 WEST Washington-st. for sale cheap. House to rent.

FOR SALE—GOOD SECOND-HAND BUGGIES AND phaetons, open and top; some of own make; in good order. Carriage factory, 80 and 82 Twelfth-st. HENRY WILLETS.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR PRIVATE LIBRARIES OR SINgle volumes. Buy books of all kinds in any quantity. CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

12.000 VOLUMES CHEAP BOOKS FOR SALE. Catalogue with prices mailed upon application. Address MILLER'S Cheap Bookstore, 102 Madison-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

WANTED—A GOOD SAFE, CHEAP FOR CASH. Address E 83, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 7, 179 MADIson-st. Read—Great Bargains:

$9,000—3 2-story and basement brick stores, with lot 88x142, south front, on Lake-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt-sts. This property rents now to good tenants at $80 per month; taxes and insurance, $200; pays 8 per cent net. It is rented cheap, and is No. 1 property for investment.

$4,200—14-room 2-story and basement brick dwelling, and lot 25x125, east front, on Carpenter-st., between Madison and Washington-sts., in ten minutes' walk to Court-House. It is rented at $500 per year to first-class tenant. This property is out of market after this week; if you want a bargain here it is.

$2,100 cash, 9-room framed dwelling, barn, and lot 25x125, hot and cold water, bath, and gas, on Prairie-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts; this is certainly a great bargain.

$60 per foot, lot 55x228, on North Wells-st., one block south of entrance to Lincoln Park, and fronts the Park; this is the cheapest property offered in the city.

$1,500—Store and lot on Halsted-st., 30 feet north of Jackson-st.; this property will rent for $30 per month.

$300 cash, lot 25x125, on Flournoy-st., 150 feet west of Campbell-av.

FOR SALE—ON FIVE YEARS' TIME, AT 7 PER cent interest, to party who will build, one or four lots on Johnson-place, just south of Thirty-eighth-st., east front. This will make a lovely home for some one. Will sell at a bargain. $4,000 will buy No. 42 Langley-av., if taken at once. This is east front, two-story and basement brick house, water, gas, sewer, and pavement, and is a bargain. D. W. POTTER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY. One of the very best corners in the city. Present rental (all new leases) pays 9 per cent net on price asked. I have other property for sale at a price on which the rents pay 7 per cent and 8 per cent net. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR EIGHTeenth-st., handsome residence with 34-foot lot, at a bargain. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—55X130 FEET ON THE NORTHWEST corner of Halsted and Thirty-fourth-sts., $2,250. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—75X103 FEET SOUTH FRONT ON Prospect-place and Ellis Park, at $60 per foot; this is choice property. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—49X125 FEET, NORTHWEST CORNER of Calumet-av. and Thirty-third-st.; 49x163 feet southwest corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-second-st.; also other choice lots on avenues. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL PIECES OF CHOICE IMproved and unimproved business property in heart of city. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE, NEW LITTLE BUSINESS property, rentals paying over 8 per cent net on the price; easily handled; part cash and time. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL THE STONE FRONT houses Nos. 1081 and 1083 Michigan-av., fronting east, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., very cheap, and give possession. YOUNG & SPICER, Room 6, 170 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE REDUCED AGAIN—THOSE three splendid stone residences at the head of Grand-boulevard, or any one of them are offered at a great bargain. Exquisite locality, elegant taste, solidity of structure, combined with the most practical arrangement. ERNST PRUSSING, 143 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT LOT NEAR DOUGLAS Park, worth $500; will take $200 cash. R. KENNEDY, 113 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—40 FEET ON WAbash-av. near Eighteenth-st., free and clear of any incumbrance. Premises known as No. 878. Make me a cash offer. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON SOUTH Side, three-story and basement, twenty-five feet wide, three rooms deep, in perfect order, $8,500. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID LOT—50X180—ON WAbash-av. near Twenty-sixth-st.; cheap; easy terms. R. KENNEDY, 113 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON WILCOX-AV., NEAR CAMPBELL, two-story house, and lot 50x125, only $1,600. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ON POLK-ST., EAST OF HALSTED, lot 31x118, $40 per foot. J. H. KEELER, 163 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., $60, NEAR THIRTY-fifth-st., 46 feet, at a sacrifice. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOR $5,000—FRAME HOUSE, BRICK basement, ten rooms, lot 25 by 180; Michigan-av., north of Thirty-second-st. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT EAST GROVE, CHICAGO'S HIGHest suburb, lots 30x132 feet for $60 each; $10 cash and $5 monthly; a few only at this price. Go this week and see them, free. W. D. C. STREET & CO., 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GRAND CROSSING OR CORNELL, TEN or twenty acres, high, and great bargain; part on long time. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., 154 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—17 ACRES OF NICE GARden land in Jefferson, near Milwaukee-av. R. KENNEDY, 113 Randolph-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$1,800—80-ACRE farm, good 5-room framed dwelling, barn, cribs, etc., 10 head of cattle, 2 horses, 16 hogs, 2 wagons, 10 tons of hay, all farm implements, etc., 4 miles from Winemac, Pulaski, Ind., 80 miles from Chicago; will take cottage and lot in city; it is a bargain for some one who wants a farm. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison.

FOR SALE—THE KANSAS LAND AND EMIGRAtion Company offers the biggest inducements ever heard of to buy good land on long credit. For pamphlet, map, and full particulars, apply to M. O. DOWD, Secretary, 77 and 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS OF first-class business property—We have always parties who will buy improved first-class business property, if you will sell at reasonable prices. Please leave description in our office if you wish to sell it quick. JACOB WEIL & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GOOD IMPROVED BUSINESS PROPerty on West Madison or North Clark-st. for cash and unincumbered Chicago property for equities. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GOOD TWO-STORY FRAMED house of 8 or 9 rooms, to suit a west front lot, to be moved into Hyde Park. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—25 TO 40 FEET ON WEST MADISON-st., between Halsted and Western-av., for an all-cash customer. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ATTENTION, CAPITALISTS, DRUGGISTS, AND Essential Oil Dealers—In order to facilitate the business of manufacturing essential oils, the undersigned, having established a factory at this point and has a large trade in sassafras and other oils the past two years, having expended large amounts in inventing machinery for the purpose of utilizing and increasing facilities, desires to sell an interest in his works or to secure a loan of $3,000, and will agree to let any responsible party living in Chicago or any other "prominent market," who buys said interest and makes such loan, the exclusive sale of all its products. These works are capable of turning out 120 pounds of oil per day, and "material abundant." The proprietor is a practical man in every respect, and the business will bear the closest investigation. The best of reference given and required. To any one meaning business would request them to come in person and see and hear for themselves. All that is needed is a little capital, as the machinery is complete and on an entirely new plan, and the works are capable of turning out 20,000 pounds of sassafras and 3,000 pounds pennyroyal per year. Address DILLON ESSENTIAL OIL WORKS, Woodlawn, Jefferson Co., Ills.

A FINE FLOURING MILL FOR SALE—I OFFER for sale a first-class modern flouring mill in this city, making 100 barrels a day; power, water and steam; have not stored a barrel this year, selling as it arrives in New York; this is a fine opening for any one wanting a mill; property cost $40,000, but will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms; reason for selling, belongs to an undivided estate. Address J. D. GREENE, Administrator, Faribault, Minn.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A FEW HUNDRED DOLlars can secure interest in an office business now paying $150 a month. Interview at 84 LaSalle-st., Room 9, basement.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS, OLD stand. Inquire of H. V. OBSTFELDER, with Eschenburg & Co., corner Fifth-av. and Washington.

FURNISHED HOTEL FOR SALE—AT FARIbault, Minn., doing a good business, brick building, 44 feet front; 32 rooms; will be sold low and on reasonable terms; reason for selling, an undivided estate. Address J. D. GREENE, Administrator, Faribault, Minn.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS; 15 to 25 hands annually employed; profits large, and doing $20,000 to $25,000 business; amount required about $4,000. Inquire at G. C. WHIPPLE'S, 59 South Market-st.

FOR SALE—LARGEST HORSE-SHOEING ESTABlishment in the city. Call at or address 241 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MEAT-MARKET, horse, and wagon; fixtures complete; good location; cheap rent; good trade established; good reasons for disposal. Address E 82, Tribune office.

I HAVE FOR SALE HALF INTEREST IN A store; wall-paper, paints, etc. Good location and parties doing a good business. JNO. B. OVERMEYER, 300 West Madison-st.

PATENT FIRE-ESCAPE—THE RIGHT TO MAKE and sell in the State of Illinois the best Fire-Escape yet invented is offered for sale. Money can be made with it, and a live man who means business can get control on reasonable terms. Come and see the model at Room 5 Tribune Building. JAMES GRANT.

THE ADVERTISER, WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE and can influence some business, is open for an engagement with a good house desirous of doing a receiving commission business; a grain-shipping house preferred. Address E 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A THOROUGH business man, with $3,500 to $4,000 capital, to conduct a large paying business in Davenport, Ia.; splendid opening to right man. 36 Clark-st., Room 5.

$2.000 CASH WILL SECURE AN INTEREST and financial control of a legitimate business paying $10,000 per annum; references. D 40, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

A SAFE AND COMPLETE STOREHOUSE FOR house goods and merchandise, 200 to 206 Randolph-st.; lowest rates.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 76, 78, AND 80 East Van Buren-st.; established 1875; permanent and reliable; for Furniture and Merchandise. Advances.

GOOD DRY, SAFE STORAGE, BY RESPONSIble parties, at low rates, at 683 and 685 State-st. Examine before going elsewhere.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 W. Monroe.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MERchandise, &c., in dry lofts, at reasonable rates. Advances made if wanted. I. W. STOREY & CO., 272 East Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

TELEGRAPHY—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN be taught telegraphy, practically fitting them for employment. Apply at the BRYANT & STRATTON Business College.

WANTED—TEACHERS—SEVERAL LADIES FOR German and painting, three for German and music, three American Professors music, four teachers commercial branches, lady French and music, experienced kindergartner, first and second assistants; city academy; other vacancies. Central School Agency, 514 Pine-st., St. Louis, Mo.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

West Side.

TO RENT—545 WASHINGTON, 395 WARREN-AV., 110 Oakley, and 940 Monroe-st., stone-fronts, with dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; gas-fixtures, furnace, laundry, etc., $35 to $50 per month. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st.

TO RENT—23 WALNUT-ST., NEAR ASHLAND-av., 2-story and basement marble-front, 10 rooms, furnace, gas-fixtures, stationary wash-basins in chambers, etc.; the best house on the West Side for the money, $33. GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—$18 PER MONTH, FINE TWO-STORY and basement brick house, 189 Campbell-av. Inquire of W. GRAY BROWN, 1008 West Van Buren-st., or Room 63, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front house, 11 Park-av., 14 rooms; also a good barn. Inquire of R. C. ROUNSAVELL, 225 Ontario-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, clean, near Union Park, $30; 7 rooms, $10. JOHN F. EBERHART, 94 Washington-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—ASHLAND-AV., FRONTING UNION Park, 3-story and basement stone front, modern conveniences, and partially furnished. Apply to OWNER, 57 Ashland-av.

TO RENT—49 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST., NEAR 300 West Madison-st., house of twelve rooms, bath, furnace, hot water, pavement; each floor elegantly arranged for a small family: $40. Will rent separately. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—NOS. 11 AND 13 WARREN-AV., OPposite Union Park; all modern improvements; an elegant home, cheap; also other houses. EDGAR S. HEATON, Room 5, 150 Dearborn-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—188 VINCENNES-AV., FIRST-CLASS condition, all modern improvements; rent $30. J. C. McCORD, 154 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE 360 CALUMET-AV., SIX rooms, large lot; rent $18. Apply at 358 Calumet-av., or to F. A. BRAGG & CO., 144 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FINE HOUSE, 29 THIRTY-fifth-st., 12 rooms, in good order; brown, 655 Cottage Grove-av. PIERCE & WARE, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—1046 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY AND basement brick, with all modern conveniences and large barn. D. G. HAMILTON, 126 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, Michigan-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., 12 rooms, all modern conveniences, in good repair; large lot and good brick barn; $60 per month to good tenant. R. S. CRITCHELL, 143 LaSalle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house near Lincoln Park, in good order, all conveniences, excellent neighborhood; rent very low. C. S. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

Suburban.

TO RENT—CHEAP—HOUSE, WITH LARGE LOT and barn, within three blocks of Hyde Park Depot. Inquire at HOPKINS & WOOD'S store at Hyde Park, or of PAUL CORNELL, 92 Washington-st., Room 9.

TO RENT—GOOD HOUSES, WITH LOTS OR ACRES of ground, at North or West Evanston, at prices so low that anybody may have a home. Also Glencoe. BEVERIDGE & DEWEY, 95 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH EVANSTON—FIRST-CLASS house, barn, large lot, good order; low rent. Address E. N. TILLOTSON, Englewood, or F. HYDE, S. Evanston.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—COTTAGES AND houses near depot; good repair, hot and cold water. E. N. TILLOTSON, Tillotson Block, Englewood.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLAT, 178 EAST OHIO-ST.; ALSO house, barn, and acre of ground corner Racine and Webster. A. T. GALT, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—472 WABASH-AV., LARGE, UNFURnished room, except carpet and lambrequins; also, furnished room for two gentlemen.

TO RENT—SUITE 3 OR 4 ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, for light housekeeping, or board can be had same place. 412 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—19 ELDRIDGE-COURT—PLEASANT rooms, furnished and unfurnished; also a front parlor, with carpet and shades only.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS, ALSO TWO SMALL rooms. Inquire 281 Michigan-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, WITH modern improvements, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping, with reference. 630 West Congress-st.; two lines of cars.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, ALSO SUITE OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with meals if desired. New house N. W. corner Monroe and Aberdeen.

North Side.

TO RENT—TO SINGLE GENTLEMAN—A VERY large, substantially furnished room with all modern conveniences, in a quiet family, in the best residence portion of the North Side, within 15 minutes' walk of the Court-House. Address G 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT—IN STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY ON Dearborn-av., near Huron-st., front alcove room nicely furnished; closet and bath; rent low to right party. Address E 13, Tribune office.

TO RENT—$25—2 FLOORS OF A FINE OCTAGON brick, furnace, laundry, and all conveniences, near Lincoln Park, and 3 lines cars. HALE & SNOW, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES—SINGLE OR IN SUITES—and desk-room, with vaults, water, and grates. Corner LaSalle and Adams, at 204 LaSalle, basement.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THREE UPPER STORIES, 40x150 (SEParate or together); very cheap, southwest corner of Canal and Washington-sts. N. SAWYER, Tribune Building, Room 8.

TO RENT—A LARGE BRICK BARN. APPLY AT 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LARGE UPPER ROOMS AND BASEment, with steam power; good light steam elevator. Apply to PITKIN & CRUVER, rear 119 Clark-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, BY A small family, no children, a small furnished house or flat on the North or West Side in desirable location. Good references. Address A 94, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG MARRIED couple, two or three unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. State price and full information as regards same. Address A 97, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ATTENTION—WE WILL CLOSE OUT THE FOLlowing lot of very fine organs, regardless of cost:

One new 2-stop organ	$ 35
One new 7-stop organ	65
One new 8-stop organ	75
One new 9-stop organ	75
One new 12-stop organ	80
One new 14-stop organ	85
One new 16-stop organ	100

Every instrument warranted five years.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
191 and 193 State-st.

ATTENTION—PIANOS TUNED FOR $1.25 (IN ADvance).
Pianos repaired, polished, etc.
Pianos moved, boxed, and shipped.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
191 and 193 State-st.

ATTENTION—PIANOS $125, $150, $175, $200. Largest stock in city. Every instrument warranted five years. REED'S Temple of Music, 191 and 193 State-st.

ATTENTION—TO RENT—NEW ROSEWOOD pianos; rent-money applied if purchased. REED'S Temple of Music, 191 State-st.

A CHICKERING PIANO, LITTLE USED, AND very fine, all modern improvements. Owner must sell. Can be seen at REED'S Temple of Music, 191 and 193 State-st.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Something very new.
Tone as clear, sweet, and powerful as a concert grand.
Repeating action of lightning quickness.
Warranted to stand in tune perfectly.
Has a new patent desk—the only convenient music-holder ever used on upright pianos.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
191 and 193 State-st.

IF YOU WANT TO RENT A PIANO, GO TO PROSSER'S. Instruments tuned and repaired. Sold on commission. Established 1850. 215 State-st.

W. W. KIMBALL, CORNER STATE AND Adams-sts. Special bargains in pianos. In addition to our large stock of new pianos, will offer on Monday, May 5, until sold, 50 second-hand pianos to make room for new stock. Pianos sold on time payments. Pianos and organs to rent. W. W. KIMBALL, corner of State and Adams-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLONIZATION—ORGANIZED COLONIZATION IS the only practical method for the settlement of a new country. I have aided in the settlement of several colonies in Kansas and Colorado in the past ten years, all of which have been successful, making most of their members independent by agricultural pursuits alone. I now propose to organize an agricultural and mining colony of fifty members to settle in West Mountain Valley (Silver Cliffs), Col., the richest mining and agricultural portion of this wonderful State. The business of this colony is to include agriculture, mining, stock-raising, milling, etc. I have secured the land and mines suitable for the purpose, and on such terms as will enable persons of moderate means to avail themselves of the privileges of the association. Parties desiring further information can apply personally to C. N. PRATT, No. 170 East Madison-st., Room 3. Office open day and evening.

DEMOREST'S RELIABLE PATTERNS, ALL THE latest and best designs, now ready for the summer fashions, in sizes illustrated and described; large Portfolio of Fashions, with summer styles, 15c. Demorest's Journal (quarterly), May number, now ready, 5c; yearly, 15c, post free. 5 Rue Scribe, Paris; 17 East Fourteenth-st., New York; and agencies everywhere.

D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, successor to Calvin D'Wolf. Private office and court-room, 154 and 156 Clark-st. Chattel mortgages acknowledged.

HATS—HATS—CAPS—LESTER, 103 RANDOLPH-st., near Dearborn. Dollar hats, 75c; fine hats, $1; best hats, $1.50 to $2.50; Best Silk hats, $3.50; caps, 10c to 75c.

LADIES EXPECTING TO BE CONFINED CAN obtain rooms and treatment in a lady doctor's family; strictly confidential. Address G 20, Tribune.

OLD PAPERS IN PACKAGES OF 100 FOR SALE at Tribune office.

TAKE YOUR FINE FURNITURE TO BE REupholstered to 280 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A SMALL PATENT TO SELL EAST or goods to control; state what you have. Address E 97, Tribune office.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call or address E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT L. GELDER'S, 394 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AN A 1 FIRE-BOX BOILER, 27-horse power. BARAGWANATH & PIM, Pacific Boiler Works, West Quincy-st., near Desplaines, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TENNESSEE MOCKING BIRDS—SIX choice singing birds for sale at Room 40, No. 7 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OLD PAPERS IN PACKAGES OF 100 at Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SALESMAN—BY A CHICAGO TAILor's trimming house; a first-class man to sell to Chicago and Milwaukee trade; must be thoroughly acquainted with the tailor's trimming business. Address, stating where last employed, C 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A RETAIL CLOTHing house, in one of the largest businesses in this city. None but a No. 1 salesman need to inquire at 17 South Clark-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—BOY; MUST UNDERSTAND GROCery trade. Apply to Canton Tea Co., 317 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT. State experience and terms. Address G 15, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO A NO. 1 SIGN-PAINTERS. G. R. LANGER, Room 17, 193 East Washington-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SUIT AND CLOAK cutter; will make engagement by the year at liberal terms with a capable man. BEIFELD BROTHERS, 240 Madison-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO WORK ON STOVES; also a man to drive furniture wagon. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 383 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A TAILOR TO GO TO MICHIGAN; must be a good workman, and single man preferred. Apply to PETER J. NORTON at H. A. KOHN & BROS., corner Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CABINETMAKERS AT 280 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FURNITURE FINISHERS AT 140 North Desplaines-st. RICHARD T. HAMBROOK MFG. CO.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS CABINETMAKers. Apply to SHERWOOD SCHOOL-FURNITURE CO., 285 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE PAINTER AT Carriage Factory, 80 and 82 Twelfth-st. HENRY WILLETS.

WANTED—CABINETMAKER WITH BENCH; man that knows how to use his tools. Apply from 7 to 8 p. m. at 929 Ashland-av., second door south of Twenty-first-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CALCIMINER. APPLY BEfore 7 a. m. or after 7 p. m. to-day. 95 North Wells-st., second floor. FRED FEACHEM.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A COLORED COACHMAN; ONE willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Apply at 284 South Market-st. during the day.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 LABORERS FOR RAILROADS, stone quarries, farms, saw-mills, etc.; highest wages; free fare. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Iowa; free fare; go to-night; 10 men, one with his wife, for saw-mill; E. A. ANGELL, 10 South Canal-st.

WANTED—200 MORE LABORERS FOR RAILroads, 50 for quarries, 25 for saw-mills; also 12 stonemasons for bridge work in Iowa. 68 South Canal-st. McHUGH & CO.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS TO ENGAGE IN THE SALE of a subscription book; clear and exclusive territory in city or country. W. H. SHEPARD, Room 51, 69 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN OF good education for a position requiring close attention for six hours daily; liberal pay to a desirable man. Send particulars to G 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY, ABOUT 15 years old, in a wholesale dry-goods house. Address, in own handwriting, A 90, Tribune office.

WANTED—COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS TO SELL small salable articles on commission; also, canvassers. Send stamp for catalogue. L. & H., Room 5, 147 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—YOUNG MAN, WITH little money, as treasurer of first-class star and theatrical sensation. G 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—THIS MORNING—MEN AND WOMEN to sell teas to family custom. S. M. KENNEDY, 112 Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—ERRAND BOY; ONE LIVING SOUTH of Twenty-second-st.; good references required. Apply to A. H. REEVES, 128 Adams-st.

WANTED—25 GOOD CANVASSERS; ONLY those familiar with the retail cigar trade of this city need apply; references required. Apply at 50 Lake-st.

WANTED—BOY; MUST BE 14, AND READ AND write and know the streets. Apply at Rooms 20 and 22, 69 Dearborn-st. Salary $12 per month.

WANTED—A GOOD AND FAITHFUL BOY about 16 to sweep store and do errands. 235 West Madison-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD SERVANT FOR GENERAL housework; references required. 1592 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERal housework for a small family; Swede or German preferred; must be well recommended. Apply at 222 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS NORWEGIAN girls, one as cook and laundress, other for second work; four in family. Apply at 1039 Michigan-av.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, A girl for general housework; must be a good cook and laundress; German or Swede preferred. 1187 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL for general housework, at 1092 Prairie-av. Small family; $2 per week.

WANTED—A NICE, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework cook, wash, iron, etc. Private family of three. Apply to 539 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL; MUST BE A GOOD cook and laundress; German or Swede preferred. Call for two days at 642 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; also, a girl to do plain sewing and take care of a child; German or Scandinavian preferred; references required. 1188 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK. 1687 Wabash-av., corner Thirty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 430 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONer; must be well recommended. Apply Thursday and Friday, between 10 and 12, at southwest corner Ashland-av. and Adams-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL THAT THOROUGHly understands general housework, in a small family of two, at Hyde Park. Apply at 196 Erie-st., with reference.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Apply at 701 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A CAPABLE GIRL for general housework in a small family, at 14 Throop-st., between Madison and Washington-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at 227 Egan-av. (Thirty-ninth-st.)

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, at 388 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; references required. Inquire at 1291 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH OR GERMAN GIRL for general housework; must understand plain cooking, and a good washer and ironer. 873 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, SMART GIRL FOR SECOND work. Apply at 1122 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron at 1083 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 588 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO WORK in the kitchen. Apply at 244 Indiana-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German preferred; references required. 41 South Curtis-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO DO GENERAL housework. Mountain House, 50 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, AGED 15, to take care of a baby, at 48 Pierce-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—MILLINERS; TWO EXPERIENCED trimmers. CARSON, PIRIE & CO., Madison and Peoria-sts.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—GOOD SHIRT-MAKERS AND SALESmen at Nilsson Shirt Company's, 28 North Clark.

WANTED—SHIRTMAKERS WITH WHEELER & Wilson machines. S. F. CONE, 200 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS SEAMSTRESS AND TO assist in second work; first-class situation for a capable woman. Call southeast corner Brooks and Ellis-avs.

WANTED—SIX FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKERS at 948 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SHIRT OPERATORS. $2.40 per doz. 24 North Clark-st. J. BACHARACH.

Nurses.

WANTED—A TIDY YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of a baby. Apply at 551 Wabash-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS ironer at Wood's Hotel, Fifth-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRLS AND house girls for city and country. Apply to Mrs. WHITTAKER, 248 North Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—"A 1" LADY CANVASSERS TO sell small salable articles in city and suburbs on salary. Room 5, 147 LaSalle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT 394 AND 396 WABASH-AV., A GOOD ASSORTment of carriages, buggies, phaetons, jump-seats, etc., at very low prices. H. B. HILL.

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290 TO 296 WABASH-AV.,
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In stock and finishing a complete assortment of our unequaled pleasure wagons on elliptic springs; also phaetons, &c., etc., and the celebrated Concord express wagons and trucks; a few good second-hand buggies.

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In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MANAGER, BOOKkeeper, cashier, or confidential clerk; first-class references as to ability, honesty, etc. Address H 8, 175 South Green-st., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND reliable bookkeeper; refers to last employers. Address E 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG man; good grocery clerk, good penman, quick and correct at figures, willing and handy at any other work. Address E 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT young man 18 years of age, in some office; best of reference. Address A 92, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO has been engaged in the rubber, hardware, mill and machinist supply trades the past fifteen years is now open to arrange for his trade with a good house, either on salary or commission. Address G 17, Tribune office, for three days.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AN ENGINEER. Have had experience, and can give the best of references. Address W, 129 LaSalle-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT colored cook, with good reference. Address E 2, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN—A Dane—as coachman or driving team of any kind; references from last two years' employer. D 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) in private family as coachman and to do general work. Good references given. G 19, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHman and groom. Good habits and thoroughly understands his business. Good references. A 93, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TRAVELING SALESman thoroughly acquainted with the jewelry, crockery, and housefurnishing dealers in New York and Ohio. Speaks English, French, and German. References unexceptional. Expectations moderate. Address G 24, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COLORED MEN in a family; good references given if necessary; they will be found at No 41 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED florist (single, German). Address E 90, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS MAN, speaking Scandinavian and German languages; willing and able to do anything; might invest or loan employer a little money. Reference. G 22, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL IN a private family. Call or address 201 Townsend-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO kitchen-work in a private family where a second-girl is kept. Call at 947 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Call at 684 State-st., Room 5.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply or address southwest corner Forty-fifth-st. and Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl, 15 years old, to do light housework. Inquire at 290 Aberdeen-st., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook the other second or general housework in small private family. Call Wednesday at 135 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work or taking care of children or do plain sewing. Please call at 340 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs. Can give the best of city references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl to do second work or the housework for a small family. Call at 386 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN FIRST-CLASS FAMILY by competent and reliable cook and laundress, with best of references. Call at 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT GIRL to do second work or general housework; is thoroughly competent; first-class references. Call at 142 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A SCOTCH CANADIan girl, competent to cook, wash, and iron, or will do general housework. 1025 Dearborn-st., near Twenty-first.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK AND LAUNdress; good references if required. Call at 932 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN GIRL for second work. Call at 152 Eighteenth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL for general housework in private family. Call at 152 Eighteenth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK in private family. Call at 152 Eighteenth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERman cook, on a boat. Inquire at 397 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK and take care of children. Apply at 1865 South Dearborn-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET-NURSE. SMALL wages, with own babe. Address, for one week, Dr. J. N. MOSS, 157 Lexington-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER AND to do housework by a lady of 25, having a sister 13 years of age, where both would have a home; have good practical experience; can give good reference. Address G 23, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN AS HOUSEkeeper or to take care of children. E 94, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities should apply to MRS. S. LAPRISE, 384 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED of good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 TO $10,000, IN jobbing flour trade. Address, with full name, G 16, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

PINAFORE—75 FULL SCORE OF "PINAFORE" wanted; will pay 40c each. Apply at 37 Howland Block.

SINGERS—100 MALE AND FEMALE CHORUS singers wanted for performance of "Pinafore." Address, with reference, pitch of voice, and lowest terms per week, G 49, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge—First-class board $4 to $6 per week, with use of piano; day board $3.50.

23 AND 25 KINZIE-ST.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD with pleasant rooms, $4.50 to $5 per week; formerly at 217 Illinois-st.

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241 INDIANA-ST.—UNFURNISHED ALCOVE room, south front, with board for gentleman and wife, in private family; hot and cold water, bath, etc., on same floor.

PLEASANT FURNISHED HALL ROOM, FIRST floor, for two gentlemen, with good board: $5. Day boarders accommodated; very central, on North Side. G 18, Tribune office.

South Side.

481 WABASH-AV. — A NICELY-FURNISHED front parlor, with board for two; room on upper floor for three gentlemen, without board.

577 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—Suite of rooms, unfurnished or furnished, with board; east front.

1079 WABASH-AV.—NEATLY-FURNISHED rooms, en suite or single, with board. References exchanged.

West Side.

17 LOOMIS-ST. — FURNISHED AND UNFURnished rooms to rent with first-class board at reasonable rates.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., 4 blocks south of the Palmer House—100 rooms; board and room per day, $1.50 to $2.00; per week, from $6 to $10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Single rooms, $4.50 to $6 per week; 21 meal-tickets, $3.50. Transients, $1 per day.

WINDSOR HOUSE—178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House, $1.50 per day, $5 to $7 per week; day board, $4.

Miscellaneous.

THOSE WANTING CHOICE ROOMS IN A NO. 1 boarding places are invited to call at the ROOM-RENTING AND BOARDING EXCHANGE, Room 3 Tribune Building. We make no charge to those wanting rooms or board. Reliable people only.

Country.

AT RAVENSWOOD—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board; prices low; couples or single parties. DR. PARKER, Ravenswood, or 89 Randolph-st., Room 7.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—THROUGH THE SUMMER A PLEASANT country home for my wife and four children (14, 8, 5, and 2), and not more than thirty-five miles from Chicago; cheap, but comfortable; not style. Address Z 46, Tribune office.

BOARD—THOSE WANTING RELIABLE BOARDers or roomers at once should call at the Room-Renting and Boarding Exchange, Room 3 Tribune Building.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG MEN OF STEADY HABits and unexceptionable references would like a home in a private family as near as possible to street-cars, will pay reasonable price for the right accommodations. Address E 92, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE IN EXCHANGE for parlor furniture and carpets; West Side preferred, where there is a barn. 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

BOARD—AND A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms, except carpets, for wife, child, and self when in the city, on South Side. Private family preferred. Address A 91, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND A SUITE OF UNFURNISHED rooms for a lady; east of State-st. Give price. Address A 95, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOMS, FIRST-class, in a German family, for gentleman and wife. Address, with terms, E 18, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—A RETAIL STOCK OF BOOTS and shoes, invoice at cost $4,000, for real estate and part cash. Inquire at 137 Twenty-second-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FINE FARM, 640 ACRES, IN Iowa, for smaller farm near Chicago. R. KENNEDY, 113 Randolph-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

TAKEN UP—MAY 5—A DARK RED COW, A GOOD milker. The owner can have her by proving property and paying charges. Call at 489 South Park-av., 6 p. m.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. L. DODGE—HOURS, AT 128 STATE-ST., Room 24, 10 to 12, 2 to 4; at 319 Ohio-st., 7 to 8, and 6 to 8. General and special practice.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Shylock."

Haverly's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Colville Burlesque Company. "Cinderella." Afternoon and evening.

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Maggie Mitchell. Afternoon, "Jane Eyre." Evening, "Pearl of Savoy."

Hamlin's Theatre.

Clark street, opposite the Court-House. Engagement of Jennie Hughes. "The French Spy."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE, No. 411, A. F. & A. M.—The members are hereby notified to attend a Regular Communication of the lodge, to be held at the hall, corner Randolph and Halsted-sts., this Wednesday evening, May 7, at 7 o'clock sharp, for important work and business. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of CHAS. H. BRENAN, W. M.
CHAS. H. BRADLEY, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1879.

A failure to receive the requisite majority defeated the bill in the Pennsylvania Legislature providing for the redemption of over $2,000,000 worth of certificates issued to parties who suffered from the Rebel raids to which the Southern border of the State was subject during the War.

The strong appeal made by Senator JOHNSON, of Cook, in favor of the bill to punish by fine and imprisonment the loaning of public money by any custodian had the effect of convincing the Senate of the desirability of prohibiting by law a practice that has been attended with most pernicious results. The bill was passed.

The man who was captured in Philadelphia on Monday morning while trying to exchange for 4 per cents some of the Government bonds stolen from the Manhattan Savings Bank last October, proves to be a noted criminal, JOHNNY DOBBS, who has been connected with a series of the heaviest bank robberies perpetrated for several years past, his latest exploit being the murder of BARRON, the Cashier of the Dexter, Me., bank, because he refused to unlock the safe. Large sums of money have been offered for his apprehension, and there is an excellent prospect of his seclusion for the remainder of his natural life.

Now that the Republicans in the Illinois Legislature have assumed the responsibility for the progress of business before that body, as they have virtually done by considering in caucus the party action necessary to bring about an early adjournment, it is to be hoped that they will succeed in demonstrating their sincere desire to accomplish such legislation as is indispensable, to drop all else, and bring the session speedily to a close. The making of a special order for to-day of the appropriation bills is a step in the right direction, and if the policy of strict devotion to necessary business is steadily pursued it will be quite possible to adjourn by the end of the present month.

It has been decided by the Cabinet to place in the hands of Gen. SHERIDAN the matter of checking the unlawful incursions by immigrants upon the lands of the Indian Territory. It will be his duty not only to prevent further encroachments, but also to compel the retirement of the squatters already there, as the emigration movement to that Territory is in violation of law, and must be prohibited. It happens, fortunately, that no question of State Rights or military interference enters into this affair. The Indian Territory is under the control of the Interior Department, and express provision is made by law for dealing with trespassers on Indian reservations by the aid of the United States army.

The Democratic caucus bill was yesterday introduced and passed in the House, the Democrats and Greenbackers supporting the measure, while the Republicans voted solidly against. The latter were able to force the admission of a substitute, as it was in their power to filibuster and prevent a vote. Of course the substitute was voted down, receiving but one vote, that of a Greenbacker, in addition to the regular Republican strength. The bill will now go to the Senate, and receive consideration there before the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive bill is taken up. After the caucus measure has been passed, and until it has been returned by the President with or without his signature, there will be a political calm in Congress, and after that another storm.

Resolutions were yesterday passed by the Mississippi Valley Labor Convention at Vicksburg urging the negroes to pause in their headlong exodus, and holding out the fairest of promises of protection and friendship as an inducement for them to remain. It is not the first time that a Convention composed of Democrats has made pledges of complete civil and political equality for the negro, but it is perhaps the first time that a Democratic Convention in the South has fully realized the necessity of redeeming such pledges. The threatened labor famine has brought about this realization, and it is a hopeful feature of the situation that every planter who attended the Vicksburg Convention went home fully determined upon putting into practice the fair-sounding words contained in the resolutions. The negroes are not to be dissuaded by words only from their purpose to emigrate to a land where the black man is by law and its enforcement protected in every right and privilege, and the success attending the efforts of the Convention to reassure them will depend altogether upon the practical evidences of sincerity that shall be furnished by the white employers.

The law prohibiting the sale of railroad tickets by a class of men known as "scalpers" is a measure directly in the interest of honesty and morality, since the prohibition removes in great measure the temptation to steal the tickets; indeed, but for the profit realized from traffic in stolen tickets there would be little encouragement for the scalpers to continue doing business. They have made strong efforts to secure the repeal of the law, and have lobbied strenuously at Springfield to that end, but their labor has been in vain, the House yesterday defeating the bill for repeal by a vote of 82 to 21. So long as the purchaser of a ticket can exchange it back and receive from the railroad company what he paid, nobody's rights are impaired, and the scalper's occupation is gone unless he deals with thieves; so that the defeat of the repeal bill is for the public good.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette* gives many interesting details of the revolutionary movement in Russia. According to his statement, the movement is a purely Social one, and has little to do with what is known as Nihilism, and nothing whatever to do with the Internationals. It is the Court that separates the Czar from the people that the Socialists are seeking to break down. They demand a representative Government. According to their programme, the Third Division—the police gendarmerie—must be swept away. They further demand the abolition of corporal punishment with the stick in prisons, better treatment of political prisoners, reform in the courts of justice, and changes in the procedure in preliminary examinations under the secret police. One of their pronunciamentos says: "Since we are unable to obtain any redress in a legal way, and that because in Russia, not the Czar, but those about the Czar, really govern the country, we shall, unless attention is paid to our wishes, enter upon the illegal way, and we shall shoot, stab, and murder until our demands are satisfied and the *Camarilla* is swept from the face of the earth." The correspondent says at the close of the letter:

> "The revolutionary party is now fostering the discontent prevailing among the most burdened classes of the people without itself cherishing Communistic tendencies. Its only object has been to make as many discontented people as possible, as they might be made to render excellent service to the cause as food for powder. Many new adherents have likewise joined the movement who previously were deterred by the fear that the conspiracy would be discovered, but who now, seeing that every attempt and enterprise of the revolutionists remains undiscovered and unpunished, willingly make common cause with them. Thus it has come to pass that at present the secret confederacy, which stretches from the Baltic and White Sea to the Black Sea and the Caspian, counts as many as 19,000 working members, not to speak of the numberless agents who have taken the oath of loyalty, but who are otherwise uninitiated. Among the members it is stated that there are several Generals besides the Abbot of a monastery. The total property of the revolutionary committee is now estimated at 2,900,000 roubles."

THE SUNDAY QUESTION AGAIN.

The operation of the Sunday laws at Newark, N. J., or rather the operations of those who have been seeking to enforce them, continue to furnish valuable practical suggestions to our own clergymen who are just now engaged in trying to solve the problem how to secure a more general observance of the Sabbath Day. It will be remembered that the advocates of the Sunday laws in that city recently organized themselves into an association called the Law-and-Order League, and directed their efforts against the beer-saloons which abound there, and that the saloon-keepers in turn organized themselves into a Citizens' Protective Association, and demanded that the whole code of Sunday laws should be enforced, and put their demand into practical effect by arresting every one who did unnecessary work on the Sabbath. By this scheme they succeeded in stopping the sale of Sunday papers, the delivery of the mails, the sale of milk, cigars, groceries, and bread, the running of street-cars and steam railroad trains, the opening of barbers' shops, and every form of labor, in fact, that was not absolutely necessary. This unexpected offset proved to be a calamity to citizens in general, while those who wanted to drink beer flocked over to East Newark, where there was no bar to drinking, and drank twice as much as they would have done at home. The retaliatory attempt to enforce the laws at last convinced not only the general public, but the very men who were foremost in advocating them, that the effect was not only very inconvenient, but in very many cases supremely ridiculous. The liberty of the individual was so much abridged that he became an actual sufferer, and Sunday was a day of gloom and a nuisance. Even the Law-and-Order League could not endure it, and they came to the Citizens' Protective Association and expressed themselves as ready for a compromise. The beer-sellers and beer-drinkers asked them what they wanted. They replied that they demanded a quiet Sabbath, and they were told they could have it. This rather astonished the Sunday-law advocates, and they were still more astonished when they were told by the beer-sellers that this was just what they wanted themselves. Here was an easy basis for compromise. The beer men informed them they would drink their beer quietly and without interfering with any one, if they were let alone. The Sunday-law men gladly accepted the offer, for they had already suffered enough from the deprivation of their milk, meat, bread, tobacco, mails, horse-cars, etc. The compromise seems to have given satisfaction to all concerned. The beer-drinkers have their beer again, and the Sunday-law men have a quiet Sabbath.

In all this, it seems, there is a strong hint for our own clergymen. Is it not wise for them to recognize that in all great communities having diverse population people do not think alike? That what may offend one man's conscience does not disturb another's? That Germans, brought up to drink beer and to meet in a social way on Sunday, do not consider these practices wrong on Sunday or any other day in the week? And that it will be just as hard to convince them they are doing wrong as it would be to convince one of these clergymen that he is doing wrong by preaching on Sunday? Under the very State law which was quoted at the last meeting, it would be possible to shut off every form of unnecessary labor on Sunday, and this would be a public calamity. There are dens of infamy in this city which ought to be closed on the Sabbath and on every other day also, for they are a disgrace to the community. There are theatrical and variety exhibitions of an indecent and immoral character which ought to be closed on the Sabbath by the municipal authorities, without any suggestion even from the clergymen, and undoubtedly the better class of the Germans and all other nationalities would assist in closing them; but ordinary reason and past experience ought to convince the Sunday-law advocates that they cannot undertake a general crusade against quiet, peaceable practices that do not interfere with the rights or worship of the religious public without meeting with ultimate defeat and producing a hurtful reaction. What they may think is wrong, others through habit and education think is right. There is a golden mean in this matter, and, if all parties can meet there, Chicago can have a quiet Sabbath, and a combination of forces could be made against what all decent people know is evil and wish to have suppressed.

THE NEW DEMOCRATIC EXPEDIENT.

The new Democratic programme is fixed so far as the Army Appropriation bill is concerned. The following is the text of the bill introduced simultaneously into the Senate and the House, upon the passage and Presidential approval of which the Democrats will consent to vote the supplies for the army:

> WHEREAS, The presence of troops at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and the traditions of our people, and tends to destroy the freedom of elections; therefore,
>
> *Be it enacted, etc.*, That it shall not be lawful to bring to or employ at any place where a general or special election is being held in the State any part of the army or navy of the United States, unless such force be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce Sec. 4, Art. IV. of the Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, on application of the Legislature or Executive of the State where such force is to be used, and so much of all laws as are inconsistent herewith is hereby repealed.

There is a curious diversion of opinions as to the real character and aim of this measure. The Democrats claim that it is less objectionable, so far as restriction upon the Executive use of the army is concerned, than the sections which it was at first proposed to repeal in the Army Appropriation bill. Some Republicans seem inclined to admit that the bill will receive the President's signature, because President HAYES, in his message accompanying the veto of the Army bill, expressed himself as hostile to military interference with elections as any Democrat could be. The most numerous body of Republicans declare the new bill to be worse in its design and more far-reaching in its effects than the political amendments which called out the veto of the Army bill. If the bill shall receive the united support of the Democrats and solid opposition of the Republicans in both Houses, just as the Army bill did, its success or failure will depend upon the President.

The fact about the bill seems to be that it was drawn with a view that it might serve the Democrats as an avenue to escape from the awkward dilemma in which they have placed themselves. In order to make it do this service it was necessary to frame it in such manner as would be likely to meet the President's approval. In this effort, however, the framers of the bill have given the President simply the preamble, which partly corresponds with his views as to military interference with elections, but have occupied the body of the bill with the most extraordinary restrictions upon Executive authority that has ever been proposed. There can be little doubt that two of the objections urged by the President to signing the Army Appropriation bill in the shape in which it was submitted to him will serve him as equally good reasons for vetoing the present bill, and that a third objection, more weighty than both the others, will determine his action. We state briefly the objections to the measure as they occur to us:

1. The bill is as objectionable in its present attitude on the score of an attempt to intimidate the President as if it were made a part of the Army Appropriation bill. It has been designedly introduced in advance of the Army Appropriation bill, which has been designedly retarded two weeks in order to learn definitely the fate of the present measure. There is no mistaking the purpose in the light of past utterances. If the President will not sign this measure as a means of letting the Democratic party down easy, then it will still be in the power of the latter to refuse to vote supplies, and to threaten, embarrass, and cripple the Government by adjourning without passing the appropriation bills. It is folly to contend that the President must not be guided in reaching his conclusions by any mere suspicion that the Democratic majority intend to do this or that; there is something more than a suspicion of the Democratic purpose, and the attitude in which they have placed this bill is tantamount to a notice that the voting of supplies is conditioned upon the approval of the measure in its present shape. The President cannot ignore the significant circumstances which surround the bill, and they must influence him just as similar conditions influenced his decision when similar legislation was proposed as a part of the Army Appropriation bill.

2. The laws are just as ample now as when the President wrote his late veto message for the protection of elections against military interference, and he must be similarly impelled to regard the new law not merely as superfluous and unnecessary, but as designed to accomplish something not clearly confessed or expressed in the language of the bill. If the President found no difficulty in connecting the political sections of the Army bill with the proposed repeal of the election statutes, the same facts and reasoning will enable him to connect this bill with the scheme for repealing the vital parts of the Election law. If, then, there was reason to believe that the political sections of the Army Appropriation bill were designed to prevent civil authorities from calling upon the army in cases where such an appeal might be necessary in order to protect Supervisors or otherwise enforce the Election law, there is equal ground for belief that the present act is designed for the very same purpose, and will be used chiefly to that end. Unless the President is willing to acquiesce in the Democratic scheme for the destruction of all National authority over National elections, he will be no more willing to approve the law now proposed than he was to approve an appropriation bill which contained provisions of a similar nature.

3. But the law now proposed is further objectionable because it is more comprehensive than the political sections of the Army bill, and because it forbids the use of the army or any portion thereof on any election day except to repel armed enemies of the United States, or to enforce Sec. 4, Art. IV., of the Constitution, which makes it the duty of the Government to protect every State against domestic violence under certain conditions. The President has taken oath to faithfully execute *all* the laws. If he signs this bill, which will thereby become a law, he will cut himself off on certain days of every year from the use of the army as a resort for enforcing laws which meet with stubborn or violent resistance with the single exception noted. His oath of office will probably be a serious impediment to any approval which he might be desirous of giving to this or any other measure for the purpose of ending a long and unprofitable controversy.

We presume the Democrats, as a matter of fact, do not care much about this new proposition except as an expedient that may enable them to abandon the starving-out project without the appearance of backing down. But the new bill will prove upon examination to be too broad an inroad upon Executive authority and duty to be regarded simply as an expedient for Democratic escape.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.

A year ago Congress passed the bill known as the THURMAN act. This law required that the several Pacific railroads which were subsidized in 1864 should maintain a sinking fund to pay the interest and principal of the Government bonds loaned to those railroads. The law provided that one-quarter of the net earnings of each road should be appropriated as a sinking fund, but stipulated that the first-mortgage bonds should have a prior lien upon the sinking fund. The railroad companies resisted this act. They denied the power of Congress to pass such a law, it being, as they claimed, a breach of contract, and therefore unconstitutional. Suits were instituted and decisions in favor of the Government were given, and on Monday the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the decisions of the lower Courts.

The necessity of the law is shown in the fact that these railroads now owe the United States nearly $32,000,000 of interest,—that is, interest paid by the United States and not paid back by the roads. Here is a statement of the account as made up to the 1st of May, 1879:

Principal of bonds	$ 64,623,512
Interest paid by the United States	41,773,745
Interest accrued not paid	1,292,470
Total indebtedness to United States	$107,689,727
Less by interest paid in cost of transportation	10,707,524
Due to United States May 1, 1879	$ 96,982,203

Considering that the United States have only a second mortgage to secure this debt, and that the first and prior lien is for a principal debt of $64,600,000, the necessity for a permanent sinking fund to meet this already enormous indebtedness is very clear. The bonds have fifteen years more to run before the principal becomes payable, and, unless the companies be made to make some provision for payment, the whole debt due to the United States in 1894 will be in the neighborhood of $130,000,000, secured only by a second mortgage.

The immediate importance of this decision at this time is that it catches about $4,000,000 net earnings, accrued since the passage of the law, and compels it to pass into the Treasury of the United States as a sinking fund. Had the decision been against the law, this sum would have been distributed as dividends among the stockholders. Hereafter, unless some weak or corrupt Congress shall repeal the law, the public will have the satisfaction of knowing that the railway companies are at least making some provision for the payment of the principal and interest of their debt to the Government, though that has never been the purpose and intention of the companies.

ONE OF MR. TILDEN'S TRICKS.

The other day at Cincinnati one of SAMUEL J. TILDEN's emissaries let out a little bit of political information to a newspaper reporter that will be likely to create a good deal of excitement and some disgust in Democratic circles. It seems that the individual referred to is one of TILDEN's trusty and vigilant secret agents, who is quietly traveling through the West and Northwest putting things in order for Mr. TILDEN, and his casual remark at Cincinnati reveals one of the methods to be adopted to accomplish that result.

Mr. TILDEN and many of his friends and admirers in the Democratic party—and they are neither few in numbers, insignificant in point of influence, nor passive spectators of passing political events—claim that he was fairly elected in 1876; that he was cheated out of the office by what they style a smart trick known in history as the Electoral Commission; and they insist that there is only one way to compensate their candidate for the injury he has sustained, and that is by renominating and electing him at the next election. Upon this assumption they regard the candidacy of every other gentleman named as an intrusion, if not an insult, to their illustrious chief whose pretensions they justify and whose fortunes they persistently seek to advance. They seem to think that Mr. TILDEN has a first mortgage on the Democratic party, which became due by default of payment in 1876, and that a suit of foreclosure next year is a lawful and legitimate proceeding. Consequently, Mr. THURMAN's appearance as an aspirant for the nomination is looked upon as an attempted interference with the prerogatives of Gramercy Park, and the same may be said of Mr. HENDRICKS, Gen. EWING, and all the smaller stars whose light sends the feeblest ray towards the White House. But Mr. THURMAN has become too conspicuous a candidate to be frightened by the cry of "Shoo-fly" on the part of Mr. TILDEN's friends. He has become thus prominent for three reasons, to-wit: (1) On account of his acknowledged ability and eminence as a statesman and lawyer; (2) by reason of his favoring a popular delusion in regard to the currency; and (3) he has become somewhat popular because TILDEN's personal and political enemies—and their name is legion—naturally turn to the Ohio Senator as the best and most available man with which to put a quietus upon the unholy ambition of one who is pictured as sitting on the shoulders of the Democratic party as the Old Man of the Sea sat upon the back of SINBAD. Mr. THURMAN's location, too, is regarded as much more favorable for a Presidential candidate than New York City; for, great as the Empire State is acknowledged to be, and eminent and distinguished as many of her citizens have justly become, she is not likely to secure the title of a "Mother of Presidents," although her favorite sons have often been offered as candidates by both political parties. VAN BUREN had one term, which he secured by the impetus given him by being connected with JACKSON's Administrations; FILLMORE was the result of an accident; and CLINTON, BURR, SEYMOUR, MCCLELLAN, GREELEY, AND TILDEN were rejected by the people at the ballot-box. SEWARD was beaten in Convention by ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

All these things conspire to place ALLEN G. THURMAN very much in the way of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, and Mr. TILDEN is too shrewd an observer not to know it. At the game of "I win and you lose" he is vastly superior to the Ohio man, and just now he is devoting all his skill and cunning to defeating the schemes and circumventing the movements of his Western rival. To this end he is sending his agents into all the Western and Northwestern States, probably provided with a "bar'l" of money, to work as efficiently as they can for himself and against THURMAN. It looks much as if TILDEN has really suggested the candidacy of JOHN M. PALMER. That is to say—or rather it is just what the TILDEN emissary said at Cincinnati—Mr. PALMER is to be given sufficent prominence as a Presidential candidate to make him an acceptable nominee for Vice-President on the ticket with TILDEN, and, as Illinois joins Ohio, PALMER's local support would quiet THURMAN's friends and mitigate their disappointment over his defeat.

The action of the New York *Sun* in bringing PALMER out for the first place on the ticket and the ten mortal columns of solid brevier in the shape of a biographical sketch of the ex-Governor was only intended to make his nomination for Vice-President a probable event, and was all done in the interest of SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

Mr. TILDEN may as well understand once for all that Illinois will not play second fiddle to New York, nor will her illustrious Democratic sons be content to eat at the second table. Such subordination may do for Indiana or Ohio, but not for Illinois. Unless our Democrats can stand first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of the South, they don't care to stand at all. Illinois is not breeding Vice-Presidents.

THE SPIRITS AND THE SCHOOLS.

The educational and political circles of New York City are just now in a whirl of amazement over the discovery that Mr. HENRY KIDDLE, the Superintendent of Schools, is an out-and-out Spiritualist. The fact seems to have been promulgated by the Superintendent himself, through the publication of a book on "Spiritual Communications," from which it appears that during the past year, by the instrumentality of his son and daughter, he has received communications not only from his old friends but from all the great men of the past, beginning with BOB INGERSOLL's target of abuse, MOSES, and ending with PIUS IX. Such master minds as PAUL, PETER, CALVIN, SHAKSPEARE, LUTHER, SWEDENBORG, FRANKLIN, NEWTON, THEODORE PARKER, BONAPARTE, and WASHINGTON have come down from their far-off hights and related to him their regrets for their sublunary mistakes, their present experiences, and their future expectations, in very bad English, and in a style much inferior to that which they used while in the flesh, showing that the celestial curriculum of education is sadly in want of experienced teachers and well-graded schools, or that the subject is altogether neglected. Not only this, these master minds, instead of increasing in depth and brilliancy, seem to be fading out and growing imbecile as time goes on in the heavenly hights, for much that they have to say is puerile, and still more, with all due reverence for these colossal ghosts, is bosh and swash. It is not very encouraging for ambitious mortals who look forward to the heavenly state as one in which they will go on increasing in knowledge and expanding in ideas to discover from the communications made to Superintendent KIDDLE that they will be likely to take the back track as soon as they commence the heavenly existence, with a fair prospect of reaching a lower depth of ignorance than they could compass in this world. Judged by the communications in this volume, SHAKSPEARE is a sophomore, BYRON a school-boy, and POE, though he has been dead but a few years, is idiotic. It is somewhat curious, judging by the specimens, that the poets suffer the most in this retrograding process. Nearly all of them have reached the plane of the MINNIE MYRTLES and DOLLIE DIMPLES, while BYRON can hardly cope with the Sweet Singer of Michigan in intellectual vigor or rhythmical expression. The professors of theology and teachers of creeds now engaged in propagating their beliefs will also be discouraged to learn that their predecessors, almost without exception, find when they put on immortality that they were diametrically wrong, and that they taught just what they ought not to teach. For instance, Archbishop HUGHES, in his interview with Mr. KIDDLE, gets furious in his denunciations of himself, and the medium says she seemed to see him grinding his teeth, clenching his fists, wildly gesticulating in the anguish of contrition, and otherwise behaving in a very disorderly manner for a spirit who we had imagined would occupy a very prominent place with a very large harp. The Archbishop says: "Pray for me,—your counselor from GOD,—and save me, as likewise yourselves, from further painful retrospection. Moreover, belong to the mansions of the LORD, and not to the apostates of Rome or Hell. Remember me in the time of war; for I shall be there to throw the Pontiff of Italy into the gulf of destruction. Pray for me always. That is the reality of my present state of existence." PIUS IX. is in hardly less deplorable plight. He, too, was another good man gone wrong, for he tenderly mourns as follows: "Our Roman 'Catholic' Church is quite wrong and unfruitful in its idolatry and sophistry; but GOD will suffer no man to lose if he does right, according to conscience. No man shall suffer for the King's or ruler's pride or mistakes. The Head of the Church must reap his wayward sowings. Amen, in Heaven. Please inscribe my name with the blood that cometh from repentant thought for misdeeds and actions committed in false light." Even MOSES is all "torn up," and will strike the Jews with consternation at the following rank apostacy: "I meant to teach, but have I not blocked up the way with a feeling of hatred instead? Relate to me the story of the Jews, and I will writhe in anguish and sorrow, for my waywardness or misconception of that Higher Power who is able to transport your minds." Now, if all the poets get to writing doggerel, and the theologians confess they were all wrong, and the great Captains issue bulletins that would do discredit to *Gen. Boum*, wherein is the heavenly prospect advantageous for a human being of even ordinary ambition? The New York *Tribune* has printed several columns of extracts from this volume of communications, none of which indicate that the spirits have made any progress since they left us; on the other hand, every blessed one of them seems to have fallen back into mediocrity, and some of them, from whom we had a right to expect better things, into hopeless imbecility.

Mr. KIDDLE's new departure, as we have already said, has occasioned great consternation in the Board of Education, though we doubt whether it will involve his resignation of his responsible position so long as it does not interfere with his usefulness. If, through constant communication with these illiterate and unimportant spiritual friends, he should be infected with their ignorance and drivel, or if he should seek to propagate his views among school-children, he would probably be removed instanter. Experience has shown that a man may be as mad as a March hare (if a March hare is ever mad) on the subject of Spiritualism, and yet be a very able man in every other direction, and this seems to be the case with Mr. KIDDLE. Several of the Commissioners, while they regret the turn he has taken, do not think it should necessitate his resignation unless his views should prove in some way detrimental to the cause of education. The Jewish and Roman Catholic Commissioners do not seem to regard the matter as at all important, one of the latter declaring that if Mr. KIDDLE wanted to indulge in that particular style of mental gymnastics he was willing. The only person prominently connected with the Board of Education who has expressed an emphatic opinion is WILLIAM DOWD, the President of the Bank of North America, who regards the whole subject of Spiritualism as "a blasted humbug," and thinks Mr. KIDDLE had better step down and out. The most alarming probability, as it seems to us, that the Superintendent is losing his grip and becoming like one of his spirits, is his decision that such stuff is worth publishing.

THE ENGLISH ARMY-SUPPLY SYSTEM.

It is reported that the supply departments of the English columns at Jellalabad and Kandahar, Afghanistan, have completely broken down, and that, owing to their inefficiency, the British troops have suffered for want of subsistence. So great has been their failure that the duty of supplying the troops has been transferred to other officers. If we are not mistaken, one or more of our officers, who were sent abroad to inspect the military services of other countries, have reported that the organization of the English army in India was as near perfection as possible, and these officers have, in each case, urgently recommended the adoption of this organization for our own service.

The column at Jellalabad is operating in a section of country at not more than seventy miles from Peshawur, from which place it draws its supplies. That at Kandahar receives its stores from Schikapur, Cheipur, and other neighboring places, about 200 miles distant. The failure of the English supply department to transport stores over such inconsiderable distances leads us to believe that the judgment of our own officers who have recommended the adoption of so faulty a system for our army is not entitled to serious consideration. It very naturally suggests to us, also, a comparison of the system by which our army is supplied. This system, the growth of many years' experience on our part, has never failed in furnishing our troops with every requisite. Under all circumstances, no matter what obstacles intervened, our supply departments have always succeeded in providing our soldiers with everything they required, and it is owing to their efficiency that it may be said, our army is better fed, better clothed, and better provided with transportation, than any others. In view of these facts, it may very well be suggested that, when officers of the army are again selected for military inspection abroad, those be sent who have a higher appreciation of our own system, and who are better qualified by experience than those who were sent to institute comparison between it and the systems of other countries.

A public meeting will be held at the club-rooms of the Grand Pacific Hotel on next Saturday evening to take some appropriate action in regard to the recent destruction by fire of the University of Notre Dame. Mayor HARRISON will preside at the meeting, and many of the leading citizens have already indicated a purpose to be present. The attendance should be large, for the University of Notre Dame has long been regarded as a sort of Chicago institution. A large proportion of its pupils every year go from this city, and the educational work which has been accomplished by the institution has been of direct benefit to this city. Now that a calamity has visited Notre Dame of the very same nature, and proportionately just as disastrous, as that which visited Chicago in 1871, it is highly proper and commendable that Chicago should respond not merely with expressions of sympathy, but with a substantial contribution toward rapid rebuilding. Those who have read Father SORIN's eloquent and manly appeal, based upon thirty-seven years of hard labor, will feel impelled to join in a Chicago movement to recognize the claim which misfortune of this character always has upon a populous, prosperous, and intelligent community.

Col. J. M. KEATING, of the Memphis *Appeal*, was recently in Cincinnati, and interviewed in regard to Presidential candidates. He said:

> Of the gentlemen mentioned, I think, at the South, Mr. BAYARD stands first and Mr. VOORHEES next in choice. Mr. THURMAN and Mr. HENDRICKS probably stand upon the same plane. Mr. RANDALL has attracted a great deal of attention, and has a strong following in every part of the country. Gen. HANCOCK represents the military idea, and might be taken as an offset to Gen. GRANT or any other military man the Republicans might put up. As to the strength of the others named I am not able to express an opinion.

Mr. KEATING ought to have the credit of inventing a Presidential candidate in the person of DAN VOORHEES. And yet, as DAN was a Rebel sympathizer during the War, there is no reason why he should not be popular in the South.

The $4,000,000 bill to compensate Pittsburg and the adjoining country for losses sustained in the riots of July, 1876, did not pass, and there is a great scandal about it. This bill was designed to make the State assume responsibility for the losses sustained at Pittsburg during the railroad riots, and which properly belong to Allegheny County. The evidence goes to show that a large amount of money was raised by interested parties at Pittsburg, and a lobby employed to secure favorable editorials in certain papers and to buy the votes of members, at prices ranging from $500 to $1,000 per vote, according to the supposed influence of the purchased member.

Mr. HENDRICKS is like BYRON's woman who, "whispering she would not consent, consented," and now for the fifth, or may be the tenth, time declares that under no circumstances will he consent to take the second place on the Presidential ticket. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* suspects that "This is the moment to photograph Mr. HENDRICKS, in order to secure a counterfeit presentment of this great man when he is really off the fence on a political question."

New York *Tribune*: "A million is a pretty round number, but that is just the number of votes which Senator BARNUM set down nearly a month ago as the probable loss which the Democratic party would suffer for the folly of forcing an extra session. Mr. BARNUM is not a wild political guesser, and since he dropped into prophecy nothing has happened to make the Democratic prospect more cheerful."

The *World* insists that the Democrats must separate the political legislation from the appropriation bills. "They have," it says, "no right, and it is not their duty, to visit the folly of the Executive on the country by refusing supplies for the public service." The back-down of the Democrats in Congress is now supplemented by the caving-in of their principal organ.

Congress has saddled no rider upon the bill to pay the current expenses of the present session. The "starving" process is not likely ever to become popular at Washington.

Perhaps some people in Chicago might take the hint from the spasmodic attempt at enforcing the Sunday laws in Newark, which has resulted in a compromise whereby the saloon-keepers are the victors. The effort to close the liquor-saloons on Sunday led to retaliation by which the selling of milk or newspapers, the keeping open of barber-shops, and ordinary traveling by carriages or cars were prevented. The reported compromise permits the sale of papers and necessities, and allows bar-rooms to receive customers at back-doors.

The suit of ex-Gov. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, in the United States Court at Cincinnati, to recover $2,100 from the Western Insurance Company, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff after ten minutes' deliberation by the jury. It is the first of eight cases, pending in the same Court, growing out of the mill explosion and fire in Minneapolis a year ago.

The Indianapolis *Journal*, in commenting upon the recent speech of Senator VOORHEES opposing the Federal Election laws, says "that all of the requests for Supervisors in Indiana have been made by the Democrats, and the last time such officers were appointed it was on the written request of Senator McDONALD."

Mr. SEYMOUR has written a letter in which he says more positively than ever—"Gentlemen, your candidate I cannot be." It is understood that the movement to bring SEYMOUR out for Governor was inspired by the enemies of Mr. TILDEN, and the declination of HORATIO is regarded as a point in favor of Sly SAMMY.

The Boston *Herald* has an eye on the Presidential canvass when it says that "The issue, as it is made by the President's message, would probably enable the Republicans to carry the North solid, and the Democrats will make a grand mistake if they fight it out on that line."

The Memphis *Appeal* remarks that if DEMOSTHENES were alive now he would probably be editing a daily paper. And if SHAKSPEARE and ADDISON were alive they would probably be reporting for Mr. DEMOSTHENES at $25 a week and the ordinary perquisites.

Dr. BLACKBURN, who is running for Governor of Kentucky on the Democratic ticket, is a brother of JOE BLACKBURN, of the House of Representatives. Both were Rebels during the late unpleasantness, and hence both are popular in Kentucky.

The arrival of emigrants for the first quarter of the year is unusually large. They come principally from Germany, Ireland, England, and Norway. It is an evidence of returning prosperity for the North. They avoid the South.

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS has refused to say anything to a newspaper reporter about the veto message of President HAYES, and consequently we shall never know whether that message was right or wrong.

In view of the reconciliation of Mr. HAYES with the Stalwarts, and the revival of his popularity, it is likely that he may regret declining to be a candidate for a second term.

JOHN SHERMAN's 4 per cent Presidential bonds will not all be sold to a syndicate. He will manage them himself.

Chief-Justice COOLEY, of Michigan, is lecturing on the "Evils of Local Government." He is needed at Springfield.

PERSONALS.

According to the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, the lowest dive in Egypt is the Khedive.

Representative Lowe seems to be willing to lay so for another chance at Logan.

The Confederate "rider" would doubtless have made a better race had he rode Parole.

The Czar finds it extremely difficult to deal with Nihilism. Why doesn't he try the veto?

Mark Gray, we fear, would not succeed as an actor. He couldn't make a hit, you know.

Gen. Schenck has just drawn $4,625 in pension money, which he calls a pretty good-sized "pot."

Mr. Blaine to the President: Kind sir, be good enough to veto Roscoe Conkling, if you please.

Fred Archer, the English jockey, received $2,500 for riding Parole. This, we take it, is a centre shot.

Anxious inquiry of Samuel J. Tilden: Are the back seats all too small for my dear friend David Davis?

"Mr. Lowe is not a poor Indian, by any means," says an exchange. No. He is only a poor Congressman.

Iowa has 224 brass bands. Pete Stevens ought to be glad that he wasn't sent to Iowa for fourteen years.

Recipes for restaurant strawberry-shortcake begin: "To one box of strawberries add one barrel of flour."

Owing to the scarcity of negroes in the South, rifle-clubs are not able to get their usual amount of practice.

Modjeska sails for Europe on the 24th,—a trip in which the advertising dodge of a palace car can play no part.

Mr. Hayes' backbone appears to be of a very superior character, and perhaps it was inherited from the late Gen. Dix.

The New York *Commercial* thinks it isn't right. The Kings and Emperors escape, and the base-ballists catch it every time.

George Eliot is in feeble health, and her physicians will probably order her to cease intellectual labor for some time to come.

Col. Mosby, Consul at Hong Kong, is as boorish as if he were representing the Southern Confederacy instead of the United States.

Blessed is the cold weather, for it putteth back the ice-cream season, and bringeth exceeding great joy to the young man who is hard up.

John Sherman booms along gloriously in Ohio; but, unfortunately for him, his boom isn't big enough to be heard outside of that State.

Paul Boyton, we hear, will soon shoot the rapids of the St. Lawrence. We hope, however, that the rapids will be able to shoot back with fatal effect.

Miss Sarah Frost, of Northampton, Pa., weighs 300 pounds, and, in view of this, it is not easy to account for so much cold weather elsewhere.

If Mr. Lorillard's connection with tobacco interests led the English turfmen to class Parole as a "plug," they have acknowledged their error by this time.

Every year of Marshal MacMahon's Presidency was $100,000 out of his pocket. If they want to ruin a man over there they make him President.

The success of Mr. Keely's motor will make Mr. De La Matyr's financial scheme more feasible. The resources of steam-power are not great enough to print the volume of greenbacks which it provides for.

SLANDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 6.—The Rev. Conrad L. Mott, pastor of Emanuel German Lutheran Church, was arrested to-day on a capias issued at the instance of the Rev. Emil Harodrot, pastor of the German Lutheran Church in the suburban town of Springwells. The Rev. Mr. Harodrot claims that his clerical brother slandered him by calling him a perjurer, and averring that he had sworn falsely in the Circuit Court at La Porte, Ind. He lays his damages at $1,000, and the accused gave bail in that amount. There has been ill-feeling between the two clergymen for some time past.

IN A STRANGE LAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 6.—Casper Mehler, an old German conducting a small tailor-shop and dyeing establishment in this city, was mysteriously absent from the streets from Saturday evening until this afternoon, his place of business having remained closed in the meantime. This afternoon the door of his establishment was forced open, and Mehler was found dead. The Coroner's Jury rendered a verdict of death from apoplexy. Deceased was about 55 years of age.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Capture of Johnny Dobbs, One of the Worst Men in the Country.

His Apprehension Effected While He Was Selling Manhattan Bonds.

Record of the Murders and Burglaries Attributed to Him.

Horrible Murder of a Woman by Her Father, in Philadelphia.

Cohen, Who Killed Himself in His Mind's Eye, Caught at Richmond.

A Boy of 13, at Detroit, Kills a Big Boy, Who Is Dancing on Him.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Johnny Dobbs is one of those pitchers that go often to the well and are broken at last. He went to the banking-house of A. J. Drexel & Co. yesterday afternoon and negotiated a purchase of a 4 per cent bond, saying that he had some 5-20s that he wished to dispose of. He returned a few minutes later and produced seven bonds, three bonds for $1,000 each and four for $500 each. The clerk, George H. Hill, at once noticed that the numbers were those of the bonds stolen from the Manhattan Savings Bank. He turned to a clerk near by, gave the bank-signal, and returned to talk with the customer. Pinkerton's Agency is directly opposite, and while Hill was talking with the man Detective Gilchrist touched him and said: "I arrest you for robbery." The man was short,—not more than five feet six in hight, about 40 years of age, with hair turning gray. He was genteelly dressed, and appeared like a man of money. He offered no resistance, and said his name was Henry Hall, and there were no papers upon him to show that his statement was untrue. Vice-President McLean, of the Manhattan Bank, was at once telegraphed to, and also Capts. Linden and Burns, and Officer Dorsey, of the New York police force, who came on late last evening. This morning Hall, as he gave his name, was brought before Magistrate Smith for examination. He said he lived sometimes in San Francisco and sometimes in St. Louis, and that he was a speculator. He had no counsel, and did not want any. Capt. Linden testified that the bonds that he had offered for sale were those stolen from the Manhattan Bank, and that he had taken out a warrant for his arrest. Capt. Burns and McLean, Vice-President of the bank, also testified to the robbery, and Hill to the fact of the prisoner offering the bonds for sale. He was then taken to prison to await a requisition from New York.

When they came to examine him, the New York officers identified him as Johnny Dobbs, one of the most expert burglars in the country. He is better known as the "Commodore," and he is an expert mechanic, and one of the best locksmiths on the police records. He was for a long time an associate of George Howard, who was killed on Decoration Day last year. About thirteen years ago he was one of a party at the killing of a policeman in Roosevelt street, New York. He kept a place at No. 478 Fulton street, Brooklyn, that was a resort for such men as "Shang Draper," Billy Porter, "Sheeny Nichol," "Little Rosy," John Irving, and Jim Brady. He was first known in connection with the robbery of the Nashua (N. H.) Bank, and later in connection with the stealing of the bonds of the Royal Insurance Company. He also "worked" the famous robbery of the Kensington Bank in this city, which amounted to a quarter of a million, he acting with Dutch Heinrichs, who was killed by "Reddy the Blacksmith," and Howard, mentioned above. A few years later he joined with the same gang in a masked robbery of Judge Emmott at New Rochelle, New York, after which he escaped to Florida. He was captured there, but broke jail and was chased by bloodhounds into a swamp, whence he escaped to the woods. He was soon afterwards caught for the robbery of the National Bank at Carsonville, Conn., and did five years' time at Weathersfield for that. He was in Sing Sing for some time for the murder of a man in his saloon. The last attempt at law-breaking in which he was known to be engaged was the robbery of the Dexter Savings Bank, and the murder of John Barron, Cashier, because he would not give them the key of the safe. Soon after he had a row in this city with George Howard, on account of alleged treachery on the part of Howard, and, May 30, last year, he was thought to be one of his murderers. The man was decoyed to Williamsburg, shot in the back of the head, and taken to Williamsburg, that he might appear to have committed suicide. Dobbs was known to have been about the place, and was recognized by a police officer. The corpse was laid on the straw in a licensed vender's wagon and covered with a tarpaulin. It crossed the Astoria Ferry and then went over Harlem bridge, and by a circuitous route to Tramp's Rock. The wagon rattled past Patrick Keegan's house at 5 in the morning of Decoration Day, and had two men on the seat, with a piece of oil-cloth covering something in a wagon. The men looked like Dobbs and Clark Woodruff. The wagon and horse were those used by Clark Woodruff in peddling fish. They left the body in the woods, put a bullet through the head, and returned. Since then neither have been seen in Brooklyn. The distinguishing mark on the man is a small hole in the forehead, looking as if done with a knife or gouged by a bullet. He said nothing, except that he wanted to get out of this town as soon as possible. "People here," said he, "do nothing except wash stoops and pavements." The reward offered for his apprehension was $13,500 on account of the Emmott robbery alone.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—A series of family quarrels resulted to-day in the brutal murder of Susan Irvin, 34 years old, by her father, Edward Parr, 60 years old. She was at the residence of a friend, Mrs. Johnson, when he called, about 11 o'clock, and asked to see her. She refused, and locked herself in the second-story room. Parr rushed up-stairs and broke open the door of the room, which was bolted. Hearing Mrs. Irin's v cries, the woman followed, and Mrs. Johnson saw Susan Irvin in a closet, and her father in front plunging a knife repeatedly into her. As Parr started down stairs the bloody knife in hand, Miss Pereira heard him say: "I've finished you now, you ——— —!" The body of Mrs. Irvin presented a ghastly sight. She was lying in a pool of blood. There were two stabs in the right side of her throat, one in the region of the heart, one in the left side, one over the right temple, one in the left arm and hand, one on the back of the right hand, and one on the arm. Parr walked out, and, in passing a tavern, threw the knife away, where it was subsequently found. Half an hour later he was arrested without difficulty. Parr has the reputation of being a desperate character. Several years ago he went west and settled in Illinois. He had two daughters, and desired to have the younger of them, Mrs. Irvin, live with him. To this Mrs. Irvin, who was then unmarried, made decided objection. Parr returned to Philadelphia about three years ago, bent upon taking his daughter away with him. Irvin, who married Susan Parr about that time, resisted, and continued wrangling took place between Irvin and his father-in-law. Parr accused him of several crimes, for which he was arrested, and counter-suits for perjury were brought. Last winter Parr frequently informed the police of crimes alleged to have been committed by Irvin, and for one of the offenses Irvin is now undergoing a sentence in the County Prison. Recently Mrs. Irvin had her father arrested for threatening her life, for which he was sent to prison, and this so incensed him that he declared he would have vengeance.

COHEN CAUGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 6.—Quite a flutter of excitement was created to-night by the announcement from police headquarters of the capture of Alexander Cohen, the forger, who left the city about a month ago, leaving letters announcing his determination to commit suicide. The news of his arrest came in the shape of a private telegram to Chief-of-Police Kennedy, as follows:

RICHMOND, Va., May 6.—Have arrested Alexander Cohen, forger. Has admitted everything. Says he is willing to go back without requisition. What shall we do? Answer.

JOHN WREN & CO., Detectives.

Chief Kennedy promptly responded:

Hold him. Will send an officer to-morrow.

To this Wren & Co. sent reply:

All right. We have Cohen perfectly safe.

Chief-of-Police Kennedy will proceed to Richmond and escort the fugitive forger back to Milwaukee in person. He expects to start on the afternoon train to-morrow. While the news of the capture is received with rejoicing by nearly all of our citizens, yet there are those among us, particularly the relations of the forger, who regret the event deeply, as they have hoped and prayed from the outset that no effort would be made to intercept him until he had managed to escape to some foreign land. That steps were promptly taken is due to the energy of Mr. Signitz, of the firm of Edward Aschermann & Co., who suffered a loss of $2,000 through Cohen's frauds. This Mr. Signitz not only offered a reward of $500 for Cohen's arrest, but also flooded the mails with photographs of the fugitive. Fully 500 of these likenesses were sent to all parts of the world, and it is to them that the arrest must be credited.

A TEXAS VENDETTA.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

HEMPSTEAD, Tex., May 5.—A fearful assassination occurred here yesterday. As the congregation after being dismissed were coming out of the Methodist Church, an old man named John Steele walked out first. At the church-door he was suddenly confronted by J. E. Kirby, who drew a six-shooter, and, without saying a word, fired. The first ball penetrated Steele's breast. He staggered back and fell inside the church door. After he was down, the assassin fired two more balls into his head. The cause of the murder was that, during the War, Kirby's father and a man named McMahon commanded a company of home guards for hunting and hanging Texas Union men. McMahon and his men one night surrounded Steele's house, took him prisoner, and came near hanging him. They afterward ran him off from his family. He swore vengeance, and after the War fought a duel with McMahon, and, meeting old man Kirby, shot him dead in the office of the United States Provost Marshal at Houston; since then Steele has feared assassination. His murderer is the son of the man he killed. Kirby surrendered himself, well knowing he would escape punishment.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

COLUMBUS, O., May 6.—This afternoon, while William Bell, State Railroad Commissioner, was seated in his office talking to several callers, a pistol-shot was heard, and at the same instant a bullet came crashing through a window-pane near where the party was sitting, scattering broken glass, but doing no other damage. No one was seen near the window, but at the instance of Mr. Bell a warrant was sworn out for the arrest of George B. Lyon, Vice-President of the State Mutual Aid Association, charging him with the shooting with intent to kill. Bell is President of the Mutual Aid Association, and last night had a street quarrel with him which came to blows.

COLUMBUS, O., May 6.—George Lyon, charged with attempting to shoot Railroad Commissioner Bell, was arrested to-night and placed in the station-house. In conversation with a reporter he declared he knew nothing of the shooting; that he gave his pistol to a friend this morning; that he was not in the State-House to-day, and was in his room when the shot was fired. He further says he had not said he intended killing Bell, and had no idea of such a thing. He said Bell instigated this charge to ruin him. Bail has not been procured up to this hour. Lyon was formerly connected with the Michigan Mutual Insurance Company.

INDIANAPOLIS SHOOTING AFFRAY

Special to St. Louis Republican.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 5.—In August, 1874, the oldest daughter of Mr. Harding was seduced by Sol Moritz, and, finding herself betrayed and ruined, she made a confession to her father and committed suicide. On the same day Mr. Harding hunted up Moritz, and in the rencontre following the latter was dangerously wounded, but afterwards recovered and removed to Cincinnati. The loss of his daughter under such circumstances drove Harding to the verge of insanity, and quite frequently of late years his friends have noted with alarm a tendency towards mental derangement. On the day of Harding's departure for the Hot Springs, a few weeks ago, the *Democrat* by innuendo charged him with betraying his daughter and accusing another man of the crime in order to avoid the disgrace. Mr. Harding never knew of this accusation until Friday last, since which time he has been wild with rage and mortification, and with the attack of to-day has made two attempts upon the life of his accuser. His friends stand ready with any amount of bail, but approve of his confinement for several days to come, under the belief that if released he will make another attempt upon Light.

REFORMING ABUSES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., May 6.—A person representing himself as W. T. Henderson, Special Agent at large of the Post-Office Department, visited this Post-Office yesterday, and, while the attention of the clerks was called in another direction, stole $50 from the money-drawer. The robbery was discovered and Henderson arrested at Hudson, whither he had gone by a freight-train, and where he was "investigating" the Postmaster on the ground of irregularities. He was brought back this morning and committed until Saturday. Henderson is of slight build, dark hair and eyes, with a black but not heavy mustache. He has evidently been in the Postal Service, being familiar with many of its workings. W. B. Thompson, Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service at Washington, telegraphs: "The man arrested that represents himself as Special-Agent Henderson is a fraud. Henderson is here. Hold the man arrested."

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 6.—The body of Nathan Frank was found to-day about one mile below the wharfboat at Mount Vernon, Ind. Frank disappeared on the 2d of March while on a business trip to Mount Vernon. It was supposed that he had been foully dealt with. A Coroner's jury is now in session, the body having been brought here for burial. The body shows signs of having received violence. Surgeons who have seen it say that the head is crushed in and that he must have been murdered. When found, the vest and coat were unbuttoned, and the watch and valuables all gone. The body of a boy by the name of Newman was found in a well at Mount Vernon, Ind., to-day. The boy had been missing since Friday last. He was 8 years old, a nephew of a former Sheriff of this county, and is supposed to have been murdered.

HARD CITIZENS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 6.—The Sheriff of Polk County arrived here to-day with two hard customers from that county, to be placed in the Dane County Jail for safe-keeping. Their names are Elias and Isaac Palmer, and are brothers. The latter is charged with murdering a man to obtain possession of his wife, and the former for committing a rape on a mere child, aged 10 years. They are brutish-looking specimens every way, capable of committing the crimes charged. They will be held till the November term of Court.

THE POLYGAMY CASE.

SALT LAKE, May 6.—The jury in the Miles polygamy case was out five minutes, and then brought in a verdict of guilty. A procession of over 10,000 persons is now marching through the streets in honor of Wells, for refusing to answer the questions concerning the Mormon marriage ceremony.

HIGHER BRANCHES OF CRIME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 6.—Sheriff Case arrived home to-day from Mansfield, O., with Lincon D. Sells, the dental student who is charged with having been one of the burglars of A. A. Terry's hat and cap store last winter. When the Dental Department closed last March, Sells went home to Mansfield. A High-School student named Harry Merry, residing at Naugance, L. S., was also arrested for receiving stolen goods. Both the students are implicated with Orr and Delf.

KILLED BY A LITTLE BOY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., May 6.—To-night two boys, named Michael Hurly and John Burke, aged 16 and 13, respectively, became involved in a quarrel on Humboldt avenue. Words led to blows, and Burke, being the smaller of the two, was knocked down. Hurly jumped upon him and commenced pounding the prostrate lad, when the latter drew from his pocket a long-bladed pocketknife and stabbed Hurly nine times, the knife entering the breast and head. The wounded boy was carried home. Physicians were summoned and found that three of the wounds were of a fatal character, the blade of the knife having entered the lungs. It is thought Hurly will die before morning.

A PORTEMONNAIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., May 6.—J. A. Cowles, a merchant of this city, was robbed yesterday morning at the Hinkle House, Milford, of his pocketbook containing $140. Suspicion fell on Thomas O'Neal, porter of the house. He was arrested and searched, when the pocketbook and $46 of the money was found upon his person. He was committed to jail.

THE POCASSET SACRIFICE.

POCASSET, Mass., May 6.—A. P. Davis, a leading Adventist and abettor of Freeman, is thought to be hopelessly insane, and it is reported that immediate steps will be taken for his arrest, it being thought that he is unsafe in the community in his present state. The grave of the little victim is still guarded day and night.

MURDER ON SHIPBOARD.

BOSTON, Mass., May 6.—A letter received says that while the bark Chelmsford was lying at Hiogo, Japan, a Chinese hand killed the cook and a seaman, and then jumped overboard.

COHEN.

RICHMOND, Va., May 6.—Detectives to-day arrested Alexander Cohen, a prominent insurance agent of Milwaukee, Wis., charged with committing a series of forgeries in that city.

RAID ON THE GAMS.

CINCINNATI, O., May 6.—The police authorities to-night commenced a raid upon the gambling houses by pulling three dens and lodging all the inmates in the station-house.

DIED OF HER WOUNDS.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—Josie Irwin, shot by D. J. Sullivan last night, died to-day.

CANADA.

Extradition Treaty with Switzerland—The Campbell Divorce-Bill—Political Scandal—Transportation of Breadstuffs in Bond—Flag for an American Regiment.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, May 6.—The *Canada Gazette* contains an extradition treaty with the Swiss Confederation. The crimes for which extradition is to be granted are: Murder; manslaughter, counterfeiting; forgery; embezzlement or larceny; obtaining money or goods by false pretenses; crimes against bankruptcy law; fraud committed by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, public officer, trustee, or director or member of any company, made criminal by any law for the time being; rape; abduction of minor child; stealing or kidnapping; false imprisonment; burglary or housebreaking with criminal intent; arson; robbery with violence; threats by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort.

A petition is to be presented to the Dominion Government from the Governor and State officials of Indiana, praying that a pardon may be granted to James Cameron, who was convicted last fall of robbing the store of Mr. R. Cummings, at Cummings' Bridge.

Mr. James Whitehead, Pacific Railway contractor, is in town. It is said that he desires a lease of that portion of the line between Winnipeg and Selkirk, on the same terms that Messrs. Upper, Swift & Folger secured the Pembina Branch.

A petition to the Governor-General is being signed, for an equitable revision of freight-rates on the International Railway. The petition sets forth that the present rates discriminate in favor of American shippers against Canadian shippers.

St. John cattle-dealers are seeking to make arrangements to ship cattle from that port to England.

The Campbell Divorce-bill has received its second reading in the Commons. Mr. Campbell is still using his best efforts to have the measure defeated. He has sent a pamphlet to certain members of the House, giving his reasons why the bill should not pass. On the other hand, the Hon. Mr. McDougall has had a pamphlet printed, entitled "Woman's Rights in Ontario," in which the whole case is set forth. It starts off as follows: The resistance of an intelligent, brave, and virtuous woman—as all those qualified judge her to be—against the persecution and ill-treatment of a coarse, ill-natured, penurious, and unprincipled husband, has made the Campbell divorce case not only a cause celebre, but has conclusively established the fact that in Ontario, as the law now stands, a married woman has few rights which a husband is bound to respect."

Col. Labranche has had an interview with the Deputy-Minister of Militia, who has assured him the Government propose expending a certain sum this year in drilling the youth of the country undergoing instruction in colleges and public schools.

A bill to amend the Maritime-Jurisdiction act provides that no owner of a vessel, whose property may be damaged by collision with another vessel, has the right to claim damages from a mortgagee of the other property which may have been the cause of injury to his, if the mortgage has been made and duly registered in Ontario.

One of the topics in the scandal line now under discussion in political circles is the fact brought out in the Welland Canal Investigation Committee, that J. C. Rykert and Rufus Stephenson, M.-P.'s, were to procure between them the sum of $20,000 from Andrews, Jones & Co., provided they secured for them the contract for a section of the Canada Pacific Railway. The Senators named did not succeed,—the influence brought to bear in favor of Grant, Pitblade & Co. being too strong for them.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, May 6.—Messrs. Hugh MacLennan and W. W. Ogilvie, who were at Ottawa in reference to the making of arrangements by the Government for the passage of wheat and other breadstuffs through Canada for European markets, in bond, have returned to town, and report that satisfactory progress is being made toward the desired end. "In the meantime," says a local paper, "owing to the cheap rates at which American railways are carrying wheat to their seaboard, and to the trouble caused shippers here by the operation of the tariff, but little, if any, wheat is being taken via the St. Lawrence; and an arrangement which will remedy this undesired state of things is very necessary."

Madame Foisy has entered suit against the Rev. L. N. Beaudry, Methodist minister, to recover $500 damages from the Reverend gentleman for marrying her son to a young lady of this city, without plaintiff's permission, when the bridegroom was a minor.

A meeting of the Irish Catholics, called by the proprietors of the *Evening Post*, has been held, at which a proposition was made to convert the concern into a joint-stock company, with a capital of $50,000. The meeting did not prove a success, as those present declined to take shares. It is said that the present owners have sunk a large sum in their efforts to establish a daily paper in the interest of the Irish Catholics.

Two splendid thoroughbreds for the Princess Louise arrived from England by the steamship Circassian.

An action of the Windsor Hotel Company against one of the shareholders, for arrears of calls, has been dismissed by Judge Rainville, on the ground that the Directorate had violated the act of incorporation in the election of the Directorate before $400,000 stock had been subscribed, and in other ways. The judgment is an important one, as it decides that any one contesting the Company's demand for further installments on stock cannot be compelled to pay.

The nuns of Hochelaga Convent have been intrusted with the task of making the flag to be presented to the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn. It is to be of the finest silk, measuring seven feet by four, will be mounted on an elegant pole, and provided with a cover. It will cost, when completed, over $500. The work to be expended on the flag is great,—on the Dominion side of it particularly, owing to the fact that the coats-of-arms of the various Provinces—including beavers, maple-leaves, fish, etc.—must be done by hand.

OTTAWA, May 6.—A strike and riot is reported from Sec. 15, Pacific Railway, Winnipeg. Volunteers are called out to go to the scene of trouble.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Another Day of Lively Work for the League Base-Ball Clubs.

Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, and Buffalo the Victors,

And Troy, Syracuse, Cleveland, and Providence the Vanquished.

Maurice Daly Beaten by Piot in the Paris Billiard Tournament.

CHICAGO VS. TROY.

Having finished the first week of the championship season with a clean score of victories, the White Stockings began on new victims yesterday in the persons of the nine young men composing the Troy team, and demolished whatever aspirations in the way of a victory they might have had by beating them 12 to 1; and it was only by a lucky accident that the single tally stands to their credit. Of course, to run up such a large score required strong batting on the part of the home team, and that this was forthcoming may be seen by the score, where fifteen base-hits, three of them two-basers, are recorded to their credit. Of all the runs, but two were earned, and mention should be made of this fact in justice to George Washington Bradley, pitcher of the Troys, and who officiated in a similar capacity for the White Stockings in 1877. His appearance on the field was greeted with cheers, the compliment being acknowledged by a lifting of the cap which covered his curly and somewhat auburn locks. On several occasions, after chances had been given to put the side out, the Whites would strike a streak of batting, which, of course, resulted in more or less runs.

They started off gayly in the first inning, for, after Dalrymple and Anson had been retired, and Gore sent to first on balls, Shaffer made a base-hit to left field, which Mansell handled so badly that Gore scored and Shaffer reached third, coming in soon after on a passed ball, Peters going out from Hawkes to Clapp. In the second inning Messrs. Shoup and Doescher distinguished themselves by errors of the most paralyzing description, and as Dalrymple helped things along with a safe hit, two more tallies were in. There should have been three, as Quest led off with a cracking two-baser over third base, but he was caught off second on Williamson's hit to Shoup, and run out. The third inning yielded nothing to either side, but in the fourth, Larkin and Dalrymple made two-base hits, and, as Gore drove a safe one to right, a run was earned. The other tally in this inning was secured by the assistance of Hawkes, a young man whose record last year was so good that he is apparently laboring under the impression that there is no necessity for making one this season. The run in the sixth inning was due to a base hit by Williamson, a passed ball, and errors by Shoup and Reilly. Five more were piled up in the ninth in this manner: Anson, the first man at bat, struck safely, and took second on a passed ball. Shaffer flew out to Shoup, Peters reached first by an error of Reilly, Anson tallying; after which Quest hit safely, and Larkin flew out to Shoup. Then Williamson, Flint, and Dalrymple made base hits, and, before Gore sent up a fly which Doescher captured, the five men were over the home plate.

The solitary run of the Troys came to them in the ninth inning, Clapp leading off with a two-base hit. He went to third while Quest and Anson were disposing of Doescher, and tallied on an awfully hard hit by Hawkes between first and second, in which Quest made a brilliant stop and throw, retiring the striker. Bradley then flew out to Peters. The run was not earned, for the reason that while Hawkes was at bat he hit a foul fly which Flint missed. Had it been caught, no run could have been scored, as it was on Hawkes' hit that Clapp tallied.

While nothing can be said in favor of the Troy men, except Bradley and Caskins, there was much to commend in the play of the home nine, and especially that of Flint, Quest, and Williamson. The former's only error was on the foul fly alluded to, and would not be counted as such under the League rules of scoring. Quest's play at second was superb, two of his stops being as fine bits of fielding as are likely to be seen this season. Williamson's throwing from third to first was faultless, and the error with which he is charged was in handling a very hot grounder along the line of third base, for which he had quite a run. Anson's record of men put out is an extraordinary one, no less than twenty victims dying on his base.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Chicago.							
Dalrymple, l. f.	6	0	3	4	2	0	1
Gore, c. f.	6	1	1	1	1	0	0
Anson, 1 b	5	1	1	1	20	1	0
Shaffer, r. f.	5	1	3	3	0	1	0
Peters, s. s.	5	1	0	0	2	4	0
Quest, 2 b	5	2	2	3	1	5	0
Larkin, p.	5	1	1	2	0	2	0
Williamson, 3 b.	5	3	3	3	0	6	1
Flint, c.	5	2	1	1	1	0	1
Total	47	12	15	18	27	19	3
Troy.							
Hall, c. f.	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Caskins, c.	4	0	1	1	7	4	2
Mansell, l. f.	4	0	3	4	2	0	4
Shoup, s. s	4	0	0	0	4	1	2
Clapp, 1 b	4	1	1	2	5	0	1
Doescher, 3 b	4	0	0	0	2	2	1
Hawkes, 2 b.	4	0	1	1	6	5	3
Bradley, p.	4	0	0	0	0	6	1
Reilly, r. f.	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total	35	1	7	9	27	18	18

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	2	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	5	—12
Troy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	— 1

RUNS EARNED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Troy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two base hits—Dalrymple, Quest, Larkin, Mansell, Clapp.
First base on errors—Chicago, 10; Troy, 1.
Errors affecting the score—Chicago, 1; Troy, 8.
Bases on called balls—Chicago, 1.
Passed balls—Caskins, 3.
Umpire—Stambaugh.

BOSTON—CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 6.—The opening game to-day between the Boston and Cleveland Clubs was witnessed by about 800 people, the weather being unfavorable on account of cold. As the score shows, the game resulted disastrously to the home nine; but this was due, it is generally believed here, to the broken-up condition of the Cleveland Club. Kennedy is still suffering from injury to his hand Saturday, in consequence of which a change with Phillips was made, thus giving the Boston Club a chance to make their points. There was nothing remarkable in their playing. Boston did well, but the Cleveland nine hardly came up to expectations.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	F	P	A	E
Boston.							
Jones, l. f.	4	1	2	4	0	0	0
O'Rourke, c. f.	5	1	0	1	2	0	0
Burdock, 2 b	5	1	2	2	3	3	1
Houck, s. s.	5	1	2	2	1	3	1
Hawes, r. f.	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Morrill, 1 b	4	1	3	3	9	2	0
Sutton, 3 b	4	1	1	2	1	1	0
Bond, p.	4	1	0	1	1	9	0
Snyder, c.	4	0	1	1	8	1	1
Total	39	7	11	16	27	20	3
Cleveland.							
Eden, r. f	4	0	1	1	3	0	0
Phillips, c.	4	0	1	2	3	0	1
Glasscock, 3 b.	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Kennedy, 1 b.	4	0	1	2	14	0	1
Carey, s. s.	4	0	1	1	2	3	0
Warner, c. f.	4	1	1	2	1	1	0
Strief, 2 b.	4	1	1	1	0	3	0
Riley, l. f.	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
McCormick, p.	3	0	1	1	1	5	0
Total	34	2	8	11	27	14	2

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	1	—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Runs earned—Boston, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Bases on called balls—Boston, 1.
First base on errors—Boston, 1; Cleveland 1.
Left on bases—Boston, 6; Cleveland, 5.
Struck out—Boston, 2; Cleveland, 6.
Three-base hit—Strief.
Two-base hits—Jones, Burdock, Houck (2).
Passed balls—Phillips, 4.
Umpire—E. G. Fountain.
Time—Two hours and twenty-five minutes.

CINCINNATI—SYRACUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., May 6.—The game to-day between the Syracuse and Cincinnati Clubs was well played and very exciting. The Syracuse Club obtained a tremendous advantage in the first two innings, and until the last two innings the Cincinnatis seemed to be playing against hopeless odds. By splendid batting and fielding, however, near the close, they won the game.

THE SCORE:

	R	B	F	P	A	E
Cincinnati.						
Hotaling, c. f	0	1	1	3	2	1
Barnes, 2 b	2	0	3	1	2	2
Burke, s. s.	1	1	2	2	2	1
McVey, 1 b	0	2	2	7	6	2
Dickerson, l. f.	2	1	2	3	0	0
Kelly, r. f	2	1	2	2	0	3
White, J., c	0	1	2	7	3	0
White, W., p.	0	2	2	1	7	1
Gerhardt, 3 b.	0	1	1	1	1	0
Total	7	10	17	27	17	10
Syracuse.						
Dorgan, 1 b	3	2	4	9	0	1
Farrell, 2 b.	1	3	3	3	3	0
Purcell, c. f.	0	2	3	5	0	0
Carpenter, 3 b.	1	2	3	0	2	3
Allen, r. f.	1	0	1	9	1	0
McCormick, p.	0	1	1	1	3	0
Holbert, c.	0	0	1	4	1	1
Mansell, l. f.	0	0	1	3	0	1
Macullar, s. s.	0	0	0	2	1	1
Total	6	10	17	27	11	7

BUFFALO—PROVIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6.—The Buffalos defeated Providence in the opening game of their series for the League championship by superior hitting and fine base-running. The day was very cold, and brilliant plays were few and far between, still the Buffalos played very steadily throughout. Brown was under a cloud during the game, he throwing to second base more like a girl than a professional ball-tosser. Start did the best work for the visitors, gaining hearty applause by a one-handed catch of a liner off Clapp's bat. Clapp and Crowley did the heaviest hitting for the Buffalos, and Start for the Grays. The Buffalos secured their runs mainly by good batting and brilliant work on bases, while the Providence fellows were lucky enough, when they got onto a base, to have some Buffalo player make a bad overthrow, their four errors all being fatal ones. Ward's new dodge of keeping his hands together behind his back proved a failure, as the men had no difficulty in hitting him. Crowley effected a neat double-play, capturing a hot liner from Wright's bat, and shutting off McGeary, who was returning to first from second.

THE SCORE.

	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Buffalo.							
Eggler, c. f.	5	0	0	0	2	1	0
Force, s. s	5	1	0	0	2	2	0
Clapp, c.	5	2	3	3	1	2	1
Richardson, 3 b.	5	3	1	2	2	3	0
Crowley, 1 b.	5	0	3	5	11	0	1
Fulmer, 2 b.	5	0	1	1	5	1	1
Hornung, l. f.	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Galvin, p.	4	1	0	0	1	2	1
McGonigle, r. f.	4	1	1	1	1	0	0
Total	43	8	9	12	27	11	4
Providence.							
O'Rourke, r. f.	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Start, 1 b	4	0	2	2	18	0	1
Hines, c. f.	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Brown, c.	4	0	1	1	6	1	3
McGeary, 2 b	4	1	1	1	0	3	2
Wright, s. s	4	1	1	2	0	5	0
Ward, p.	4	2	0	0	0	6	0
York, l. f.	4	1	1	3	1	0	0
Hague, 3 b.	4	0	0	1	1	2	1
Total	37	5	7	10	27	17	7

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Buffalo	3	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	—8
Providence	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—5

Earned runs—Buffalo, 3.
Two-base hits—Richardson, Wright.
Three-base hits—York, Crowley.
First base on balls—Buffalo, 3; Providence, 2.
First base on errors—Buffalo, 6; Providence, 3.
Struck out—Buffalo, 6; Providence, 1.
Balls called—On Galvin, 83; on Ward, 130.
Strikes called—Off Galvin, 22; of Ward, 24.
Double play—Crowley.
Passed ball—Brown, 1.
Wild pitch—Ward, 1.
Time—Two hours and twenty minutes.
Umpire—Charles Weber, of Rochester.

THE CHESTER CUP.

Those interested in the American horses in England are doubtless aware that to-day one of the principal spring events, the Chester Cup, is to be run, and that the favorite is Mr. Lorillard's horse Parole, on whom, at last accounts, the betting was 7 to 4 against. The second favorite is Lord Roseberry's Touchet, who won the Lincoln Handicap not long ago, and against whom 5 to 1 is offered. In consequence of his recent victories at Newmarket and Epsom, Parole will carry 124 pounds to-day, while Touchet's weight is 126 pounds. As the Lincoln Handicap is held by English turfmen to be about on a par with the City and Suburban, won by Parole, the race to-day is looked upon as a run-off between Parole and Touchet. The Lincoln Handicap was a mile, the City and Suburban a mile and a half, while the Chester Cup is a mile and three-quarters. The Cup was established in 1824, when it was won by Doge of Venice, a 6-year-old, who carried 128 pounds. In 1857 and 1859 the winner was Leamington, the sire of Parole, and this fact lends an additional interest to the contest to-day. The race is run at Chester, one of the oldest towns in England. The race-course is a flat and circular one, quite well-suited to a horse of Parole's action, and, should he come to the post fit, a fair test of his ability as compared with the real good one that Touchet is known to be may be had.

BILLIARDS.

By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.

PARIS, May 6.—The second game of the Brunswick & Balke billiard tournament was played to-night between Daly and Piot. The former was the favorite in the betting, but Piot won in thirty-three innings. The hall was crowded with spectators. A large number of distinguished persons, including Gen. Noyes, the American Minister, Paul Cassagnac, M. Waddington, and Offenbach, were present. To-morrow night the game will be between Garnier and Daly.

THE TURF.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 6.—The influx of horses at the race course is much greater than was anticipated. The new stables are insufficient to accommodate the animals that are arriving. James A Grinstead came in to-day with twelve horses, McKee with seven, and Clay and Bowen with fourteen. The trotting park of B. J. Treacy was opened to-day with elaborate festivities. The track is said to be the finest in America.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 337 at 11:25 yesterday morning was caused by a fire on the roof of a two-story frame house, No. 203 North Halsted street, owned and occupied by Peter Olson. Damage to building, $20. Cause, sparks from the chimney.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 20, at 9:10 yesterday morning, was caused by a fire on the roof of a frame cottage at No. 109 McHenry street, owned by Martin Fisk, and occupied by John McCann as a dwelling. Damage trifling. Cause, defective flue.

The alarm from box 326 at 3:40 yesterday afternoon was caused by the burning out of a chimney in the two-story frame house No. 266 West Twelfth street, owned by John Bernhardt. No damage.

The alarm from box 295 at 5:25 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire upon the roof of the frame dwelling No. 331 Jefferson street, owned by Mrs. Mary Hide, and occupied by several families as a tenement house. Damage, trifling.

At 8:35 last evening Officer Mangold discovered a fire upon the roof of a two-story frame building, No. 81 West Washington street, owned and occupied by P. H. Howard, dealer in coal and wood. Damage, $5. Cause, sparks from a chimney.

NEAR BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 6.—A large barn owned by George P. Howell, in Normal Township, was destroyed by fire, together with hay, corn, implements, etc., involving a total loss of $1,000. In rescuing horses from the barn, John Richardson was very severely bruised and burned by the roof falling in.

AT LINCOLN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LINCOLN, Ill., May 6.—A fire this afternoon destroyed the block of buildings on Broadway, north of the Court-House, consisting of Jenkins' marble, Switzer's carpenter, Kenyon's blacksmith, and Selley's marble shops, all frame buildings. Total loss, $3,000 to $4,000. No insurance.

AT LUDINGTON, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LUDINGTON, Mich., May 6.—All the lumber on Sweet & Taylor's dock, amounting to 2,000,000 feet, was burned this afternoon. The loss falls principally on Adams & Lord, of Chicago, and Jefferson Carson, of Ottawa, Ill.

POLITICAL.

Municipal Elections Held Yesterday in Several Western States.

A Republican Victory in Indianapolis of Astonishing Character.

Continued Excitement Among the Democratic Politicians of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., May 6.—The agitation in the Democratic ranks still continues, notwithstanding the fact that Secretary Sherman emphatically denies that he is a candidate for the Governorship. There are many Democrats who still insist that, while he may not seek the nomination, yet four years ago President Hayes declined as emphatically, but notwithstanding was nominated and accepted. It is admitted by the friends of Gov. Bishop that some of his supporters have become demoralized and joined in the demand that Mr. Thurman assume the leadership, as the crisis has arisen. No doubt exists among Republicans that the whole plan was gotten up for the purpose of slaughtering Bishop. With this accomplished, the Ohio delegation in Washington would insist upon the nomination of Rice or Ewing, probably the former, this being contingent on the nomination of some one other than Mr. Sherman by the Republicans. The continued presence of Gen. Rice, taken together with his presence to-day in both Houses of the Legislature, accompanied by Mrs. Rice, who was formally introduced to each member, adds strength to this theory. That the General is working with renewed vigor to obtain a solid footing during the absence of Gov. Bishop in New York is noticeable. Preparations are being made to give Secretary Sherman a reception in the Senate Chamber during his visit in the city. A large number of politicians are already on hand.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—To-morrow being election on the question of the adoption of the new Constitution, the Stock Exchanges, banks, and public offices will be closed, and business generally suspended. The campaign has been conducted with unusual vigor on both sides, and in no previous election has so great and universal interest been exhibited. Crowded public meetings have been held every night for weeks throughout the State, and an unprecedented amount of personal argument has been used throughout the city. During all hours of the day and night knots of men have gathered, the invariable topic of conversation being the new Constitution. Speaking in a general way, the business classes are solid against adoption. The Workingmen's party advocate it as a party measure, and the agricultural class is divided. Both parties express confidence in carrying the day. The vote is likely to be unusually heavy. Registration in the city exceeds 47,000, including a challenge list of over 3,000, and it is believed upwards of 40,000 votes will be polled. The registration list has been rigidly revised, and every precaution will be taken to prevent fraudulent voting. Ample preparation has also been made to secure good order.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 6.—The city election today passed off very quietly, but with much interest, and a large vote was polled for the municipal election. The principal interest lay in the fact that the Democrats had nominated a colored man for City Marshal, in the hope of demoralizing the colored vote, and in their struggle to secure control of the Council, which now stands 13 to 12, and which would give them control of the Fire and Police and Street-Cleaning Departments. At midnight the returns are not all in, but the Republicans have elected their entire ticket by at least 1,500 majority, and the colored candidate for Marshal is defeated by 1,000 more, the Irish Democrats scratching largely. The Republicans have made a gain of three Councilmen and one Alderman, making the Council stand 16 to 9, and the Aldermen 4 to 1. The Republicans are enthusiastic, and holding a jubilee at Republican headquarters. There has not been such enthusiasm since old War days. The Confederate caucus has overdone things. Reports from cities and towns of the State everywhere show that the Republicans have made uniform and decided gains.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 7.—The Republican victory increases. At 1 o'clock six wards reported make a majority for Caven, for Mayor, of 2,700, a gain of 2,200 over two years ago. The majority for Coulter, for Marshal, will be 4,000. His colored Democratic competitor does not carry a single ward. The Republicans have carried seventeen wards for the Council certain, and probably nineteen. The Democrats are certain of but six wards, a gain for Republicans of six wards over last year. It is a Bull Run for the Democracy, and the Republicans are making the streets alive with serenades to the successful candidates. The Republican movement for 1880 booms.

JUDICIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 6.—To-day the Hon. Lawrence Weldon, who was nominated for Judge by the Bar Convention at Gilman on the 24th, together with the Hon. T. J. Bonfield, of Kankakee, and Judge Wright, of Watseka, withdrew from the campaign, not desiring to incur the labor and turmoil of a race which now is and is likely to be a decidedly mixed and unpleasant affair. There now remain six Republican and three Democratic candidates. Judge Owen T. Reeves to-day replied affirmatively to a call published on Monday.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARSHALL, Ill., May 6.—In the coming Judicial election in the Fourth Judicial Circuit it is apparent that the people are going to vote for the best men, regardless of their political proclivities. Judging from the present indications, the Hon. J. W. Wilkin, of Marshall, will receive an overwhelming majority. The Judicial election in this district will be non-partisan, and Mr. Wilkin will receive the votes of all people, irrespective of party.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., May 6.—The Democratic Judicial Convention in this city to-day united in the nomination of J. W. Lansden, of Alexandria, M. C. Crawford, of Union, and D. M. Browning, of Franklin. It is rumored in this city to-night that all the Republican candidates have withdrawn except Baker, of Alexandria, M. C. Cartney, of Massac, and Harker, of Johnson.

INDIANA TOWNS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 6.—The Democrats elect the Mayor and a full ticket, except Marshal, by an estimated average majority of 600, a loss of 1,300 compared with last October. The Republicans elect Hugh Diehl Marshal, and three out of nine Councilmen. The new Council stands twelve Democrats, one Independent, and five Republicans, a gain of one member.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 6.—Great interest was felt in the city election to-day, but good order prevailed. Two alarms of the fire department for petty causes assisted in creating the intense excitement. Returns come in slowly, owing to the great number of scratched tickets, but indications are quite certain of a Democratic sweep, except one National Councilman. It is the death-blow to the Nationals. It was the largest vote ever polled here. Imported voters were very numerous.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 6.—The city election passed off quietly, although hotly contested. Quite a large vote was polled. The First and Fourth Wards' counts will not be completed till morning. The former is a strong Democratic ward, and the latter a very strong Republican. There is little doubt that Kimmel, Republican Mayor, is re-elected, and probably the entire Republican city ticket, by a small majority. McGinley, Democratic Councilman, is elected over Bruff, Republican and present incumbent, in the Third Ward. Andress, Republican, was elected over Bixler, Democrat and present incumbent, in the Fifth Ward. The Council remains unchanged, being seven Republicans to five Democrats.

COLUMBUS, Ind., May 6.—The Democrats elect all except the Marshal and one Councilman by greatly reduced majorities.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., May 6.—The Democrats elect three Councilmen and Treasurer. The Republicans elect the Mayor and Marshal. The Democrats will have a majority in the Council. A light vote was polled.

MADISON, Ind., May 6.—The Republicans elect a Treasurer and three out of six Councilmen. It is the first time the Republicans ever elected a Treasurer. Majority for Treasurer, 31.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., May 6.—The Democrats elected the Mayor, Clerk, Treasurer, and Marshal by majorities ranging from 50 to 600. The Republicans elect a majority in the Council.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., May 6.—The Republicans elect all the Councilmen.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., May 6.—The Republicans elect the entire ticket by an increased majority.

BRAZIL, Ind., May 6.—The Democrats elect two Councilmen and the Republicans one.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 6.—The Democrats elect all five Councilmen, a Republican loss of four.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., May 6.—The city election occurred to-day. The result was as follows: John H. Barker, Mayor; Martin Kruger, Clerk; Leonard Woods, Treasurer; Theodore Smith, Marshal.

WHITEWATER, WIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., May 6.—The charter election in this place to-day resulted in the election of the License ticket by a majority of 41 in a vote of 650. This is the first time the Anti-License ticket has been beaten in six years. There is not much change in the temperance sentiment of the place, but the Village Board do not seem to have power under the charter to enforce the laws, and the people have become tired of a strife which many of them have come to regard as fruitless.

ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 6.—At the city election to-day, William Dawson, Democrat, was elected Mayor be about 800 majority, and W. P. Murray, Democrat, City Attorney, by about 400. The Republicans gain one in the Council.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 6.—The Democrats elected their Mayor to-day by 400 majority.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 6.—Bishop Chatard's Secretary, in conversation to-day, said it was not probable that he would be appointed Coadjutor to Archbishop Purcell. The Father, though Coadjutor, would most probably be selected from among the local clergy.

Neal Dow, of Portland, is expected to address the State Temperance Convention, which meets on the 21st inst. to nominate a State ticket on a Prohibition platform.

The two men wounded by Harding yesterday are much better to-day, and their full recovery is not now in doubt. It is proposed by Harding's friends to have him examined for lunacy and placed under treatment.

Bright teeth, and lips that glow the while,
Give light and color to a smile;
And, infinitely more than this,
Give light and color to a kiss.
But both must suffer from the want
Of the life-giving Sozodont.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

"Our father rode again his 'ride'" to get us some of Caswell's Slippery Elm Lozenges for our cough. For sale in Chicago by Buck & Rayner.

HOSIERY.

West End Dry Goods House,
Madison and Peoria-sts.

HOSIERY DEP'T.

Our HOSIERY Department is now complete, and contains many Novelties not found elsewhere. Below we give a list of a few of the Bargains to be found in this Department:

Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, Silk Clocked, extra long, "Full Fashioned," per pair, 25c.
Ladies' Plain Colored Hose, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, and Cardinal, Silk Clocked, and "Full Fashioned," per pair, 45c.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, Handsomely Embroidered Insteps, per pair, 25c.
Misses' Plain Colored Hose, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, and Cardinal, extra long, and "Full Fashioned," per pair, 25c.
Men's Super Stout Half Hose, "Full Fashioned," per pair, 15c.

Underwear Dep't.

Ladies' Gauze Vests, High Neck and Long Sleeves, and High Neck and Short Sleeves, at 25c each.
Men's Gauze Shirts, all sizes, 25c each.
Misses' Gauze Vests, 25c and upwards, according to size.
Also full lines of Balbriggan, Summer Merino, Gossamer, and Gauze Vests, for Ladies', Gents', Misses', and Boys'.
Gents' Unlaundried Shirts, made from Wamsutta Cotton, Linen Bosoms and Cuffs, 2-ply, 65c.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.

TRADE MARK.

CAUTION!

The wonderful achievements and success of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar has caused the issue of counterfeits and deceptive and dangerous mixtures bearing parts of its compound name or Trade-Mark device. Be not deceived by these vile subterfuges, but obtain "Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar" in its full name; and also observe the above EXACT Trade-Mark device on the wrapper enclosing each bottle, without which none is genuine.

For Sale by all Druggists.

HALE'S HONEY
—OF—
HOREHOUND & TAR!

The Great National Specific for the Speedy Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROATS,
LUNG and all BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS.

The Honey of the Plant *Horehound* SOOTHES and SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm *Abies Balsamea* CLEANSES and HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action.

A Cough may be fitly termed the preliminary stage of Consumption, a malady of which HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR is the surest known preventive. [illegible] take this CERTAIN SPECIFIC. CHILDREN derive great benefit from its soothing properties, when attacked with Croup and Whooping Cough. PRICES:—50c. and $1. Large Size Cheapest.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Proprietor, New York.

IF YOU HAVE A RAGING TOOTH,
BUY PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, 25 Cents.

N. G.

The Old Man of the Sea Which Illinois Has on Her Back.

His Desire for $8,000 Per Week Spasmodic and Uncontrollable.

Yesterday's Proceedings of Last Winter's Session---A Caucus.

The Proposition to Sit Through October Unfortunately No Joke.

Failure of the Ticket-Scalpers to Get Their Repeal Through.

The Day Totally Destroyed in Setting Up and Killing Straw Bills.

GENERAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, May 6.—When the Senate was called to order by Gov. Shuman, twenty-two of the Republican members were present, while but ten of the Democratic side put in an appearance. This gave five above a quorum, but, as it requires twenty-six to pass a bill, only those measures could get through which had nearly the unanimous favor of the Senate.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Senator Thompson called up his Road and Bridge bill, which changes the present law by requiring the County Board to levy a labor tax of not less than two days nor more than three days' road labor; also a tax of not more than 20 cents on $100 for such purposes, to be collected by the Road Supervisor, either in money or labor, at the option of the taxpayer; also a tax not exceeding 20 cents in the $100 for bridge purposes, to be collected by the County Collector. It was read and passed.

KILLED.

Senate Bill 363, for an act to prohibit the officers of free schools, or of any school supported in whole or in part at public expense, from being interested in the sale of school books and school apparatus, under penalty of fine or imprisonment, was defeated. Senate Bill 368 suffered the same fate. This fixed an attorney's fee not exceeding $15 to be taxed as part of the costs against the party for whose use an unsuccessful garnishment proceeding was instituted.

TREASURERS.

Senator Johnson's bill (365), which has been published in THE TRIBUNE, came next. It is to prohibit the loaning of public money by the Treasurer of any city, county, town, public Board or Commission, and makes the offense a felony, punishable by a fine of not less than $1,000 or not more than $5,000, and by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for a term not less than one year or more than five years.

Senator Johnson was out of the Chamber when it was read, and the roll-call began on its passage. Enough votes to defeat the bill were going against it when its author came in.

JOHNSON TWENTY MILES AWAY.

When his name was called, he said, in explanation of his vote, that in his county the possession of the office of County Treasurer for two years was supposed to insure his coming out a rich man; that such fact had become known so well in politics that the office was used as one of the controlling elements in elections; that it was expected the candidate for that office would put up from $15,000 to $25,000 as campaign expenses. The result was that many good men had been ruined in Chicago in this way,—some of them the best men in Cook County,—because they paid out these large sums on election, and had to take chances on the public money afterwards, in order to make themselves whole. The whole practice was wrong. Public money should never be taken or be used in anticipation of an office in this way. By these means the riff-raff of city politics were managed, and the whole affair was ruinous and disgraceful. He continued: "We had here, only a few days ago, the humiliating spectacle of a County Treasurer (who holds large sums of public money) on his oath, before an investigating Committee of this Senate, say: 'Show me a place where this money can be put out and interest made, and it will be so used.'"

Senator Hamilton—I would like to correct the Senator in this. The witness said he would put the money on deposit in a bank.

Senator Johnson—Well, sir, what does that mean? Sir, it means the right to use it whenever there is a corner in grain to be run, or there is a speculation in railroad stocks, or in real estate. It means that, whenever an opportunity of this kind occurs, the people's money shall be forthcoming to use in carrying it on. The City of Chicago has lost nearly a million of dollars in the last few years just in this way, and I want to see this law go on the statute books, and stop a put to this business.

The roll-call then went on. Senators previously opposed arose and changed their votes, and the bill was passed.

POOLS.

Senator Artley's bill prohibiting pool-selling was next passed.

PASSED.

The following were then passed:

Senator Archer's bill, which amends Sec. 8 of the law in regard to evidence by omitting the words "In order to entitle the same to be recorded."

Senator Callon's bill, amending Sec. 2 of the Forcible Detainer act by omitting that part of the sixth provision which allows the purchaser of lands sold under a power of sale in trust-deed or mortgage to recover possession in a proceeding under that act. Notice of a motion to reconsider was given.

LOST.

Senator Joslyn's bill for reorganization of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. As the bill had been amended beyond recognition, the author of it moved the enacting clause be stricken out, which was done.

Senator Campbell's bill requiring life-insurance companies organized in this State to deposit $100,000 in Government bonds with the State Treasurer as a guarantee capital, and companies organized in other States doing business in this State, which have made a similar deposit in their own State, to deposit in addition thereto the sum of $50,000 in like securities with the State Treasurer, which deposit is to be primarily liable for the payment of policies issued to citizens of this State. The vote was yeas, 20; nays, 12.

In the afternoon the defeating of bills was resumed. The first one which went out on third base was Senator Merritt's bill requiring railroad companies to pay their employes for work over schedule-time prorata wages for such labor.

Senate Bill 420, known as the Insane Commitment bill, came next.

Senator Bonfield, who has been watching this closely, spoke against it, and Senator Mayborn favored it.

Senator Jones raised the objection that it required a notice to be published in a newspaper of the fact of the application for the commitment of the insane person. It suffered the fate of its predecessor, but a motion for a new trial was filed, which will come up to-morrow morning.

Senator Merritt's bill 386, to prohibit any life-insurance company from doing business in the State which is organized under the laws of a State that does not permit such company to loan its money in this State, then took its position at the front. This might be referred to as somewhat of a "sky-scraper," which the field easily gathered in, and it failed to reach the home-plate by a score of 15 to 21.

ARTLEY'S COMMISSION.

Senator Artley's bill to create a Bureau of Labor Statistics fared better. This proposes a Commission of five, three of whom shall be manual laborers, with a Secretary. Their duties are to collect statistics relating to all departments of labor, with especial reference to the commercial, industrial, social, educational, and sanitary condition of the laboring-classes. The Commission is to be appointed by the Governor, and is to receive $5 per day for a thirty days' annual session. The Secretary is to have $1,200 per year, and is to be the active officer of the Board. It passed.

On motion of Senator McClellan, House Bill 840, being one of the Joint Revenue Committee bills that has passed the House, was made the special order for to-morrow afternoon. The Senate then adjourned.

RETURNED WITH THANKS.

The Governor this afternoon returned to the Cook County Judges the names of Arno Voss, Thomas Cannon, N. B. Boyden, and Thomas L. Humphreyville, the recently-selected candidates for Chicago Justiceships, as he has decided not to present them to the Senate.

HOUSE.

The fight on Wilson's House bill (838) was resumed this morning on the opening of the session, by Mileham, who claimed it was a bad bill, and ought to be killed. This measure is entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of Illinois." The bill provides that none but registered pharmacists shall be allowed to sell poisons. The registered pharmacist is required to be examined by the State Board of Health, after four years' experience in a store where the prescriptions of medical practitioners are compounded. The Secretary of the State Board of Health is required to keep a book for registration at the office of the State Board of Health, and to ascertain, from time to time, the course of instruction pursued at schools or colleges of pharmacy in this State. The adulteration of drugs is made a misdemeanor. The bill makes it unlawful for druggists to sell poisons without causing to be made an entry in a book kept for that purpose only. The motion to strike out the enacting clause of this bill was lost, and the bill was advanced to the order of third reading.

HENRY.

Senate bill 66, making an appropriation for the per diem and traveling expenses of the Committee to investigate the damages caused by the construction of the dams at Henry, on the Illinois River, and at New Haven, on the Little Wabash River, was passed this morning.

PARKS.

Collins' Park bill (848) was taken up out of its order and passed. The bill provides that the South Town of Chicago shall remain for *park purposes* as now. The second section provides that the question of forming park-tax districts out of the towns of North and West Chicago may be submitted to a vote of the people of those towns, and also provides the requisite machinery for ascertaining the desires of the people by an election. The effect of the bill, if it becomes a law, and the proper steps are taken thereunder, will be to permit the consolidation of the three townships in Chicago without destroying the harmony and efficiency of the present park systems.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mason moved that all the pending Appropriation bills be made the special order for to-morrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, in the order in which they stood upon the calendar. He believed it for the interest of the people that they be taken up at once.

Wentworth noticed that Mason was not a member of the Committee on Appropriations. He thought that the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations should be able to give any information desired, and that when the bills were ready to act upon he would give the House due notice, so that they might be acted on. He thought the numbers of the bills should be given, and the order in which they would be taken up. The House would then have an opportunity of examining them.

Mitchell, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, stated that the Committee had a number of bills in their hands, and that they were doing all they could to get them back to the House. It was not always convenient to take them up in the order in which they appeared on the calendar of the House.

Mason said it had been reported on the floor of the House, and talked outside, that the Appropriation bills were being held back for the purpose of giving other bills a chance, and, also, to force them all through without sufficient time to discuss them. He did not believe the Committee was encouraging any such plan, but he did believe that some effort ought to be made to get these bills forward.

Hopkins thought the numbers of the bills and the order in which they would be taken up should be given to the House.

Mitchell stated that he would send a list of them to the Clerk's desk to be read for the information of the House. He had intended to make the motion himself that these bills be made a special order, and he wished the order continued until the list was exhausted. The bills were made the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

GARNISHMENTS.

Wright's bill (74) for an act to revise and enlarge the law in relation to garnishments in Justices' Courts was passed. This bill provides that whenever a judgment shall be rendered by any Justice of the Peace in any county of this State, and not appealed from, and an execution against the defendant in such judgment shall be returned by the proper officer, "no property found," it shall and may be lawful for the plaintiff, his agent or attorney, to file a transcript of said judgment (including the issuing and return of said execution), properly certified to by the Justice of the Peace before whom said judgment was obtained by a certificate of the County Clerk of the county where the Justice resides,—with any other Justice of the Peace of any other county in this State, and the same to be spread upon his docket,—and the same proceedings in regard to garnishment had thereon that might have been had before the Justice who rendered the original judgment. But one satisfaction shall be had; and if the Justice of the Peace to whom said transcript shall be sent shall render a judgment against any garnishee summoned according to law, and if said judgment shall be wholly or in part satisfied, then the Justice of the Peace shall so certify such fact to the Justice of the Peace who rendered the original judgment, and the same entered upon his docket as to what amount has been paid on said judgment; and, if wholly paid, then both dockets shall show such fact.

KILLED.

Sexton's House bill (20), entitled an act in regard to practice before Justices of the Peace, was lost.

WAREHOUSES.

Secrist's bill (562) to regulate warehouses and the inspection of grain was passed. This bill requires that warehousemen shall report from time to time how much grain has gone out of their warehouses, how much has been received, and how much there is in their bins at a certain time of the year. The object of the measure is to prevent warehousemen from issuing certificates for grain where they don't have the grain.

VOTING FOR LITTLE JOKERS.

House Bill 775, introduced by the Judiciary Committee, amendatory of Sec. 40 of the law in relation to counties, approved March 31, 1874, was passed. This law provides that when the County Board of any county shall deem it necessary to issue county bonds to enable them to perform any of the duties imposed upon them by law, they may, by an order, entered of record, specifying the amount of bonds required, and the object for which they are to be issued, submit to the legal voters of their county, at any general election, the question of issuing such county bonds. The amount of the bonds so issued shall not exceed, including the then existing indebtedness of the county, 5 per cent on the value of such taxable property of such county, as ascertained by the assessment for the State and county tax for the preceding year. Said vote shall be by ballot, on which shall be written or printed, "For county bonds," or "Against county bonds," and if a majority of the votes at such election on that question shall be "For county bonds," such County Board shall be authorized to issue such bonds of not less than $25 nor more than $1,000 each, payable, respectively, in not less than one nor more than twenty years, with interest payable annually, at the rate of not more than 8 per cent per annum.

SCALPERS.

House Bill 736 is popularly known as the "Scalpers' act." It was introduced by Pearson, repealing the bill preventing the sale of railroad tickets passed by the General Assembly of 1875. On this measure Durfee spoke against the repeal.

Pearson made a brief speech in favor of the passage of the bill, arguing that it was an unjustifiable interference with the sale of property.

Snigg also spoke in favor of the bill.

Mason made a hot speech against the repeal of the law. He argued that it was well known that passengers could take their tickets where they purchased them and obtain their money for them. Without this restriction ticket-scalpers were very apt to become fences for the reception of stolen property, forged passes, and fraudulent railroad tickets. He had known cases of the sale of forged tickets, which was an imposition upon the railroads. There could be no hardship in cases where the traveler could get his money back.

Lovell thought the present law should be amended, but the repealing bill ought not to pass.

Mitchell spoke against the repeal of the law, for he considered that the greatest profit the scalpers realized was in the sale of stolen or forged tickets. The bill, he thought, ought to be defeated.

Wilson thought there was no necessity for the repeal of this act.

Crooker took no stock in the punishment of railroads. He accorded to a million dollars' worth of railroad property the same protection that he would a million dollars' worth of farm property. Railroad tickets were not a legitimate article of traffic, and he was not in favor of the repeal of this act. He was, therefore, against the bill.

Neff spoke against the bill, and the debate closed. The Clerk then called the roll, and the bill was defeated by a vote of 82 to 21. The failure to repeal this law will not, it is thought, interfere with Speaker James' traffic in passes.

COCKLE-BURRS.

House Bill 583, introduced by Gray, entitled an act requiring the destruction of cockle-burr weed along the boundaries of highways, was passed. Commissioners of Highways are required to destroy cockle-burrs growing in highways and unoccupied lands.

RAILROAD FENCES.

House Bill 207, introduced by Secrest, requiring railroad corporations to maintain fences on both sides of their road, and gates or bars at farm-crossings, was read a third time and passed.

FREW.

Frew's celebrated Cockle-burr bill come up next, and created considerable excitement. This bill has taken up more time than almost any other pending measure.

Stevens, of Ford County, made a brief speech against the bill, pointing out its worthlessness.

Frew followed with a much shorter harangue than usual, when the roll was called and the bill was finally killed, and forever laid at rest. The bill was lost by a vote of 31 yeas to 81 nays.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote by which the bill was lost, and a motion was carried laying that motion on the table. The resurrection will, therefore, never see this bill arise from the dead.

FISH.

Neal's bill (642) to amend Sec. 1 of an act to secure the free passage of fish in all waters of this State was passed.

TO-MORROW.

Mitchell announced twenty-three House and Senate Appropriation bills for the special order to-morrow, and stated that this list embraced only the smallest and most unimportant measures which have been before his Committee.

FEES AND SALARIES.

House Bill 619, in relation to fees and salaries, was passed. This bill authorizes the collection of $6 for every suit commenced in a Court of Record in all counties having a population exceeding 70,000. The appellee is also required to pay $6 on all suits taken from a Justice of the Peace to a higher Court.

PRACTICE.

Morrison's bill (341) in regard to practice in courts of record was passed. This bill requires that in any suit upon a contract, express or implied, for the payment of money, the plaintiff shall file with his declaration an affidavit showing the nature of his demand, and no affidavit of merit shall be filed with the demurrer.

FREW.

House Bill 428, also one of Frew's pets, to stay judgments, executions, and decrees, was killed.

CAUCUS.

THEY GOT IN THEIR 1,400 BILLS, AND THEY DO NOT MEAN TO WEAKEN NOW, JUST AT THE BEGINNING OF THE PINCH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 6.—The Republican members of the present General Assembly, having become somewhat frightened at the small prospect of an early adjournment of the Legislature, even at this late day, held a caucus this afternoon for the purpose of resolving upon some settled policy of procedure. Sol Hopkins presided, and Mr. McFie acted as Secretary. There was a good deal of serious talk indulged in, in which it was agreed that the session had already been disgracefully long, and that the Republican majority would be held responsible by the people at the polls if it lasted thirty or forty days longer. The general drift of the sentiment of the caucus was that something sincere and earnest

MUST BE DONE!

James called attention to the prevailing evil of absenteeism, which was carried on to such an alarming extent that only four days in the week could now be relied on as working days. He thought it would be well for a committee to be appointed to look after absent members, and regulate the business.

Mason wanted night sessions, but Morrison, Granger, Crooker, Shaw, and others opposed that motion. They argued that it was not more work that was wanted of them, but it was a selection of business that was wanted. They could not hope to dispose of all the business pending; therefore, they should endeavor to perform that which was of most importance to the people.

Hopkins also suggested that half the members present

HAD TICKETS TO DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES

to be given in town this week, and that would break a quorum. It was finally proposed to sit from 9 a. m. to 12 m., and from 2:30 p. m. to 6 p. m., but that motion also failed.

The caucus finally adopted a resolution, presented by Crooker, appointing Shaw, Matthews, Morrison, Granger, and Mitchell to get forward the bills on revenue, drainage, and appropriations, and pledging themselves to stand by them in their efforts to bring them forward and push them through the House.

The Senators who were present and took part in the debate did nothing to trammel their action. It seemed to be the desire to adjourn on May 27.

A FAILURE.

The caucus adjourned to meet again one week from to-day. The feeling among Republicans is that the caucus was a failure.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE BORDER-RAID BILL.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 6.—The Border-Raid bill, authorizing the State of Pennsylvania to redeem over two millions of dollars' worth of certificates issued to sufferers from raids in the border counties during the late Civil War, was lost on its final passage in the House to-day for want of a constitutional majority of 101 votes. It received the assent of 84 members, while those in the negative numbered 81.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 6.—Representatives Petroff, of Philadelphia, and Rumberger, of Armstrong, both of whom have been charged by members with having approached them with corrupt suggestions, appeared before the Riot Bribery Investigating Committee to-night. Petroff denied all the material statements of Representative Watson. Rumberger said that he had promised to divide $1,500 with Representative Silverthorne, but that he was joking when he made the proposition. He as well as Petroff denied having received or been promised any money to support the Riot bill.

Representative Bouman, of York, testified that he had been approached by Representative Sherwood, of York, who gave him to understand that he could get $400 for voting for the bill, and also by Charles B. Salter, ex-member of the Legislature, who said there was a consideration of $1,000 on the bill, and that Quay & Co. would make it all right with witness.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH CORPORATION.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

BALTIMORE, May 5.—The National Railway Telegraph scheme, inaugurated by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in connection with the Union Company, of New York, is progressing favorably. C. A. Tinker, Superintendent of Telegraph of the Company, returned from Chicago yesterday, where he had arranged for Western connections, and is busily engaged in perfecting arrangements to open offices in Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, and along the line of the road. The Washington offices of the Company are doing a general business, and the Chicago and Baltimore offices will be opened simultaneously under the Baltimore & Ohio auspices in a few days. New lines are being built to points off the line of the road, and six independent wires by pike from Philadelphia and New York are expected to be completed by July 1.

Letters are arriving from Cincinnati and Southern points asking for an extension to them. The M. & C. Road, operated by the Western Union Company, will be covered by independent wires immediately.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., May 6.—Peter Stewart, Master of Transportation of the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railway, Kentucky, died at the residence of his brother, at Algonquin, north of here, of malarial fever. Deceased was aged 30 years, and was unmarried.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., May 7.—A well-known citizen, George Hassan, died this morning, aged 69 years. Deceased was born in New York in 1810, and has been a resident here since 1838. Many years since he was the first to engage in the draying business in this city, using at that time an ox and cart.

An Accomplished Bird.

A canary in Portland, Me., has many of the accomplishments of her sex. She is a beautiful singer, and also sings beautifully, and she faints as gracefully as any lady. When she is frightened or nervous she suddenly sinks to the floor of her cage in a fainting-fit, and remains unconscious for fifteen minutes, when she breaks forth into a song as though nothing had happened.

Andre and Hale.

Having learned of Cyrus W. Field's intention of erecting a monument to Maj. Andre, the Bridgeport (Conn.) St. George's Society, all native Britons, have subscribed $50 toward a monument for Nathan Hale, the first Yankee spy captured in the Revolution.

QUEER FISH.

The Gentleman Who Was Hit with a Spider,

And Lost Two Quarts of Blood by the Operation.

Mark Gray Pleads Guilty to the Indictment Against Him.

Mrs. Robert Has Another Fit—Col. Juessen's Shoemaker.

MULLIN AND HIS WIFE.

The jovial Mullin, who struck his wife on the head with an ax Monday evening, remained all night at the West Lake Street Police Station, and was as good-natured and talkative as when first locked up. He is said to have told one man that if he had had a revolver he would have shot "me foine lady," and another that no such good luck would befall him as her death. Yesterday morning he was taken before Justice Morrison, but as Mrs. Mullin was confined to her bed she could not appear, and, therefore, no evidence as to the facts was heard. Dr. Hoadley, the attending doctor, sent a certificate to the effect that he was unable to tell what would be the result, but he was not certain about death, being inclined to take a very hopeful view. The weapon, covered with hair and blood, was produced for the enlightenment of the Court, and when Mullin saw it he said, "That is me own blood; she hit me wid the skillet and I bled two quarts." In default of $2,500 bail he was committed to Sheriff Hoffmann's care until the 13th inst., when it is expected Mrs. Mullin will be able to get out.

A reporter called at No. 526 West Indiana street in the afternoon, to learn the wife's side of the case, and to find out how she was getting along. She, however, could not be seen, the doctor having given directions that she be kept perfectly quiet, as talking would excite her, and have an injurious effect. A woman in the house, who appeared to know a good deal, but was unwilling to tell very much, said Mrs. Mullin was improving. As to the skillet story, it was untrue; she did not throw it at her husband. She left the house to visit a neighbor, and he, being in liquor, followed and struck her.

While the chances seem to be in favor of Mrs. Mullin's recovery, she is said to be very seriously hurt. She was struck three times—on the head, back, and arm. Her skull is believed to be cracked, though there are no indications of compression of the brain; and one of her wrists is broken. In the morning she was feverish, but the only apprehension is as to erysipelas. Should this set in, her days will be shortened, since the use of liquor has shattered her constitution.

The daughter, Miss Johanna, aged 18, for whom Mullin said his wife wanted to get the property, stated that the story about his being worth $3,000 was false; all he had was debts. He was very abusive to her mother and herself when drunk, which he had been latterly very often. Once he stabbed Miss Johanna in the wrist, and he had repeatedly beaten her mother and driven them out of the house. The rumpus Monday night was caused by Mrs. Mullin refusing to give him money to buy whisky.

Mullin was seen in the jail in the afternoon, and was very communicative, thinking, perhaps, that the reporter was a sympathetic visitor. He was in his shirt-sleeves, and complained of being cold, wanting some one to fetch a coat from the house, where he had three. His appearance showed that he had been on a spree, but he denied having drank more than once Monday, and claimed that he was not intoxicated when arrested.

"Are you sorry for what you have done?"

"Well, I'm sorry that it got me in here wid the thaves and vagabonds."

"Why did you strike your wife?"

"She struck me wid the spider. See here," and he put a finger to his left eye, which was black and blue, and to his cheek, the skin on which looked as if it had been broken by some sort of an instrument. "I bled two quarts." He pointed to spots on his clothes to verify his statement. And then he went on to tell what has already been published in THE TRIBUNE.

"Do you think she will prosecute you?"

"I don't know. I was before Scully three years ago, and he let me off."

"How did you get there?"

"She was careless wid me, and I bate her."

"Was nothing done about it?"

"She swore hard agin me, and I was bound over to kape the pace for three years,—not to spake to her cross nor strike her."

"And you didn't do it?"

"No."

"Did you threaten to shoot her?"

"Not at all. I don't kape none of thim things about me,—revolvers nor knives."

Now that the liquor is out of him, Mullin is a different man. He seems to realize that he is in a bad position, and, if he could go back twenty-four hours, would doubtless leave the liquor alone, and not set his brain on fire to the injury of "the foine lady."

MARK GRAY.

Mark Gray, the alleged would-be assassin of Edwin Booth, was conducted from his cell in the County Jail yesterday morning and led like a sheep before its shearers into the august presence of the Criminal Court and arraigned for trial. As the embryotic and lunatic tragedian made his appearance he presented a careless, indifferent, and sorry appearance. His toilet lacked the indications of care and taste. The wealth of wavy black hair which is generally so carefully and poetically brushed back was disordered and mussed. It looked as though it had once stood on end at the sight of some midnight atrocity in the jail, and had then collapsed, each particular hair following the bent of its own fancy in the matter of arrangement. His linen lacked the essentials,—whiteness and freshness,—and his outer garments looked as though their owner had slept in them over night in the sawdust-covered floor of a basement beer-saloon. Gray, however, did not lack composure. His respite from the annoyance of curious persons and persistent interviewers had enlivened his every movement and brightened his wild black eyes.

The Clerk read the indictment, and the prisoner listened attentively. Occasionally he rubbed his hands nervously together. The indictment charged "assault with intent to kill."

"Are you guilty or not guilty?" asked the Clerk.

Gray looked up rather indifferently, and replied in a somewhat haughty way: "I guess I am guilty."

The Court was informed of the nature of the plea, and the prisoner was requested to "come to the front" of the Bar of Justice. This he did, and the Court asked him if he understood the inevitable consequences of his plea. Did he know that the duty of the Court was to inflict punishment thereon?

Gray worked his fingers together, and with the same absent-minded, disregardful tone of voice replied: "I understand it all."

"Do you understand that it will be my duty," said the Court, "to send you to the Penitentiary for a period of from one to fourteen years?"

"Yes, sir," replied the prisoner in the same, self-satisfied way.

Assistant State's-Attorney Weber asked that a day of this week might be set for the trial, so that Mr. Booth might testify before he departed for New York.

Mr. W. W. O'Brien, who was standing by, volunteered the suggestion that the mental condition of the prisoner was supposed to be disordered. An opportunity should be given for a full investigation. An insane man should not be sent to the Penitentiary.

The Court replied that he knew nothing about the case, except what he had heard in an unofficial way, and asked that Mr. O'Brien accept the position of counsel for the defense.

Mr. O'Brien did not wish to appear as a volunteer. He would make no objection if the Court requested him to serve. He thought that additional counsel should be appointed.

The Court assented, and the State's Attorney did not object.

Mr. O'Brien said that the defense would be ready by Saturday to present their side of the case.

That day was agreed upon, and "the bad marksman" was led back to his cell. A call upon him there discovered him intently engaged in reading the indictment. With the same air of self-assurance and incipient petulence, he said he was all right; everybody knew him.

State's-Attorney Mills has secured the services of Drs. Heurotin, Harroun, Lyman, and Brower for an examination of Gray's cranium and the symptoms of derangement. They will report the result of their work Saturday.

MRS. ROBERT, ETC.

Mrs. Robert, the slayer of Mr. Weber, was about the same in mental and physical conditionon yesterday as on the preceding day. In the morning she was seized with violent spasms, and the County Physician was hastily called. In the afternoon she was feeling better, but was allowed to see no visitors nor to converse with anybody.

Henry Hobein, the crazy fellow who made Col. Edmund Juessen cause his arrest, $5,000 bonds to keep the peace for one year, and, no one furnishing bonds for him, he went to jail in default.

CURRENT OPINION.

A Hopeless Inability.

Denver Tribune (Rep.).

Senator David Davis has joined the Brigadiers, but he cannot hope to be a successful one. He will never be able to reach around to his hip-pocket.

Unadvisable.

Boston Post (Dem.).

Further compulsory proceedings by the Democrats to force the Executive to carry out the decree of his party to the extent of actual revolution, seems therefore unadvisable, and, it is presumed, will not be insisted on.

Tilden Can't Carry Mississippi.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.).

We are firmly convinced the party will lose Mississippi if Mr. Tilden is nominated. He is the sort of man that repels political support in this State. His heart yearns too tenderly over the fluctuations of the Stock Exchange.

A Proposed Trade.

Boston Advertiser (Rep.).

The Memphis *Avalanche*, which is in a position to know the needs of the South, suggests this "profitable transaction": "Trade off a few thousand Southern politicians for a few thousand New England cotton-spindles." It would take a host of politicians, however, to buy one spindle.

Just the Point.

Hartford Courant (Rep.).

What the President makes perfectly clear is this: As the law now stands, nobody can interfere with elections, neither the military nor anybody else; but the Federal civil authorities can keep the peace at the polls. The Democratic object sought in this vetoed bill is interference with the freedom of elections. That is just the point.

What They Will Take It For.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

Speaking of the veto, the Indianapolis *Sentinel* says that, if the members of Congress do not "rise to the hight of the occasion, they will see written upon the wall, in characters of living light, 'Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsen.'" This is quite likely, and two-thirds of them will take it for an advertisement of a new patent medicine.

Admirable Judgment and Skill.

Boston Herald (Ind. Dem.).

The President has the eye of a strategist in politics. When he is taking post in opposition to the will of Congress he selects, as by instinct, the strongest ground upon the field, and fortifies his position with such weighty arguments that his assailants risk a serious loss of popularity in delivering their attack. In returning the Army Appropriation bill to the House of Representatives, he has presented his objections to the measure with admirable judgment and skill.

Friendly Advice.

Cleveland Herald (Rep.).

Now, Messrs. Confederates, take a bit of friendly advice, and get out of sight as fast as possible. The longer people look at you the more they feel like doing you a serious injury; and it will not do to tempt them too far. You have kicked over your dish already, to be sure, and there is no help for it; but don't carry your foolishness to the point of breaking the utensil, because, when you get a little older and attain that degree of mental vigor which is essential to the safe handling of a knife and fork, you may again want it to put your cold victuals in. Come, gentlemen, gather up your fire-arms and "git."

A Caution.

New York Commercial Advertiser (Rep.).

If the men who are running the Grant machine will take good advice, they will abandon the show business. Grant has no taste for brass bands, fireworks, and hurrahs. The writer accompanied the General, with W. H. Vanderbilt, on the morning of the 4th of July, 1865, to Albany, on the occasion of the presentation of the flags of the various regiments of the State at Albany. He could not be induced at any of the stations on the road to get out and accept the homage of the people gathered to receive him. He preferred quiet and a cigar to the noise and enthusiasm. He has had a surfeit of free lunches and hurrahs.

Unloading on the Northern Democrats.

Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier (Dem.).

Unless the Democrats were prepared for this as their opponents were, there was little political foresight in going into the contest. To march to the rear now or to halt, is to place the Democratic party before the country in the attitude of a big bully who runs away as soon as he finds that the man he has been threatening will not. The South did not hanker after a bitter political struggle, but the Southern Representatives in Congress assented to what was proposed in caucus, and avowed their determination not to yield an inch. When they find, if they do, that they have made a mistake, and that they [the Northern Democrats] have no stomach for a fight, they will be told very plainly that upon them rests the responsibility for whatever harm may come to the people.

Democratic Partisan Follies.

Philadelphia Times (Ind. Dem.).

The Democratic majority is now compelled to reap an abundant harvest from the partisan follies so rashly strewn by them at the opening of the present session. There was no great division of sentiment on the question of the repeal of the clause repealed by the Army bill. The leading Republicans confessed its justice as a distinct measure, and the Democrats could have attained the repeal without a serious contest, had it been proposed as statesmanship would have dictated; but the President was furnished the grounds for just complaint against Congress by the needless incorporation of political riders on Appropriation bills, and now the dead and really abandoned issue of bayonet elections is revived, and the revolutionary leaders of the Republicans are put squarely in command of their party by Democratic madness, and a naturally conservative President has been hammered into submission to a policy that he hated and had distinctly rejected.

The South Not Solid for Tilden.

Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier (Dem.).

To nominate Mr. Tilden, in our judgment, is to give Gen. Grant a walk-over. Mr. Tilden is tricky and pusillanimous, and he is not friendly to the South. What did he do, or his friends, to help South Carolina in the desperate struggle in 1876? Nothing! In his own heart he was ready and anxious to sacrifice South Carolina to public opinion. When the vote proved to be close he was in the market, according to common report, for one of the South Carolina Electoral votes, but he denies this now, and is entitled to no credit for that prospective operation. There is nothing in his whole career to make him specially acceptable in the Southern States. Bayard is stronger than Tilden in the South, and quite as strong as Tilden in both the East and the West. Thurman is stronger than Tilden in the West, and is as strong in the South. To nominate Tilden is to fall between two stools. In every political calculation the South is put down as "solid" for the Democratic candidate. This is true when the candidate commands both confidence and respect. It is not safe to count on the South giving a solid vote to either a wooden image or a rag-baby.

Indecent Haste.

New York Times (Rep.).

Two very curious bills are noticed by our Washington correspondent among those recently introduced by Southern members of the House. Both are aimed at restrictions now upon the statute-book with reference to those who took part in the Rebellion. One, introduced by Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, repeals the prohibition of the payment of pensions to the class referred to; the other, introduced by Mr. Gunter, of Arkansas, repeals a similar prohibition of the payment of war-claims. It is only one step from these propositions to the payment of pensions and claims to disloyal persons, not only in spite of, but because of, their disloyalty. In tracing such evidences as this of the indecent haste which the Southern Representatives are showing to "let down the bars" of the Treasury to their constituents, one is tempted to ask whether it was not from pure hypocrisy that the Southern men on the Democratic Caucus Committee wished to be excused from acting, for fear that their motives would be misunderstood. There is probably no danger that the present Congress will pass any such laws as we have cited, because they would certainly be wrecked by the President's veto; but what would be the case if the President were a Democrat?

MARINE NEWS.

Another Grain-Freight Cut Causes an Excitement.

A Buffalo Vesselman Rushes on 'Change and Takes Three Cents on Corn.

Sailors' Wages, and Matters of Interest from Lake Ports.

VESSEL-MEN ON THE WAR-PATH.

Vessel-owners, agents, and masters, and others interested in the lake marine were pretty thoroughly stirred up yesterday afternoon on learning that Mr. James Ash, of Buffalo, controller of the steam-barge Fletcher and consort Ironton, had chartered those crafts to Armour & Co., to carry 80,000 bu of corn to Buffalo at 3c per bu, 1c less than the Association rate. A perfect storm of indignation was raised, and Mr. Ash was the subject of it all. The circumstances under which the engagement was made was talked over in marine circles generally, and a crowd of vessel-masters and owners that happened to come together on the corner of Washington and La Salle streets late in the afternoon expressed itself freely and unequivocally. Messrs. Atkins & Beckwith had had the vessels in question in their hands to charter, according to the vessel-men's story, and had steadily held out for Association rates. Yesterday morning Mr. Ash arrived from Buffalo, and, through the courtesy of Capt. Beckwith, was admitted on the floor of the Board of Trade, along with Capt. Graves of the Fletcher, and introduced to some of the gentlemen, shippers among others. Shortly afterwards it was rumored that the Fletcher and her consort had been put in at 3c on corn to Buffalo. Capt. Beckwith informed Mr. Ash that his firm would not have anything to do with the chartering of the vessels at a less rate than the established one,—4c on corn to Buffalo,—and that gentleman gave him to understand that he had not put them in on 'Change, but after the meeting. It appears, also, that the gentleman from the other end of the line had given the agents to understand that he was going to send his vessels to Marquette for a cargo of iron ore for Cleveland, having a season contract to carry one, and that he talked with Mr. Armour on 'Change, and presumably made a dicker with that gentleman for the chartering of the vessels above named. Some doubts were expressed as to whether the engagement had been made, but Mr. Armour settled the matter by saying that he had taken the vessels at 3c on corn to Buffalo.

The sudden and unexpected cutting of the rates by Mr. Ash was soon learned of by the vessel-owners, and a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chicago Board of Vessel-Owners was called and held in the committee-room of the Board of Trade. The matter was discussed, and the circumstances attending the engagement inquired into. It was not considered that the engagement would affect the freight-market materially,—it was only a drop in the bucket,—but it was thought best to have an understanding of the business, and place the responsibility where it belonged. It was said that Mr. Ash was not a member of the Inland Vessel-Owners' Association of the Western Lakes, and the vessels he controlled and chartered were the property of a mining company. The whole situation was pretty thoroughly discussed, and the rates recently established on a basis of 4c on corn to Buffalo were reaffirmed.

In the evening it was ascertained by some owners and masters that Mr. Ash had a controlling interest in Hand's line of tugs at Buffalo,—the Bryant, Dayton, and Pierce,—and telegrams were sent requesting vessel-owners and masters whose craft were in the Inland Association not to patronize Mr. Ash's tugs under any circumstances, because of the alleged bad faith in which he acted in cutting the carrying rate on corn. The tugmen here were also consulted, and, as far as could be ascertained, all of them agreed that they would not tow the Fletcher nor her consort if they required any towing. Trimmers were also conferred with, and most of them declared they would not trim the vessels, though there were one or two who said the matter of freight was none of their affair, and they were not to take the rate into consideration in making their bargains.

Thus it will be seen that the cut caused a great flurry among the vessel-men, and Mr. Ash has been the butt of much severe comment and a good deal of opposition. He will probably be injured most in losing the towing of vessels at Buffalo.

There were no other grain charters made yesterday besides that above mentioned. Shippers on 'Change bid 3c on corn to Buffalo, but vessel-owners and agents held firmly for 4c, the Association figure.

Capt. Elphicke, Secretary of the Chicago Board of Vessel-Owners yesterday, received a telegram from J. E. Upson, Secretary of the Cleveland Association, stating that two of the largest owners of vessels on the lakes were all right and would stick to Board rates; the owners there were firm and confident, and would "fight it out on that line if it takes all summer."

The carrying capacity of the grain fleet at Buffalo amounts to about 2,300,000 bu (of corn), and the ice has and is keeping the vessels back.

In speaking of the situation, the Detroit *Free Press* says: "Thoughtful members of the Association here are fearing a crisis so early in its existence, and see no help for a break in the fixed rates should matters remain for another half week as they have been during the past few days."

Vessel men refer to the fact that the receipts of corn here are 1,250,000 bu more the present week as compared with the last, and there are now 11,250,000 bu of grain in store. Hence, they believe the shippers will come to their terms in a short time, provided the owners of vessels remain firm and do not cut the rates to any large extent.

The schr Ottawa was the only vessel reported at the Lumber Vessel-Owners' office yesterday as chartered. She fetches lumber from White Lake at card rates.

The Schr James Platt was chartered Monday for pig-iron from Menominee to Chicago at 75 cents per ton, instead of iron ore from Escanaba, as stated yesterday. She carries 550 tons. The schr Mary Collins was re-chartered yesterday for iron ore from Escanaba to St. Joe, at 70 cents per ton; can go about 450 tons.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 6.—Arrived from below, tug P. L. Johnson with schrs W. B. Ogden, C. H. Johnson, and G. H. Warmington; steam-barge Swain and consort Maxwell; schrs Sophia Minch and Marengo.

The tug Welcome is in dry dock to receive a new shoe, and the scow Anna Louise to repair a leak.

Suit has been brought in the County Court against Messrs. Schultz & Bond, owners of the steam sand scow Josephine, to recover the value of 250,000 cubic yards of sand removed from the bottom of Lake Michigan close to the shore line of the city, and consequently belonging to the State of Wisconsin. The sand is valued at 50 cents per ton, which makes the amount sued for $125,000. The action, although brought in the name of and in reality by the State of Wisconsin, is virtually being conducted by E. Mariner, in the interest of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, which suffers pecuniary injury by these removals of sand in front of its breakwater in the Third Ward. Mr. Mariner says he proposes to put a stop to sand dredging in front of the city line. The action is an important one, and its result will be watched with interest.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 6.—Nothing doing in grain freights. Nearly all of the steam barges now here with consorts will proceed to Escanaba and Marquette after iron ore. Arrived, schr Erie Belle, with bulk salt. The tug Dick Davis has cleared for Michigan City, to serve as a tender for the Government dredge. Vessels are being chartered at Oswego at 70 cents per ton for coal to Milwaukee.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6.—The ice is packed for many miles out, and considerable trouble is experienced to get through. Following are among the vessels outside: Schrs Red, White, and Blue, Wells Burt, Granger, Louisa Scott.

No charters reported. Nominal rates, 40 cents for coal to Chicago and Milwaukee.

Cleared—Props India, merchandise, Duluth; Pacific, merchandise, Hancock; Fountain City, merchandise, Chicago; schrs F. D. Barker, R. B. Hayes, America, 1,000 tons coal, Montauk; J. C. King, Chicago; M. Stalker, 500 tons coal, A. G. Morey, 500 tons coal, Toledo; Kate Kelley, 380 tons coal, Sandusky; barges J. Breder, Bay City; Ogarita, Chicago.

WELLAND CANAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

THOROLD, May 6.—The Welland Canal between here and Port Robinson is full of propellers, barges, and schooners, waiting for the main channel to open at Port Colborne, which is expected to-morrow morning. The canal officials are doing all in their power to hurry and aid vessels forward, but as no tugs have come down from Port Colborne yet, they are at a disadvantage, but are working night and day.

SAILORS' WAGES.

The situation as regards the difficulty between the lumber-vessel-owners and the Union seamen remained unchanged yesterday. There were no reports of disturbances, bulldozing, etc. The Union held a long session in the afternoon in Meridian Hall, and discussed the aspect of affairs. The previous action was reaffirmed, and it was decided to adjourn until this morning at 10 o'clock, when the wages question will again be discussed and final action taken.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 6—10 p. m.—Up—Props Arabia, Huron City, Metamora and tow.

Down—Props D. W. Powers, Conestoga, Commodore, Sanilac, Garden City and tow; schrs J. I. Case, S. H. Foster, Mears, M. Slawson, L. May, Guthrie, Higgie and Jones, H. P. Baldwin, F. L. Danforth, S. J. Tilden, G. Murry, Emma Hutchinson, R. Doud, Naiad, Ellen Spry.

Wind north; gentle. Weather fine.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

Mr. Hood has chartered his schr America to load coal at Cleveland at 50c per ton,—Association rate.

The props Scotia and Cuba, both with salt from Bay City, where they stopped on their way up from Buffalo, arrived in yesterday.

The prop City of Duluth, of the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Transportation Company, was gaily decked out in her colors yesterday, preparatory to her first trip to the upper lake.

Now it is denied at Buffalo that the schrs Helvetia, Camden, and Lucerne were put in at less than the Association rate on coal. Mr. Winslow, of Buffalo, is expected here to-day.

A letter from Buffalo, written Monday, says the schr Lizzie A. Law left that port Sunday morning in tow of three tugs, which were working at her to get her through the ice when the letter was mailed.

Matters along the docks were comparatively quiet yesterday. The dead-lock between vessel-owners and grain shippers and the sailors' wages question were the two uppermost topics for talk.

The funeral of the late Capt. Edward Maloy took place yesterday from his late home on North LaSalle street, near Michigan, and was attended by many vessel-men and tug-men, who were well acquainted with the deceased. After the usual solemn services at the Cathedral of the Holy Name, the remains were conveyed to Calvary and put in their last resting place.

ELSEWHERE.

Cleveland parties have bought the yacht Harry Burke fromm Linn & Craig, of Gibraltar; price not stated.

The following are the April shipments from Bay City: Lumber, 9,708,447 feet; lath, 300,000 shingles, 2,348,000; salt, 6,847 brls.

The Detroit & St. Clair River Towing Association has issued a printed card, with a list of forty-eight tugs. The highest price is $130 for towing a vessel from Lake Huron to Lake Erie.

The lower course of an immense caisson for a new first-order lighthouse on Stanard's Reef, Lake Superior, is now being constructed at the Detroit Locomotive-Works.

The Colchester light-ship has been thoroughly overhauled and placed in position, where it will remain during the season of navigation, which will end on the 25th of November next. It is 150 yards north of the reef in eighteen feet of water. All vessels and steamers passing, if possible, should avoid going to the south of it, unless a reasonable distance away, as they are liable to find solid rock only nine feet from the surface.

Four or five of the largest lumber firms of Toledo have determined to have their docks all together, and some make a regular lumber region in that city. The place selected for it is the dock now occupied by Messrs. Mitchell & Rowland, adjoining the Wabash round-house. The dock is to be enlarged by building out 250 feet into the river, and, at intervals of 200 feet, have slips 70 feet wide for the convenience of vessels loading and unloading.

MINNESOTA.

Increased Acreage of Wheat Sown—Prospects Good.

St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer-Press, May 2.

As to acreage, a general view of the State shows a large increase, and an analysis of reports from various localities has significant indications. Thus in Southern Minnesota, which suffered most severely from last year's partial failure, there is an increase of 10 to 20 per cent, which testifies probably less to the perennial hopefulness of the farmers of that region than to an opening of new lands to cultivation along the Sioux City and Southern Minnesota railroads. The old solid what counties down the river, Goodhue, Wabasha, etc., do not show a material increase. Passing north and west, the largest increase of acreage in the State is found in the Red River Valley, in Renville County, where the Hasting & Dakota is carrying the plow and the seeder to new reaches of virgin soil, and along the latest built lines of the St. Paul & Pacific. Clay County reports 30,000 acres of new seeding; Becker County, one-third increase of acreage; Douglas County, 25 per cent; Renville, 30 to 50 per cent, and others a similar large increase; while across the Red River, in Dakota, the generous and profitable harvest of last year has stimulated settlers to an enormous increase in the amount of wheat sown. One-third increase in Cass County, thousands of acres of new seeding from Bismarck to Jamestown, and one-fourth to one-third increase in the southern counties promise mighty contributions from Dakota to the harvest of 1879. The northern counties of Iowa fail to show an increase of acreage upon the whole, while many localities report a decrease, and the farmers turning their attention to other crops. The whole drift of the reports as to acreage declares the rapid progress of the movement first plainly set on foot two years ago, whose effect is to be to transfer the wheat centre of the State from the south to the north; from the Mississippi to the Red River Valley.

As to the condition of the crop, seedling is everywhere completed and the grain nearly all up, early sown wheat looking well, and that put in the ground later presenting a less promising appearance, and in some cases failing to sprout. In this particular, the northern and central countries are more fortunate than the southern, the late rains having arrived in time to stimulate the sprouting of the plant in the former, but apparently too late or inadequate to meet the needs of the latter. Every dispatch from points along the Southern Minnesota Road emphasizes the need of rain; and the same is true of Northern Iowa. Nothing has yet occurred to fully justify the alarm felt on account of the use by farmers of the supposed imperfect seed yielded by last year's crop. This seed has been very generally sown in the southern part of the State, and, when surrounded with favorable conditions, as in case of grain sown early, has sprouted and grown vigorously. There is time enough yet, however, to fulfill the gloomy prophesies of those who feared it would not produce a plant vigorous enough to resist a second season of excessive heat and dryness. Farmers can not wholly calm their fears on this score until the late sown seed, now running the gauntlet of rainless days, has germinated and developed a healthy stalk.

It must be noted in regard to all these reports that they were forwarded before the crop had time to show the improved effect likely to follow the change in the weather this week. Though rain is still needed everywhere, and sorely needed in some localities, the cool weather of the past few days offers vastly more favorable condition of growth than the unseasonable heat of last week. With its continuance, and still better with the arrival of refreshing showers to hasten the germination of late seed and nourish the plants from earlier sowing, the Northwestern wheat crop will take on a most favorable aspect, and Minnesota may reasonably hope that the harvest of 1879 will exceed in quantity and quality the greatest that she has before given to the world.

Thiers as a Scientist.

Paris Figaro.

The fact will probably be remembered, that, at the time of M. Thiers' death, much was said about a scientific work the eminent writer had prepared. The widow, before publishing the book, consulted a well-known Professor as to its merits. After an attentive perusal, he found the matter utterly worthless, filled with speculations and long-exploded scientific heresies. Of course, under these circumstances, Mme. Thiers abandoned the idea of giving it to the public.

A Female Beer-Slinger.

Bessie Singleton was left in charge of her father's barroom, near Nashville, Tenn., with instructions to let no one drink without paying. Tom Baker soon afterward drank a glass of beer, and said, "Charge it." Bessie seized a club and knocked him down. He drew a pistol; but she took it away from him, and continued to club him, like a female Capt. Williams. He tried to crawl out of a window, but she dragged him back; and finally he paid for the beer.

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Pioneer-Press, May 2.
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RELIGIOUS.

Annual Meeting of the Chicago Congregational Association.

Reports on Home and Foreign Missions---Progress of the Church.

Messrs. Whittle and McGranahan Begin Their Labors on the North Side.

CONGREGATIONAL.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CHICAGO ASSOCIATION of Congregational Churches was held this year in Bethany Church, corner of Huron and Paulina streets, commencing yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. There was a goodly representation of ministers and delegates present.

The Convention was called to order by the Rev. George Huntington, the Registrar, who read the roll of

DELEGATES AND PASTORS.

The following answered to their names:

Lyonsville Church—The Rev. J. C. Armstrong, pastor, and J. L. Wells, delegate.

First Church—The Rev. E. P. Goodwin, pastor, and A. B. Mead, delegate.

Blue Island Church—The Rev. W. H. Brewster, pastor, and Charles Fairbanks, delegate.

Tremont Church—The Rev. A. K. Fox, pastor; no delegate present.

Clinton Street Church—Prof. James T. Hyde, acting pastor, and Dr. J. A. Mead, delegate.

Libertyville Church (Presbyterian)—The Rev. S. R. Dole, pastor.

Crete Church—The Rev. J. F. Smith, pastor, and E. L. Cassart, delegate.

Bethany Church—The Rev. C. A. Towle, pastor, and H. J. Pilgrim, delegate.

Plymouth Church—The Rev. Charles Hall Everest, pastor, and William Converse, delegate.

Leavitt Street Church—The Rev. G. H. Peak, pastor, and J. H. Osgood, delegate.

Desplaines Church—The Rev. T. A. Wadsworth, acting pastor.

New England Church—The Rev. Arthur Little, pastor, and C. G. Hammond, delegate.

Middletown, Conn., Church—The Rev. Hiram Day, pastor and delegate.

Lincoln Park Church—The Rev. Burke F. Leavitt, pastor, and Charles G. G. Paine, delegate.

First Church of Lombard—The Rev. C. Caverno, pastor, and J. T. Reade, delegate.

Fox River Association—The Rev. T. J. Valentine, pastor.

Wilmette Church—The Rev. E. R. Wheeler, pastor.

Jefferson Church—The Rev. J. M. Williams, pastor, and D. Edwards, delegate.

Ministerial Members at Large—The Rev. Messrs. C. A. Pond, Henry Bendy, Samuel Porter, W. H. Beecher, James McChesney, J. H. Dixon, Franklin W. Fisk, George N. Boardman, S. J. Humphrey, H. L. Hammond, and Thomas W. Hopkins.

On motion, the Rev. S. J. Humphrey was chosen Moderator, and the Rev. J. C. Armstrong was made Clerk of the Convention.

The first business done was to appoint a Business Committee, to which might be referred the various matters coming before the Convention.

AID FUND.

The Rev. Charles Caverno, Chairman of the Committee upon the fund for the aid of the families of deceased and disabled ministers, read a report, and with it the following resolution, all of which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Chicago Association, through its Registrar, make overtures to the General Association of the State to perfect an organization under its supervision and control for the relief of disabled ministers and their families, according to the recommendation of the National Council, held in Detroit in 1877, and to place this object upon the general list of subjects for annual contribution from the churches.

Resolved, That the Chicago Association suggest to the General Association that funds be drawn from the State Treasury only on the order of the Moderator and Registrar of the several Associations, and that such orders shall be sufficient vouchers in the Treasurer's hands for the payment of money.

A letter of dismissal was granted to the Rev. E. N. Packard to the Suffolk South Association of Boston.

The Auditor's Committee reported that the Treasurer's report had been examined and had been found correct.

On motion of the Rev. Arthur Little, the Rev. and Capt. Bundy was made a member of the body.

The Convention then took a recess until 2 p. m. A lunch was provided by the ladies of Bethany, in the church, for the delegates and members of the Convention.

Miscellaneous business was taken up at the commencement of the afternoon session.

EDUCATION IN UTAH.

The Rev. Mr. Little, Chairman of the Business Committee, asked that the Rev. C. N. Pond be allowed to speak on the subject of Education in Utah, which request was granted, and the reverend gentleman spoke at some length regarding the state of affairs in that peculiar region. He called attention to the fact that immediate Christian work was necessary to restore a healthy condition in the polygamous Territory. He said that the Church founded by Brigham Young would live after him, and that this Church was to-day more prosperous than ever. The number of Mormon marriages had been greater during the past two years than during the same length of time heretofore, and constant visits were made to Europe for recruits and converts to the pernicious faith.

It was recommended that a committee be appointed, to consist of five or seven persons taken from different churches, to receive funds, attend to the disbursement of the same, and hold the matter in charge, diffusing knowledge, etc., until the whole matter could be turned over to some permanent organization.

The report was amended so as to add a local committee of three (resident in Utah), whose duties should be to superintend operations there.

The Committee's report received several other amendments, and there was considerable technical discussion, and the resolutions were debated. Finally, as a means of disposing of the whole thing, Col. Hammond offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Fully appreciating the subject now presented to us by the report on the subject of education in Utah:

Resolved, That the whole subject be placed in the hands of a Committee consisting of R. S. Gilbert, C. N. Pond, S. H. Peak, T. Bascom, and E. P. Wheeler, our Registrar, and the Scribe of the Ministers of Chicago, to present the subject to the Annual State Association for their action.

HOME MISSIONARY.

The next business upon the programme was the report of the Home Missionary Committee, and a discussion upon the subject of the work and wants of the Illinois Home Missionary Society opened by the Rev. James Tompkins, the State Secretary. The report was encouraging. It showed that during the past nine months there had been raised about $5,000, $3,500 of which had been sent to the parent society at New York. During the year the receipts had been about $12,000.

The discussion upon this report was maintained by a number of the members of the Convention.

It was suggested that the Rev. Mr. Powell be heard upon the subject, and according to the recommendation that gentleman set out by making a report of the receipts of the Chicago Association for the American Missionary Association during the year ending March 31, 1879. The receipts from churches amounted to $1,388.03; from Sunday-schools, $120.16; from individuals, $575; from ladies' societies, $47; making a grand total of $2,200.19.

Mr. Powell, in submitting his report, made a few remarks, which were happily received by the members of the Convention. The report was received and adopted.

On motion it was agreed to admit the Rev. T. W. Hopkins as a corresponding member of the body.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The Moderator, the Rev. Mr. Humphrey, submitted a report of the American Board of Foreign Missionaries. This report showed a comparison of receipts between the years 1877-'8 and 1878-'9, as follows, in totals:

	1877-'8.	1878-'9.
Church-collections	$1,385	$1,508
Sunday-schools	120	65
Individuals	1,208	2,805
Women's Board	2,284	2,429
Miscellaneous	574	622
Grand totals	$5,678	$7,430

According to the above figures, there was an increase of receipts last year over those of the year before of $1,752.14. The report was adopted.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS' WORK.

The Rev. J. M. Williams being called upon read an interesting report on the results of Congregational work in the Chicago Association during the past twenty-five years. This report stated that thirty-two new churches had been added to this field during the time specified. Of these, fourteen were in the City of Chicago, as follows: The New England, South Chicago, Edwards, Salem, Vernon Park, Lincoln Park, South Chicago or Forty-seventh Street, Tabernacle, Oakland, Bethany, Leavitt Street, Clinton Street, Park, Tabernacle Union, and eighteen in the vicinity of Chicago. The First Congregational Church was organized in Chicago May 22, 1851, with forty-eight members, forty-two of these having been excluded from the Third Presbyterian Church eighteen months after its organization. The spring of 1853 found them with two churches in the city and four scattered over the neighboring region. At an informal meeting held Dec. 1, 1852, it was resolved to form a Congregational Association, and the Revs. E. P. Goodwin, J. M. Davis, and J. M. Williams were instructed to draft a basis for such an Association, and at their discretion to call a meeting to complete the organization. This meeting was called April 12, 1853, in Chicago. A constitution was drawn up and signed which differed from the constitution at present used by the Association only in a few points.

The report went on to describe the progress of the Association through the years and decades which followed the organization up to the present time, showing the comparative growth, etc. Now there were thirty-two churches. Twenty-three of these reported 3,381 additions by probation, and 4,417 by letter; total additions, 7,798, which, with the original members, make a total of 8,331. These twenty-three churches reported 3,355 removals for different causes, namely: by dismission, 2,830; by death, 420; by excommunications, 87. The number of deaths was a fraction over 5 per cent of the total number. Twenty-seven ministers had been ordained and forty-three installed. Nineteen churches reported thirty-three houses of worship, erected at an aggregate cost of $596,500. The five churches erected by the First Church would probably swell the aggregate to $1,000,000. Sixteen churches reported $650,000 as church expenses, other than those of building. This amount included the expenses of the First Church for only ten years. The Committee admitted that these statistics were very incomplete, but it was safe to say that at least $2,000,000 had been contributed by the churches for benevolent purposes during the last quarter of a century. The churches had enjoyed Sabbath-school privileges during all the time specified.

The report was received with applause and adopted as a part of the record.

The next thing in order was the hearing of

REPORTS FROM THE PASTORS AND DELEGATES concerning the state of religion in their respective churches, which consumed some little time, after which came a discussion upon "Elements of Strength and of Weakness in the Christian Church," which was opened by the Rev. W. H. Brewster. This closed the programme for the day, and the Convention adjourned.

In the evening, a Gospel meeting was held in Bethany Church, led by the Rev. Dr. E. P. Goodwin, who preached upon the subject of the sending out of the seventy by Christ, found in the 10th chapter of St. Luke, from the first to the seventeenth verses.

MAJ. WHITTLE.

NORTH SIDE SERVICES.

The opening services of Whittle and McGranahan, the evangelists, in this city, were held at the Lincoln Park Congregational Church last evening. The attendance was quite large, the various churches in that locality being well represented. The exercises commenced with singing and prayer, by the evangelists, very much after the style of Pentecost and Stebbins, whose labors were so signally successful here some weeks ago. Mr. McGranahan led the singing, and was assisted by a volunteer choir, which was not as full as it might have been, yet the music compared very favorably with that at the meetings of the other evangelists. The selections were revival hymns, and between them Mr. Whittle had something pertinent to say. At one time he alluded to the killing of T. B. Weber, and drew therefrom a fearful picture of the sin and iniquity with which the city abounds, to better set out the importance and necessity of a revival in the churches.

Maj. Whittle preached the sermon of the evening, and proved himself to be a clear and forcible speaker. His style is somewhat like that of Mr. Pentecost. He took the following words as his text:

Of sin because they believe not on Me.—*John xvi., 9.*

He commenced by saying that we were not to be lost because we did not believe certain facts, but, if lost at all, because we did not believe on God. We might believe in certain truths of His without believing upon Him or in Him, but we had to regard him as a personal God, and believe in Him as revealed through His word. If we believed in Him we certainly would believe in His teachings. We needed the faith of the child, and to believe in God as the child believed in his father or teacher. Cornelius did not know God nor yet believe in Him until Peter preached His name and told the story of the Cross, and Paul's success in the cause of Christ was in the fact that he preached a personal God, and bore testimony to his works and power to forgive sin. Philip preached a personal God also, and presented nothing but His love. If we believed, we should be saved; but we should believe not with a confession of the mouth alone, but with a belief in the heart, just as the child believed his father in asking for information on matters of which he knew nothing. We could not believe, however, except through the mind, through thinking, and a diligent study of the Bible, for this was the starting-point. The truth had to first come through the mind, and the Bible presented it, but an intellectual conception was not a belief, for the devils believed and trembled. The truth persuaded the heart to believe, but we had to believe to the extent of committing ourselves to Him,—to allow Him to do for us what He came to do,—to save us. We heard of a savings bank, but it was not until we had faith in its management that we committed our money to its keeping. This was a crude form of faith.

We heard of Christ, of religion, of the church, but we did not believe, did not have faith, until we believed His word and committed our all to His keeping. We took the bank officer's word that our money was on deposit when inquiring for it. We never saw the money, but, having faith in the officer's word, we went away contented. So should we take the word of God. This was belief and faith, and unbelief was sin. It was not necessary, he went on to say, speaking of the unbeliever, to spit in God's face, to crucify an evangelist, or stone a Stephen to mark us as enemies of Christ. Our failure to accept Him was unbelief, and was saying He had never arisen from the dead, or denying the testimony of God, and making Him a liar. No greater sin could be committed. We could not justify ourselves before God if we rejected His testimony and harbored doubts. Putting off believing was hardening the will against God, and the wages of sin was death. It was a solemn position to be in, for those who were not for God were against Him. There was no middle ground and but only two classes, and it became his hearers to say to which class they belonged at once. Those who belonged with the unbelievers should lose no time in crossing the line.

After the sermon the congregation was dismissed, an invitation being extended, however, to such as would remain for singing and prayer and relation of religious experience. Quite a number remained. The meetings are to be continued each evening during the week except Saturday, and this afternoon at 2 o'clock there is to be a meeting of ladies in the church, just as meetings of the business men were held by Pentecost and Stebbins. The evangelists will be present.

Scene in the Louisville School Board.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 5.—The School Board of this city is again on the ragged edge of dissension,—this time over a hand-to-hand encounter which occurred to-night when the Board had almost wound up its business. A motion to adjourn was made and was put to a vote. The President of the Board, Mr. Thomas H. Sherley, at first seemed inclined to decide that the motion was lost, when J. R. W. Smith, a member of the Board, arose and yelled out, "The Board stands adjourned." The members immediately arose to leave. Mr. Sherley, becoming angry at the interference of Mr. Smith, told him in a spirited manner that as long as he was President of the Board he would not tolerate such disorder, whereupon Mr. Smith roared out, "You are a G—d d—n fraud anyhow." Just as he said this, Mr. Sherley, who still held his gavel in his hand, made for him, and hurled the impromptu weapon at the head of him who had caused his blood to boil. The gavel went on its [illegible]ion with all the force a muscular arm could [illegible] it, and struck Smith in the neck, causing [illegible] blood to flow freely. He then seized a chair and made for his antagonist. Mr. Sherley took refuge behind the desks, but he was soon compelled to leave his fortifications. He seized a chair, and as his enraged antagonist came up, he raised the chair and stood on the defensive. The belligerents eyed each other a while without making any demonstrations, and were finally cooled down by their friends.

The scene was a very spirited one. Two parties have been in existence in the Board for some time, known as the Lloyd and Sherley factions. Some time ago it took the courts to decide who was elected President of the institution.

Looks Wilted.

New York Correspondence Albany Journal.

Tilden himself looks like a man to be pitied rather than to be feared. I saw him not many nights ago at the Union Square Theatre, and if the play had been "Romeo and Juliet," an excellent *Apothecary* might have been found by taking from one of the boxes the alleged political peer of Andrew Jackson.

Knowles' Insect Powder Gun is by far the best.

THE RAILROADS.

Ninth Annual Report of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Road.

Sights and Scenes Along the Kansas City Extension of the Chicago & Alton.

Commissioner Fink Takes a Back Seat on the Missouri River Freight War.

THE LAKE SHORE.

The annual report of the operations of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1878, made its appearance yesterday, and is full of interesting statistics. The capital stock of the consolidated Company is $50,000,000, of which $533,500 is guaranteed. Of the common stock the Company owns $265,400, which is credited up among the assets in the balance sheet. The bonded indebtedness on the first day of this year was $35,500,000, a decrease of $250,000 as compared with a year previous. It bears 7 per cent interest. The Company operates the following mileage:

Main line	540.37
Eleven branches and leased roads	636.42
	1,176.79

Of this the Company owns 1,024.71 miles—the remainder being leased. Of the main line 235.65 miles are double track, and the two branches—203.66 miles—between Elkhart and Cleveland are so situated that they in reality form a double track. During the last year the construction account was only charged with two items, the cost of three blocks in the southern portion of the city, $80,000, and cost of an iron bridge across the Maumee River at Toledo, $80,000. The earnings for 1878 and 1877 compare as follows:

	1878.	1877.
From freight	$10,048,951	$ 9,476,607
From passengers	3,057,392	3,203,199
From mails	503,765	453,685
From express	262,618	250,891
From all other sources	107,038	120,774
Total	$13,979,766	$13,505,158
Operating expenses and taxes	8,486,600	8,963,965
Net Earnings	$ 5,493,165	$ 4,541,193
Interest, lease, etc	2,718,791	2,775,657
Balance	$ 2,774,373	$ 1,765,535

The operating expenses in 1878 were 60.70 per cent of the gross earnings, as 66.37 per cent in the year before.

The following disposition was made of the net earnings after paying interest, rentals, etc.:

Two dividends	$1,978,660
Ashtabula disaster	77,909
Other old claims	37,544
Sinking Fund	250,000
Pittsburg & Lake Erie Railroad	200,000
Chicago land	80,000
Toledo bridge	80,000
	$2,704,114
Unexpended balance	70,259

The dividends were: Aug. 1, 1878, 1 per cent, and Feb. 1, 1879, 3 per cent.

Condensed, the accounts show:

Increase in gross earnings	$474,607.50—3.4 p. c.
Decrease in operating expenses	477,364.78—5.3 p. c.
Increase in net earnings	951,972.28—17.3 p. c.

The equipment consists of the following:

Locomotives	495
Passenger-train cars	266
Freight-train cars	10,280

The following condensed tables show the freight and passenger business for the entire nine years, 1870-1878:

FREIGHT.

YEAR.	Tons one mile	Receipt per ton per mile in cents	Cost per ton per mile in cents	Profit per ton per mile in cents
1870	574,035,571	1.504	.932	.572
1871	733,670,606	1.391	.913	.478
1872	924,844,140	1.374	.920	.454
1873	1,053,927,189	1.335	.946	.389
1874	999,342,081	1.180	.767	.413
1875	943,236,161	1.010	.737	.273
1876	1,133,834,828	.817	.561	.256
1877	1,080,005,561	.864	.573	.291
1878	1,340,467,821	.734	.474	.260

PASSENGERS.

YEAR.	Passengers one mile	Receipt per passenger per mile in cents	Cost per passenger per mile in cents	Profit per passenger per mile in cents
1870	160,500,114	2.612	1.618	.994
1871	142,684,243	2.808	1.843	.965
1872	162,308,495	2.599	1.739	.860
1873	179,363,173	2.542	1.802	.740
1874	173,224,572	2.452	1.595	.857
1875	164,950,861	2.378	1.735	.643
1876	175,510,501	2.090	1.438	.652
1877	138,116,618	2.319	1.539	.780
1878	133,702,021	2.287	1.166	1.121

The assets of the Company are as follows:

1,024 miles road	$68,866,354
Equipment	14,378,709
Jamestown & Franklin Railroad	1,866,081
Company's stock	265,400
Toledo & Detroit Branch	413,600
Union Stock-Yards	400,000
Merchants' Dispatch	79,226
Advances to fast-freight lines	171,254
Empire Line (in liquidation)	46,214
Pittsburg & Lake Erie stock	200,000
Railroad and other bonds	1,441,498
Sundry bond scrips (our own issues)	3,515
Pacific Hotel Company	415,712
Bills receivable—New York	500,000
Bills receivable—Cleveland	14,969
Cash	1,950,698
Uncollected earnings (collected since Jan. 1)	316,627
General office property and other real estate	227,513
Supplies, rails, fuel, etc	637,577
	$92,194,952

On the business of the year, President Vanderbilt says:

The rate per ton per mile in 1878—cent 0.734—was 15 per cent less than the rate of 1877—cent 0.864. This alone would have resulted in a decrease in freight earnings on the same tonnage of $1,742,000; but the increase in tonnage, 24 per cent, saved this loss and produced an increase in earnings of $572,344, or 6 per cent.

The freight-table above shows that the volume of business in 1878 was far in excess of any year since the formation of the Company. The rate at which it was done, however, was but a little more than one-half the rate of 1873, and was about one-third the rate of 1860.

These facts are worth attention, in view of the idea, still prevalent, that railroad charges are high, and even excessive. When the movement in respect to rates began, in 1873, it was predicted by those familiar with the general subject that the operation of strictly business causes would, in due time, adjust rates to a minimum below anything then claimed by the most ardent advocate of compulsory "cheap transportation." The prediction has been verified, but the demands of the parties referred to are still unabated.

Let the present rates be considered in connection with the value of the services performed, and it seems strange that the idea spoken of should continue to be maintained. It is probably unquestionable that the future of the railroad system is to do a large volume of traffic at rates so low that only by the strictest attention to those economic conditions that modern progress has made possible can the obligations of the Company be met. Within certain limits this effect is, upon broad general principles, a healthy one; but it is evident that it has already closely approached if not fully reached its extreme lowest point.

In common with other roads, the earnings from passengers show a decrease of $145,807 or 4½ per cent. The decrease in the earnings of passenger trains, however, is but $84,000, as the earnings from mails and express show an increase of $61,807. As against this decrease the passenger train mileage was reduced by 67,310 miles at a saving of $57,213.50.

The most gratifying feature of the year under review is the large reduction of expenses, reaching substantially the amount anticipated in the last annual report,—$500,000. The figures are:

1877	$8,963,965
1878	8,486,601
Reduction	$ 477,364

This reduction was accomplished notwithstanding the great increase—24 per cent—in tonnage, requiring an increase in freight-train mileage of 12 per cent. At the same time the property was not only fully maintained, but considerably improved. The operating expenses include 10,194 tons,—107 miles, steel rails, 535,102,—200 miles, cross ties, 212 new cars built to replace a like number worn out; a double track, stone and iron bridge across Buffalo Creek, 280 feet in length, and other work of a like character, costing over $125,000.

The year 1879 opened with the road practically blockaded by an unprecedented fall of snow, covering New York and New England. While this resulted in a heavy decrease in earnings in January, the first quarter of the year shows a small increase in gross earnings, $18,000, a decrease in operating expenses of $12,000, making an increase in net earnings of $30,000.

The substantial settlement of the financial policy of the country, and the liquidation that has been going on during the past five years, will, no doubt, during 1879, show their effects in a healthy development of the local industries along the line,—as they must, too, upon the business activity of the whole land.

The fixed charges against net earnings in 1879, will be as follows:

Interest on L. S. & M. S. debt	$2,485,000
Interest on D., M. & T. debt	64,680
Interest on K. & W. P. debt	44,000
Dividend on guaranteed stock	53,350
Rental four branch roads—(two estimated)	253,000
	$2,900,030
Less interest and dividends on assets—estimated	200,000
Total ($225,000 per month)	$2,700,030
Same in 1878	2,718,791
Reduction	$ 18,761

For the successful movement of the exceptionally large business of the year, at a low cost, and with freedom from accident, much credit is due the General Manager, Mr. John Newell; the General Superintendent, Mr. Charles Paine; the Chief Engineer, Mr. L. H. Clarke; and all the other officers on the line.

CHICAGO AND KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 27.—Although never heavily interested in the Chicago & Alton Railroad as a stockholder, I have for years watched its management and success, and, while from the high and conservative character of its managers whom I knew to be heavy stockholders in the corporation, I was ready to indorse any expenditure they deemed necessary for the improvement of the road. I have always until the present week doubted the expediency of the extension of the road from Mexico to Kansas City, some 162 miles.

With facilities for observation denied a large majority of its stockholders, the managers of the road have witnessed the immense development of Kansas and other territory west of its old terminus, and have felt the necessity of a line allowing competition in carrying thither the immense immigration which is even now in its infancy, and bringing Eastward the products which would most surely follow the development of the immense territory of fertile soil awaiting the plowman and stock-raiser. Even when standing at the depots in this city, witnessing the arrival and departure of trains, one cannot fail to be now impressed with the magnitude of the demands upon the railways; but only deep calculation and extended observation of the immense territory west of this city, and its capacities, can appreciate the demands that will be made upon them within the next five years to carry westward the emigrants and supplies for their necessities, and return to Eastern markets the results of their industries, and the stock grown upon its mighty prairies.

Realizing the immense benefit which would result to the Chicago & Alton Railroad in having a direct line of their own from Chicago to Kansas City, the great receiving and distributing point for this immense Western territory, and realizing the fact that it could never compete successfully without a through line of its own, about a year ago the road commenced the building of a line from its old western terminus, Mexico, Mo., to this city, and it has been completed, and yesterday Chicago and Kansas City were joined anew by the completion of the magnificent steel bridge across the Missouri Rives at Glasgow.

I had the good fortune to be present at the completion of this immense specimen of man's ingenuity, and was kindly invited by Gen. W. Sooy Smith, the engineer in charge of its construction, to ride over it upon the first engine that crossed it.

It is really the Whipple truss bridge, and the only large bridge in the world built entirely of steel. Looking at it from the town or bluff, it seemed like a slender network stretched across the river, simply to be admired for its beauty of design and symmetry of proportions. About 3,600 feet long from beginning to ending of trestlework, it has five spans each 314 feet long, and so high above high water-mark as to require no draws for shipping.

Gen. Smith had to dig forty-seven feet below the bed of the river to find bed-rock for one of the piers, and into this he blasted and secured a level and solid foundation. Bed-rock was reached for the remaining piers with less digging. Even at a distance one can imagine the ingenuity and resolution demanded to dig such a foundation for this pier through forty-seven feet of soil and rock, all covered by many feet of a vigorous current of water. At the first test of its strength an engine, one flat car, and the Directors' car loaded with men, in all about 100 tons in weight, caused a deflection of only 1 80-100, 1 56-100, 1 75-100, 1 60-100, and 1 55-100 of an inch deflection between each pier.

Gen. Smith staked his reputation that the deflection would not reach two inches for any span, and he was not only sustained by the test, but the wonderful uniformity of the deflections is a striking testimony to his ability as an engineer. We stopped over the middle of the river and partook of a substantial lunch, and drank to the health of the managers of the road, represented on this occasion by President Blackstone, General Manager McMullin, President Straut, of the Jacksonville Road, and the engineer of the bridge, Gen. Smith. It was afterward subjected to a test of 350 tons, and then pronounced by Gen. Smith to be strong enough to sustain the weight of every car that could be put upon it.

Gen. Smith had previously constructed three bridges upon this same river, at Omaha, Booneville, and Leavenworth, and he unhesitatingly pronounces this the finest, firmest, and most permanent structure of them all. His estimate of its cost was $436,000. President Blackstone told him to add $14,000 for extras, and the result shows the cost a trifle less than President Blackstone's estimate. The formal opening of the bridge was a great event to the people of the town and vicinity, who covered the bluffs to witness the crossing of the train, and Gen. Smith had been a thousand times assured by the people of the surrounding country that the slender network of steel he was extending across the river would never sustain the strains to which it must be subjected, and doubtless many a one looked with real fear as the train crossed over, and expected to see us all landed in the Missouri beneath; but when they saw the last mighty train go safely over it, and the bridge show no more tremulousness than when simply bearing its own weight, they felt a sense of relief, and concluded the managers knew what they were about, and had constructed something amply able to meet any and all demands ever to be made upon it. And, although built when labor and material were very low, when I saw and heard of the obstacles which had to be met and overcome in its building, I can hardly conceive how it could have been so cheaply completed, in comparison with the cost of the other large bridges of the country which have come within my observation. I consider it a triumph of architectural and mechanical skill, and without its equal in every regard in the country.

At noon the train started for Kansas City, 108 miles. I was invited to go, and was given a position upon the rear of the car where I could witness the construction of the road and bridges and depots, and see the towns just commencing along the route, and the surrounding country. Every bridge is of iron or steel, and the road is so thoroughly constructed in all regards that I cannot see where scarcely any expense of repairs will be demanded for the next ten years, or for additional improvements, except for depots, as new towns grow up, or in providing additional facilities for the accommodation of the increasing business of the road. I have never witnessed a road so heavily and thickly covered with ties; but, as the steel rails were the chief item of expense, this was deemed an economical expenditure. It is mostly fenced with barbed wire, with five strands, and oak posts every sixteen feet. Depots have been constructed with an eye to beauty and economy,—the same building in many instances containing ticket office, ladies' and gentlemen's rooms, room for freight, and for the accommodation of the family of the station agent overhead; and when the cost of many of these structures was given me, I could not but wonder at the little expense at which all these combinations of accommodation had been constructed. There were many elevations and depressions, requiring considerable excavation and filling, and when I learned the whole 162 miles, including cost of the Glasgow bridge, had been completed at a cost of only $20,000 per mile, I was forced to consider that plain, practical common sense and honesty had been brought into exercise in its construction, and that, for every dollar expended, value received had been returned. I can only say that, when any stockholder of the Chicago & Alton Railroad surveys this extension, and compares its cost, construction, and expense with the other roads of the country, they will say of its managers, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Mr. Blackstone seemed to be perfectly familiar with the country, its local needs and resources, and acquainted with the people along the line of the road. He really located the road himself, and told me that he had walked or ridden a thousand miles in selecting the best line for his road and the people it would accommodate, between Mexico and Kansas City, and much of the time in seasons and in weather that rendered the duty anything but a pleasing one. And now that it is completed, he is every way satisfied with its location and construction, and feels sure that in coming time every stockholder whose servant he is will approve his judgment in urging the building of this extension, as not only conducive, but almost indispensable, to their interests. Although commenced but little more than one year ago, it is wonderful to behold the growth of towns along its line. At Slater 150 houses had been constructed within three months, at Odessa nearly as many more, and extensive building could be seen around every depot upon the line. At several points elevators had been erected, or were in process of construction, while other industries were commencing upon every hand.

During the past six years my business has called me into almost every section of our Western country, and I have always endeavored to ascertain as fully as possible the advantages and disadvantages of its different localities. I have seen the almost boundless prairies on the Illinois Central Railroad, and recognize the inexhaustible fertility of their soil and its capabilities, but have recognized as well its disadvantages, and realized that it does not meet the requirements of every one looking for a permanent home. I have looked upon the beautiful lands of Northern Illinois, and until now have felt that in Winnebago County all the demands of man should be satisfied when looking for a home. I have seen other portions of Ohio and Kentucky which almost entranced one with visions of beauty and fertility, but so fully developed that there seemed nothing more for man or Creator to do to satisfy every desire. I have, on gazing upon the lands on either side of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, asked myself, Is this land equaled anywhere in all this broad Republic for beauty and fertility? In coming hither around Bloomington, and on certain locations on the Jacksonville Road, I have had such visions of beauty of landscape, and such evidences of fertility of soil, that I almost concluded I had never seen it equaled before.

But I have seen within the past two days in Saline, Lafayette, and Jackson Counties, Missouri, through which the extension of the Chicago & Alton Railroad runs, more beautiful land, and which I predict will yet command a higher price, than any I have ever looked upon before. During the whole distance from Glasgow to Kansas City I failed to see a single acre of waste or unproductive land. As far as the eye could reach on either side it was slightly rolling, and every square foot susceptible of cultivation by machinery, and in a climate adapted for raising almost everything the wants of man require. The fields are as green as those around Chicago in June, apple trees in full bloom, corn already out of the ground in many cases, many varieties of trees in full leaf, wheat covering the ground in verdure, and stock and sheep grazing in luxuriant pasturage. Most of the land was under cultivation, and when these crops are harvested and delivered at the depots I predict the profits from its transportation will more than justify the most sanguine expectations of the Directors of the road or the desires of its stockholders. And when this beautiful country is subdivided into smaller farms, as it is sure to be, and they produce to the amount of their capacity, it will have a local business which will sustain it regardless of all Eastern or Western connections. Old residents inform me these three counties are the best in the State, and that this beautiful land extends far back either side of the railroad, and that we can hardly realize the amount and variety of productions seeking transportation by this railroad. Cuts and ravines along the road three and four feet deep reached no subsoil, but a combination of clay and loam just right for productiveness, and still easy of cultivation; and I am assured by old residents it is not subject to the droughts or extreme wet seasons so damaging to many sections of the West. It is elegantly watered and fairly wooded, and coal seems to be found in sufficient quantities to justify the expectation that there is sufficient for all coming time. It really seems as if the Almighty showed favoritism in finishing up this section of His handiwork, and I fully believe that in coming time these lands will be the homes of an agricultural community as wealthy, prosperous, and cultured as those of any section of the American Republic.

I feel sure that the building of this extension of the Chicago & Alton Road will result in greatly enhancing all its interests, entailing but little additional expense in its management, and that the action of its Directors will be vindicated and approved by every stockholder who may ride upon it.

J. F. L.

IOWA RAILROAD MATTERS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 5.—For several years a gap of about twelve miles, between Albia and Moulton, has prevented a direct St. Louis connection with Central Iowa, and a Southern outlet for the Central Railroad of Iowa. Recently efforts have been made to close up this gap; and it is now stated on good authority that responsible companies have agreed to iron, bridge, and culvert the entire distance, if the people will furnish the right-of-way and grading, which they are willing to do. In fact, nearly half the grading is already done, and half the right-of-way furnished. The Central Road leases twenty miles of trackage from the Keokuk & Des Moines Road, and reaches its southern terminus via Ottumwa, a distance of fifty-nine miles. With this gap closed, it will shorten the distance thirty-one miles. It is an important move for the Central, which, being in the hands of the Courts, can build no road. It will also give this city a direct St. Louis connection.

The fast trains talked of a few days since by the Iowa pool lines are held in abeyance pending certain contingencies in connection with the Wabash at Peoria. It appears that the Wabash has been diverting travel Eastward, from Peoria, by so arranging its trains as to get passengers to New York and other Eastern points several hours sooner than was done by some of the pool-lines via Chicago. As the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy both run to Peoria, and the Chicago & Northwestern does not, this cut-off worked principally against the latter road, but, of course, against the other two as to all travel which switched off to the Wabash. To overcome this, it was necessary that the Chicago & Northwestern should shorten its time so as to get its passengers to the East at the same time as those on the Wabash. This would necessarily compel the two other roads to do likewise. Negotiations are pending with the Wabash to make such changes as to prevent the necessity of fast trains. Should it prove true that Vanderbilt has secured the Chicago & Northwestern, he may taboo the pool, and defy the Wabash to do its worst, by putting on a lightning-line, the possibility of which he has just personally demonstrated.

In the case of Baldwin vs. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, the Supreme Court has just decided an important point. Baldwin was a brakeman on a freight train, and had been such but a short time. On this road—as upon nearly all Western roads—the bumpers on freight-cars are placed in the centre of the car, on either side of the drawbar, head, and coupling. Eastern roads use the bumpers near the side of the car; but they are going out of use in that position. One day there were a couple of these latter cars in the train, and, while Baldwin was making a coupling, he got badly squeezed. He brought an action of damages against the Company, and set up negligence of the Company in using cars which were dangerous and not in use on Western roads or their own road. The lower Court instructed the jury that the Company were bound to use the best appliances to be obtained for the transaction of their business, for the safety of patrons and employes; and that bumpers on cars like those were old-fashioned, and discarded by roads in the West and by the defendant. The jury gave a verdict for Baldwin. The Supreme Court reversed the decision, and held that, under the Code of 1873, the Railroad Company was compelled to receive and transport the cars of other roads when offered, if they were in good order; and it could not refuse them because the bumpers were not placed in the same manner as those in use on its own road, and there was no such negligence in transporting such cars as to create a liability. An employe is bound to know the different construction of cars, and, as a brakeman, he assumes the risk of differently-constructed cars.

Mr. Martin was a conductor on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, out of Cedar Rapids. He is a church-member, and puts his faith in the Lord. He arose in a revival-meeting at Postville, the other evening, and told what the Lord had done for him. Among other things, he said he ran his caboose-car from Cedar Rapids to Postville without a flange on one wheel. He had faith the Lord would keep the caboose on the track, and He did. It was not long after he received an epistle from C. J. Ives, General Superintendent, which began thus: "Young man, I don't believe the Lord has anything to do with running freight-trains"; and now Martin has no caboose to trust in the Lord.

The Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Road will be built fifty miles west from Corydon, Wayne County, this year.

Minneapolis is making a bold push for the wheat-belt of Northern Iowa, and will probably get it. Arrangements have been perfected for the building of a road from Albert Lea, in Minnesota, to Forest City, Winnebago County, Ia. The road is then to be pushed westward to Fort Dodge. This is one of the best wheat-growing sections in the West, and is now without railroad-facilities.

F., A. & P.

A Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., May 6.—This forenoon, in the office of George P. Knowles, was held the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fond du Lac, Amboy & Peoria Railway, at which the following gentlemen were elected Directors: Ex-Congressman William P. Wolf and S. V. Landt, of Tipton, Ia.; J. A. Barney, of Mayville, Wis.; Judge Alonzo Kinyon, Alexander McDonald, E. T. Foster, George P. Knowles, M. D. Moore, and Peter Heitzel, of Fond du Lac. Supt. Kinyon reports the freight receipts double since the road came into his hands.

MISSOURI RIVER RATES.

The following circular, dated May 3, was received from Commissioner Fink yesterday morning:

The roads west of Chicago have refused to maintain rates to Mississippi River points (on the established tariff and pro-rating basis) on all freight for points west of the Mississippi River, and insist upon receiving only their local rates from Chicago. The rates to Missouri River points, and on all freight passing through Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, and Atchison to the West, will hereafter be made by adding the local rates, Chicago to Missouri River, to the local rates from the Eastern cities to Chicago. Thus the present rates from New York City to Missouri River are as follows:

	First class. cents.	Second class. cents.	Third class. cents.	Fourth class. cents.
New York City to Chicago	75	60	50	40
Chicago to Missouri River points	10	10	5	5
Total rates to Missouri River points	85	70	55	45

The usual differences being observed from other cities. If any change in local rates from Chicago west are made, notice will be given through this office. The rates above named will be pro-rated from Eastern cities to Missouri River, via all routes south of Chicago, and local rates will be charged as far as Chicago, via the Chicago routes, in compliance with the position assumed by the roads west of Chicago. The above rates will take effect on the 5th of May. Bills of lading via Chicago routes to be given only to Chicago.

It will be seen from the above that Mr. Fink has reconsidered his determination to force the Chicago roads to fix their rates at the figures demanded by the roads via Toledo and Indianapolis. Had he his way, the through rates from New York and Missouri River points would be 96, 78, 66, and 50 cents for first, second, third, and fourth class. Finding that he could make no impression on the Chicago roads he turned his attention to the trunk lines, and forced them into prorating with the Toledo and Indianapolis roads on the basis of the combined rate via Chicago. This allows the former only 65 cents per 100 on the basis of first-class freight. The trunk lines will undoubtedly stand as little of this as they can. It is to their interest to secure the long haul to this city, and thereby obtain the additional 10 cents per 100. Mr. Fink, knowing that this must be the inevitable result, yesterday telegraphed to Commissioner Midgley that he had given no orders to divert the traffic from the Chicago to the Southwestern roads. There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee of the trunk lines to-day at Cleveland, and General Manager McMullen, of the Alton Road, will participate. The five-cent rate to Missouri River points is beginning to tell on some of the roads, and they would be glad to see steps taken to secure a return to the former condition of affairs. This no doubt could be obtained if the Missouri roads would concede to the Alton the percentage demanded by it, consequent upon the completion of its Kansas City Branch. That this will be done in the immediate future is not by any means improbable. The following special from Springfield may be regarded as a pointer in this direction:

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 6.—General Manager Hopkins, of the Wabash Railway, will be in Chicago to-morrow, May 7, to meet the Managers of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and Kansas City & St. Louis Railways.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI FREIGHT.

An important meeting was held yesterday at the Pacific of representatives of the Northwestern Railroad and Upper Mississippi steamboat lines. It was for the purpose of discovering why the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad persisted in pushing business into territory which the other lines claimed did not belong to it, and at rates below the figures current with the investigators. The St. Paul, Northwestern, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and other prominent lines in Iowa and Minnesota were represented by their freight agents, and the river steamboats by their general managers. General Freight Agent Moloney spoke for the Peoria & Rock Island Road. The absence of any representative of the Chicago & Rock Island Road was conspicuous. After all the charges and insinuations had been properly set forth, Mr. Moloney took the floor, and stated that his road was not responsible for the rates made from Southeastern points. He received the customary prorate, and if any fault were to be found, it should be attributed to the Wabash, Toledo, Peoria & Western and Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western lines. This explanation was so satisfactory that an immediate adjournment was ordered.

THE VANDERBILT PARTY.

CLEVELAND, O., May 6.—William H. Vanderbilt and party arrived here this evening to attend the annual meeting of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company, which occurs to-morrow. They leave to-morrow afternoon for the East.

ITEMS.

The Alton managers are as busy as beavers getting things ready for opening passenger traffic on the Kansas City extension. The passenger equipment for this branch is all new and of the most improved character.

The Central Association of Passenger and Ticket Agents thought to hold a Convention yesterday to discuss matters and things pertaining to the passenger business between Buffalo on the east, the Missouri on the west, and the Ohio on the south. The attendance was much less than was expected, and, after considerable chat of no particular importance, an adjournment was ordered until June 18, when the Western Passenger Association will convene here.

W. B. Strong, General Manager of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, has announced the following appointments and changes:

Mr. George B. Lake, Division Superintendent for the Middle and Western Divisions, with headquarters at Nickerson. He will continue to perform the duties of Superintendent of Track, Bridges, and Buildings as heretofore, and communications will be accordingly changed to his new headquarters. Mr. D. J. Chase, Division Superintendent for the Eastern Division, with headquarters at Topeka. Mr. Charles Sooy Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Track, Bridges, and Buildings for the Eastern Division, with headquarters at Topeka. The Eastern Division will extend to Nickerson and include the Wichita Branch. The Middle Division will commence at Nickerson. The latter point will be included in Mr. Lake's jurisdiction.

Monday night a delegation of four or five gentlemen, representing the Joliet & Valparaiso Railroad Company, passed through this city en route for Montreal, to hold a conference with the managers of the Grand Trunk. The latter road is about to extend the Chicago & Southern to Valparaiso to connect with the Western Division of the Chicago & Lake Huron, to obtain an independent entrance to this city. The Joliet & Valparaiso Company was organized about five years ago, and the line of road was surveyed, but nothing further was done. About two years ago the Company was reorganized so as to save its charter and other franchises, and it now sees in the Grand Trunk extension an opportunity to secure a powerful ally. Should this short line form a close connection with the Grand Trunk it would give the latter another opportunity for becoming a thorn in the flesh to Vanderbilt, as it would be enabled to closely compete with the Joliet cut-off, and tap all the roads with which the latter connects.

INDIANA MINING TROUBLE.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 5.—Your correspondent was partially in error in stating that all the miners in the block-coal region would resume work. The trouble is now worse than ever. A party of miners this morning attempted to go to work at Risher & Co.'s mine and the mines of the Morris Coal Company, but were prevented by an armed and determined mob of miners. There was no violence except in one case. A miner attempted to break through the line guarding the shaft at Risher's, but was roughly handled, being thrown back and forth across a fence until Mr. Risher himself rushed in, rescued the man, and took him away in his buggy. The force employed usually at Risher's is forty men, and at the Morris shaft the number is twenty-five. A row is looked for to-morrow. Seventy-five men will attempt to work at the shaft of Zeller & McClelland, at Harmony, and the miners swear they shall not. Mr. Risher declares that whoever is willing to work in his mine shall do so in spite of the devil and his angels. Bloody work is possibly on the programme. The miners are down to the lowest notch, and quite desperate. Business has dried up at Brazil on account of the continued strike.

APOPLEXY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONROE, Mich., May 6.—Joseph Danzard, a merchant and banker in Monroe for twenty years, of the firm of B. Danzard & Son, dropped dead of apoplexy in his house last night. He was 42 years of age, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, which will have charge of his obsequies to-morrow.

INSPECTION.

Session of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

Is the Producer Swindled on His Corn by State Interference?

Suggestions Inspired by the Recent Shaking-Up of the Department.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 6.—The Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to-day had under consideration questions connected with the Inspection Department at Chicago. The pay-roll and bills of the Inspection Department for the month of April amounted to $7,355.78. The office bills of the Commission for the month were $248.18. In the matter of grain inspection the record shows that 1,006 cars were reinspected, 896 of which number were sustained, while only 110 were changed. The number of cars inspected during the month of April was 11,323 and thirty-five boats, with 196,425 bushels of grain were in-inspected. During the same month 2,953,316 bushels of grain were out-inspected. The amount collected during the month for inspection fees was $3,234.04.

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR,

in his monthly communication, states that the even tenor of the department has not been disturbed during the past month, except by the disappointment experienced by some receivers of corn in cases where the grain is not in the opinion of the Inspectors sufficiently dry to grade No. 2 or high mixed. He states that these complaints arise from the fact that the crop of 1878 was exceptional in quality, and has required a longer period of time to dry out in cribs than usual.

ITS REAL EXCELLENCE

has retarded the natural process of drying to that degree necessary to prepare it for safely warehousing in bulk an indefinite time, so a portion of it has necessarily been graded new high mixed and new mixed. For the month of April, 1878, he states that 33 per cent of the receipts inspected below No. 2, while only 19 per cent inspected below that grade for April, 1879. He states that a thorough examination of grain in store has been made; that its condition is reported good, and that there is no reason for apprehending any depreciation in the grade on out-inspection.

SPEAKING OF RULE 3,

for the graduation of corn, he suggests that, after the crop of 1878 has been delivered out of store, and before the receipt of any portion of the crop of the current year, the rule may be improved by a change of phraseology in the description of grades. He says: For example, while we are receiving corn of the very best quality, and however good the condition, it is very rarely indeed that a car will inspect No. 1 under the rule, for the reason that there is almost always

A SLIGHT ADMIXTURE OF COLORS.

If the description of the three styles of No. 1 corn were modified so as to admit a slight admixture, it is believed that grading on that basis would be far more just to the producer and entirely satisfactory to the trade. It must seem strange to the foreign buyer that the Northwest, which is par excellence the corn-producing district of the world, markets in Chicago none of the highest grade of this important cereal. Again, it is demonstrated almost every day that some of those dealing largely in corn in this market

DO NOT COMPREHEND

fully the meaning of the word "new" as applied to mixed and high-mixed corn. "New corn" of any age seems a contradiction of terms, which is a source of much misunderstanding, and which, it is believed, may be dropped with advantage, substituting "No. 3" for "new high mixed," and "No. 4" for "new mixed," and allowing the order to remain as at present, the words "of any age" to be stricken out.

ACTION UPON THESE SUGGESTIONS

was postponed until Thursday, when the Board will hold a meeting in Chicago, when careful inquiry among all parties concerned will lead to such an issue as will best conserve all interests represented.

I. O. O. F.

TOLEDO, O., May 6.—The annual meeting of the Grand Encampment of the State of Ohio, I. O. O. F., is now in session here, fifty-five districts being represented by sixty-four delegates. The morning session was occupied with routine business, and the afternoon was devoted to a grand street parade. To-morrow there will be a prize drill of companies for the champion sword and belt, and in the evening a business meeting and installation of officers-elect.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Fourth and Last Week of the Engagement of
EDWIN BOOTH,
Wednesday and Thursday Eve'gs, two great characters,
SHYLOCK, in The Merchant of Venice. | PETRUCHIO, in Katherine and Petruchio.
Friday, 9th, last night of EDWIN BOOTH,
MACBETH!
Grand Matinee Saturday, the last appearance of Mr. BOOTH,
HAMLET!
Saturday Evening—Double Bill,
HENRY VIII. | MILNES LEVICK as CARDINAL WOLSEY.
And the favorite farce, NAN, The Good for Nothing.
Monday, 12th—The Popular Favorites, WARDE and BARRYMORE, with a strong special Company in DIPLOMACY.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY........Manager and Proprietor.
Performance will commence quarter past 8 o'clock.
4th Engagement this Season of the Famous
COLVILLE OPERA BURLESQUE COMPANY.
Mlle. EME ROSEAU, and all the Company. Special Engagement of the American German Star Comique, MR. GUS WILLIAMS, At every performance, in his Songs, Sayings, and Recitations. In preparation, a local burlesque upon PINAFORE.
This Wednesday Matinee and Night, last Performances of OUR NEW CINDERELLA Or, the History of A LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Last Performances of the Favorite Actress,
MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Supported by the Talented Actor, Mr. WM. HARRIS, and her own Dramatic Company, under the management of Mr. H. T. PADDOCK.
This afternoon at 2, Last Performance of
JANE EYRE.
This Evening at 8—PEARL OF SAVOY. Thursday Evening—PEARL OF SAVOY. Friday Evening—LORLE. Saturday Evening—LORLE. Saturday Matinee—LITTLE BAREFOOT.
Monday, May 12—KATE CLAXTON AND COMPANY in DOUBLE MARRIAGE.

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The best is the cheapest, and you will find the most Delicious, the Finest Flavored, and Choicest Brands
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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
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Designs and instructions for the arrangement and planting of Parks, Cemeteries, Grounds of Public Institutions, Suburban additions and Private Estates.

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Your Old Clothes!
LADIES AND GENTS.
Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and [illegible] West Madison-st., Chicago, & [illegible] North [illegible] st., St. Louis, Mo.
N. B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Shawls, dyed and cleaned, etc.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Col. E. D. Baker, U. S. A., is at the Pacific.

The Hon. H. M. Kinnie, Buffalo, is at the Gardner.

H. B. Barclay is extremely ill with typhoid pneumonia.

The Hon. Frank Brown, New Orleans, is at the Gardner.

Maj. W. H. H. Crowell, U. S. A., is registered at the Pacific.

Judge J. J. Parker, Ohio, is one of the guests of the Pacific.

The Hon. J. P. Lippincott, Cincinnati, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. Oscar P. Kemp, Dakota, is a guest of the Tremont.

The Hon. George Douglas, Cedar Rapids, Ia., is at the Tremont.

The Hon. Platt Wicks, Harlan, Ia., is domiciled at the Palmer.

Edouard Remenyi, the Hungarian violinist, is a guest of the Pacific.

The Hon. William Blair, Washington, D. C., is a guest of the Palmer.

The Hon. R. Lichtner, Peoria, Ill., is among the guests of the Tremont.

Maj. Arthur W. Allyn, U. S. A., is registered at the Tremont and the Palmer.

J. B. Henney, Master Mechanic of the Southern Minnesota Railroad, is in the city.

Capt. A. G. Bradbury and J. W. Brown, San Francisco, are registered at the Tremont.

Thomas Penfield, General Passenger Agent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, is at the Sherman.

Walter Johnson, of the Rock Island *Union*, and H. A. Perkins, of the Sioux City *Journal*, are guests of the Sherman.

Mr. Peterson, of Norwood Park, who gave 8,000 trees to the West Parks free of cost last week, has not gone out of business, as reported by the press.

H. C. Townsend, General Passenger Agent of the Wabash Railroad, and E. W. Winter, General Superintendent of the West Wisconsin Railroad, are at the Pacific.

The Hon. George H. Shields, a well-known St. Louis lawyer, who was prominent in the prosecution of the Whisky Ring in that city, is stopping at the Sherman.

Eddie Wall, 6 years of age, while playing on the sidewalk in front of his home, No. 738 Archer avenue, fell through a hole, and broke his right leg above the knee.

A. S. Mobler, General Freight Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, and Frank E. Snow, General Passenger Agent of the Canada Southern Railroad, are at the Palmer.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 45 degrees; 10 a. m., 46; 12 m., 46; 3 p. m., 49; 8 p. m., 44. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.69; 8 p. m., 29.81.

William Crope, 40 years of age, a farmer on his way to market with a load of hay, accidentally upset the wagon at the corner of Archer and Pitney avenues, and had his right ankle dislocated by the fall. He was taken to his home at Burr Oak.

It is said that the Socialists intend to carry the case of Sergt. Brennan and Officer Householder before the Grand Jury. They are the police officers whom Judge McAllister decided were liable for disturbing the Turner-Hall meeting during the riots of 1877.

The annual election of the Chicago Open Board of Trade took place yesterday with the following result: President, T. M. Baxter; Vice-President, F. M. Mitchell; Directors, M. H. Hanks, G. W. Hunt, George Tillotson, M. B. Crafts, H. C. Gray, S. C. Clark, C. C. Walton, D. S. Mugridge.

At 6:20 yesterday morning a laborer on his way to work fell dead at the corner of Wright and Halsted streets. Later in the day the body was identified as that of Michael Strifflinger, a German, 50 years of age, living with his wife and family at No. 125 Barber street. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from apoplexy.

As Randolph-street car No. 306 was on its way west at 4:10 yesterday afternoon, a horse and buggy owned and driven by William Manson, contractor, collided with it. The car-horses broke loose, and one ran to the bridge, where it was stopped. The other horse collided with a lumber-wagon, and was quite badly injured about the breast.

The Clinical Society of Hahnemann College held their regular monthly meeting at the Grand Pacific last evening. The President, Dr. J. B. Talcott, read his annual address, covering the work of the Society for the year. Dr. A. E. Small read the report of the Bureau of Clinical Medicine, the discussion of which took up the time of the meeting during the rest of the evening.

The Audubon Club held a special meeting last evening in the club-room of the Sherman House. Charley Kern presided. Messrs. Kern, Stagg, Silsby, Felton, and Johnson were appointed delegates, and Messrs. N. Rowe, J. J. Kleinman, and W. H. Foss, alternates, to the State Sportsmen's Association, which meets at Peoria June 27. The delegates were authorized to select a team to represent the Club in the annual shoot which takes place at that time.

The Grain and Provision and Stock Board elected the following officers yesterday afternoon to serve during the current year: President, W. N. Brainard; First Vice-President, P. P. Oldershaw; Second Vice-President, W. E. McHenry; Directors, N. B. Ream, J. F. Gillette, J. W. Preston, H. D. Warner; Arbitration Committee, G. Stewart, W. B. Andrews, M. H. Foss, S. H. Larminie, J. D. Oakford, S. A. Ricker, G. D. Baldwin, H. Towne, F. M. Mitchell.

Yesterday morning a policeman found the body of a man in the lake at the foot of Thirty-third street. It had evidently been in the water a long time, and is doubtless that of some sailor lost on the lake months ago. The head was gone, and nothing remained by which the body could possibly be identified, save a pair white stockings and a pair of laced shoes. The body was taken to the Morgue. Coroner Mann and jury found a verdict in accordance with the facts, but were unable to determine the time, place, manner, or cause of death.

The South Park Commissioners held a regular meeting at their new office at No. 92 Washington street yesterday afternoon. The full Board was present, with Commissioner Morgan in the chair. Bills and pay-rolls amounting to $15,655 were audited and ordered paid. Commissioner Price and the Superintendent were authorized to prepare plans for a permanent stable, to be erected in the West Park. The Superintendent was instructed to buy the necessary harnesses for the sprinklers. After considering some minor improvements in the park and walks, the meeting adjourned.

At a meeting of the Western Amherst Alumni Association, held in this city April 26, to consider what action should be taken relative to the two existing vacancies in the Board of Trustees of Amherst College, it was unanimously voted to recommend for election by the Alumni George Howland, class of 1850, Principal of the Chicago High School, and formerly tutor in the College, for the first vacancy; and Gen. Francis A. Walker, of New Haven, class of 1860, Superintendent of the United States Census and Railway Commissioner of the State of Connecticut, for the second vacancy. Each alumnus, in order to secure the benefit of his choice, must send his vote, addressed "Inspectors of Election of Trustees, care of J. I. Cooper, Amherst, Mass.," on or before May 15.

An adjourned meeting of the Managers of the Domestic Lying-in Hospital of Chicago was held yesterday afternoon at 10 Warren avenue. In the absence of the President, Mrs. Kate G. Tuley occupied the chair. A draft of a new constitution was read and adopted. The Committee on the Admission of Patients reported that there had been since last meeting three applications. Upon motion, Dr. Northway was added to the medical staff of the Hospital. A Committee of Ways and Means to raise subscriptions was appointed, consisting of Mrs. Cahill and Dr. Foster. Mrs. Dr. Dyson and Mrs. M. Arthur were chosen members of the Visiting Committee, whereupon the meeting adjourned until the third Tuesday in June.

A company of ladies and gentlemen assembled at the Chicago Athenæum yesterday afternoon to meet Prof. Cohn, of the Boston School of Languages, and hear him in regard to the "Natural Method of Teaching the Ancient and Modern Languages," generally termed the Heness-Laveur method. The audience expressed a good deal of delight with the exercises illustrative of this method of teaching German, and showed a desire to have Prof. Cohn remain over Wednesday, and give illustrations this afternoon at 4:30, at the same place, of the "Natural Method" of teaching ancient as well as modern languages. It was suggested that a number of pupils from one of the Chicago High Schools might be brought in to help in the illustrative exercises. It is now fully arranged to have such a meeting this afternoon at the time and place above mentioned.

THE CITY-HALL.

The Committee on Schools meets Saturday.

Four new cases of scarlet-fever were reported yesterday.

The Collector received about $700 yesterday for city licenses.

City Attorney Grinnell entered upon the duties of his office yesterday.

Col. Carrington, U. S. A., an old schoolmate of the Mayor, was among those who called yesterday.

The City Treasurer received yesterday $3,723 from the Water Department, $2,762 from the Comptroller, and $1,295 from the Collector.

Officer John Dunn had a hearing before Supt. Seavey, charged with maltreating some boys whom he arrested. A slight fine was imposed.

William Honan, of the Fifth Ward, was appointed special policeman in the Mayor's office. He was a Representative in the Twenty-ninth General Assembly. He succeeds Mr. Montague, of the Tenth Ward.

Building permits were issued yesterday to Thomas Blodzok to erect a two-story dwelling on Elston avenue, near Blackhawk street, to cost $2,000; and to Michael Burke to erect a two-story brick barn on Franklin street, near Charles place, to cost 5,000.

The new Committees of the Council were the theme of discussion among Aldermen yesterday, and, with few exceptions, they seemed to give general satisfaction. It was remarked that the Committee on Gas had been strangely constituted, headed by a friend of the gas companies, and all of the other members being selected from the newly-elected, and also that the Socialists had been dealt with more liberally than their numbers or character warranted.

A letter of inquiry was received by the Mayor yesterday about one Henry H. Robinson, of Ayletts, King William County, Va., who left home in December last and has not since been heard from. He is described as being 80 years of age, tall and slim, with light curly hair, thin whiskers, and bad teeth. Also for Lieut. Garrett, late of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, who is wandering no one knows where. It is thought they will turn up, but the Mayor has no idea of finding them until he gets a chance to look through the petitions he has on file.

Corporation-Counsel Adams looked into his new office yesterday long enough to say "How do you do?" and then be hied off to the country for a few days, leaving Mr. Bonfield to attend to the business. He will send his bond to the Council Monday, and take charge of his office Tuesday. Mr. Adams got this position without any solicitation on his part. He owed it to the fact that Mr. Harrison, and those whom he consulted, were fully aware of Mr. Adams' rare qualifications for the position,—qualifications obtained by long labor in the city's service, and consequent thorough familiarity with the peculiar legal complications in the matter of making special assessments for opening or widening streets or similar purposes. For a good many years he did all this work for the city, arguing its cases in the lower and in the upper courts, and thus possesses a familiarity which it would take another months or possibly years of labor to acquire; and, having that familiarity, will keep out of errors which another might make, and which might plunge the city into infinite expense and years of litigation.

ALD. LAWLER SATISFIED.

Ald. Lawler's resolution, introduced in the Council at the last meeting, charging that the stone used in the new City-Hall was not being taken from Bedford, but from other quarries, is regarded as his interest in the stone question generally has been. He has never presented any facts, and is very much disappointed that he has failed to attract any considerable attention. But he will be happy now, for some of the owners of the Bedford stone quarries have noticed him by filing contradictory affidavits with the Commissioner of Public Works. The affidavits are by W. C. Hinsdale and W. E. Avery, and they set forth that each and every stone used in the City-Hall has been taken from their quarry at Bedford, where there is the greatest abundance of stone, and that the contractors could not get stone at other points on as favorable terms, etc., and furthermore, that it is unreasonable and untrue to say that they are getting it elsewhere.

THE MAYOR'S DOINGS.

The Mayor's office was again besieged yesterday by the usual army of applicants for position, but it could not be learned that any appointments were agreed on except that of the political blister, "Dr." Washington, colored, who, if reports be true, will at an early day assume the Superintendency of the pest-house. The appointment will give general satisfaction, however much the duties of the office may cause the eminent petitioner to be missed around party headquarters about election time. In reference to the other appointments there was nothing absolutely new, and nothing will be known of them until Monday evening, if the Mayor continues to adhere to the secret policy he has adopted. Quite a number of new applications for minor positions were received and placed on file, and late in the afternoon, to get away from the cares of office and the bother of friends, his Honor accepted an invitation from the Health Commissioner to visit the Bridgeport stink factories. The only official act made public during the day was the acceptance of the resignation of Corporation Counsel Bonfield, which was done in a polite letter in which the Mayor said he had hoped his resignation would not be urged, but would be allowed to lay upon his desk for some time. It closed as follows: "Permit me to say that in parting with you I have every reason to believe the city loses one of its most efficient officers, and that you will at all times have my most earnest wishes for your success in the profession you are so capable of adorning."

THE FULLERTON AVENUE CONDUIT.

The decision of Judge McAllister yesterday on the question of the right of the city to condemn property for public improvement, which is given in another column, will be very important in its effects. It applies especially and with peculiar force to the long dispute between the city and Mr. Fullerton in reference to the right of the former to condemn land upon which to erect the buildings and machinery to put into operation the Fullerton avenue conduit. The decision gives the city the right to condemn the property in question, and since the contract for the building and machinery has been let, and the money is in the Treasury to pay for the same, the work will be pushed at once if there is no further legal hair-splitting. If commenced at once the Commissioner of Public Works estimates that it can be completed early in August, and the conduit put in operation. Once in running order it is believed that the North Branch will be greatly improved, and that there will no longer be the cause for complaint about the impurity of the water and the foul odors of that section that there now is. The works will be so constructed that the North Branch can be pumped into the lake, or the pure water from the lake into the North Branch, forcing the impure water into the South Branch, and from thence into the canal, leaving the main river almost stagnant, or at least in a less satisfactory condition than it now is. It is believed that the first-named process will give the best results, but both will be tried. The matter of paying for the property to be condemned is yet to be determined, and probably in the courts, but since Francis Adams appeared for Mr. Fullerton, and has since been appointed Corporation Counsel, if it does go into court Mr. Adams will have to take the other side of the case, while it is barely possible that Mr. Bonfield, who represented the city in its triumph, may turn up on Mr. Fullerton's side. Be this as it may, further litigation ought not, and it is hoped will not, interfere with the immediate prosecution of the work.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The license-clerk of the County Clerk's office issued fifteen marriage-licenses yesterday.

The Committee on Public Charities met yesterday afternoon, granted a few passes to migratory paupers, refused the requests of several persons, and audited the customary grist of minor bills.

The bastardy suit of Lilly Kelly vs. Louis Hawkins was dismissed by agreement yesterday in the County Court. Hawkins was bound over months ago by Justice Matson. A few days thereafter he married the complainant.

Sheriff Hoffmann will make a trip to-morrow morning to Joliet, taking with him eighteen prisoners for the Penitentiary and one young scapegrace, destined to adorn the interior of the Reform School at Pontiac. Among those who are Joliet-bound is Peter Stevens, whose sentence is to be pronounced this morning.

In the County Court yesterday, in the case of Jemima Ream vs. Samuel J. Doggett, the jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, awarding a judgment for $500. The case was one in which Jemima Ream sued to recover from Doggett $500 which he retained as his commission for collecting one-half of a life-insurance policy of $10,000.

Sheriff Hoffmann levied an execution yesterday upon the goods and chattels of the Chicago Academy of Design, whose rooms were in Pike Building, corner of State and Washington streets. The execution called for $614.50 in favor of Eugene S. Pike. Unpaid rent was the cause of complaint. There is in the Sheriff's hands another execution against the same organization. The amount is $622, the cause of action non-payment of rent, and the plaintiff in the case Mr. T. B. Bryan.

Mr. O'Brien of the law firm of Davis, O'Brien & Wilson, of St. Paul, is in the city in search of an alleged forger who is wanted in St. Paul. The said forger was at one time in jail, whence he was rescued by Mr. Trude and a writ of habeas corpus. He jumped the bail kindly furnished by Mike McDonald and has not since been seen. Mr. O'Brien is the attorney who effected the incarceration at St. Paul of Deputy-Sheriff James H. Burke when that officer attempted to bring a prisoner back to this city. Mr. O'Brien is now asking the assistance of the Cook County Shrievalty.

U. S. A.

The exports of alcohol reached 500 barrels.

The Sub-Treasury disbursements were $31,000.

The old Bridewell lot has been leased for a sand depot at $1,000 a year.

The internal revenue receipts mere: Spirits, $11,872; tobacco, $5,308; beer, $675; specials, $8,900; total, $26,880.

There was quite a rush for the certificates, the supply of the Post-Office people having given out, and purchasers being obliged to go to the Sub-Treasury. The amount disposed of was $19,700.

The supply of refunding-certificates gave out at the Post-Office yesterday. It only took an hour to sell $13,730, the remainder of the first order of $50,000. The sale will probably be resumed this morning, when the Postmaster expects a fresh supply.

Collector Harvey is preparing a list of the estates in this district which still owe the Government the succession and legacy tax. Though the law was repealed years ago, the money will have to be paid. About $25,000 is owing, and suits are to be commenced to recover.

CRIMINAL.

John Brown, 55 years of age, and having in his possession a recent discharge from the State Penitentiary, and a certificate of good moral character, celebrated his restoration to citizenship by getting beastly drunk, and in this condition he was last evening run into the West Madison Street Station.

Sheriff Brown, of La Porte, Ind., yesterday arrived in this city with the necessary requisition-papers for Frank E. Mills and O. P. Morton, wanted in that city for burglary, and wanted also in Dowagiac and Kalamazoo, Mich., and at Elkhart, Ind. He intends to start for home with the prisoners to-day, provided none of a hundred possible hindrances come to pass.

Last Sunday night a horse and buggy was stolen from F. Wassenberg, of Lombard, Ill. Yesterday the stolen horse and buggy were found straying in the neighborhood of West Washington street and Western avenue. The thieves had evidently driven to town, but were afraid, for fear of discovery, to enter the city with the stolen property in their possession.

Detective Rall, of Brooklyn, is reported on his way here to take charge of a refugee named John Kelly, who was arrested in this city at his request. Kelly is the man who escaped with Robert Boland, while under sentence to the Penitentiary, and has three years and three months to serve. Boland came to this city, and was captured in making a desperate attempt at robbery and brutal assault upon a woman keeping a small woolen store at No. 715 Larrabee street. He is now serving out his time. Kelly has been in town ever since, but has been keeping well under cover.

The 18th of last March two youngsters named William and Andrew Hartnett were arrested for stealing coal from the Chicago & Pacific Railroad upon complaint of the watchman, James Lynch. They took a change of venue to Justice Hammill, by whom they were fined $5 each. Yesterday the boys came across the offending watchman, and in imitation of a custom which bids fair to become most fashionable they drew a revolver and fired one shot at him. When arrested upon a warrant charging them with an assault with intent to commit murder, the boys claimed that the weapon was only a toy, and was not loaded except with a blank cartridge, and that they fired more with the intention of startling Lynch than of injuring him. However, they were quite loath to surrender the weapon in proof of their statements.

Arrests: Thomas Bates, bastardy, on complaint of Barbara Foxlanger, of No. 11 Meagher street, who claims that he is the father of a child about six months old; John Callaghan and John Murphy, suspected of picking a lady's pocket at the corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, but not identified; Patrick Mooney, a refugee from the County Insane Asylum, who was recaptured at his home, No. 226 Sherman street; Mrs. Ann Donohue, obstructing and resisting an officer in the person of Constable A. W. Eckert, who wished to enforce a writ of ejectment; James Catr and George Wilson, young pickpockets caught plying their vocation on State street; Emma Hanson, a young girl who persists in running away from home in order to parade the streets; Thomas Burns, 13 years of age, brought in by ex-Recorder James Stewart, charged with the theft of two silk handkerchiefs.

Justice Summerfield: Henry McHugh, charged with robbing Minnie Froman, discharged; William Tucker, 65 years of age, and charged with vagrancy, twenty-four hours to leave town; Henry Baker, 75 years old, and destitute, sent to the County Agent; Peter Bright, larceny of $20 worth of clothing from B. F. Tucker, of No. 261 State street, $300 to the 7th; Carrie Kennedy, vagrant, $100 fine; John Umbach, receiving stolen property, $300 to the 7th; Robert Rothgerber, drunken and disorderly conduct, on complaint of his father, $500 to the 9th; Frank Lutchen, vagrancy, $10 fine. Justice Morrison: August Mueller and William Kantz, allowing minors to play pool, on complaint of A. Paxton, $5 fine each; Eddie Ross, charged with the theft of a horse and buggy, discharged; Michael Callaghan, wife-beater, $500 to keep the peace for one year; Henry Smith, adultery and fornication, to the 8th; Austin McNamara, whom the Justice calls "a worthless old loafer," $25 fine; Peter Schank, vagrant, $100 fine; Mary Terry, an erring young woman, sent to the House of the Good Shepherd; William French, charged falsely with stealing a watch from William Kreitling, honorably discharged; John Burns and Charles Devine, caught shoplifting at the "Fair," corner of Adams and State streets, sent to the Brothers' Asylum; Annie Burns, same charge, sent to the Servite Sisters. Wheeler Earl gave $500 bail to the 9th upon a charge of assault with intent to commit murder. The complainant, John Fitzherbert, acting as the agent of Mrs. Snyder, of No. 114 Green street, went to Earl's house to serve a distress warrant upon a boarder who had moved away owing $1. Earl ejected him, and, as he says, pulled a revolver and attempted to shoot him. Earl denies this, and says he only tried to kick out the fellow's brains by repeated applications of the toe of his boot. Ned Mullin, the jolly old Irishman who batted his wife over the head with an ax, was admitted to $2,500 bail to the 13th, in default of which he went to jail.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.

Geo. W. Carhart, N. Y.	G. B. Sherman, Cleveland
John W. Brown, Indiana's	F. B. Clark, St. Paul.
C. K. Lord, St. Louis.	J. H. Elmore, Black Hills.
W. F. Staunton, N. Y.	E. O. Lancaster, Boston.
John W. Mass, St. Louis.	H. E. Smithes, London.

PALMER HOUSE.

W. P. Ferris, Cleveland.	J. T. Stewart, Council Bluffs
H. C. Richie, Louisville.	Chas. Hoyden, Columbus.
G. J. W. Soper, Phila.	E. P. Bell, St. Louis.
H. L. Burnett, N. Y.	W. D. Hooker, Detroit.
R. M. Smith, Harlan, Ia.	A. E. Kingsbury, Chey'ne

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Jas. Aiken, Glasgow.	R. Anderson, Sydney.
G. L. Carman, Davenport.	H. C. McDowell, Ocono'c.
M. Maynard, Ap. Riv., Wis	E. M. Bennett, Urbana, O
C. H. Smith, Providence.	F. L. Wilder, Boston.
John Foley, N. Y.	J. H. Roger, Sycamore.

TREMONT HOUSE.

J. G. Alexander, St. Louis	J. B. Miller, New Orleans
W. Bristol, St. Paul.	O. M. Crane, Louisville.
L. Flanagan, San Fran.	J. N. Cole, Cincinnati.
J. Putnam, Baltimore.	W. Osgood, Denver.
W. Wells, Lexington, Ky.	B. F. Parsons, N. Y.

GARDNER HOUSE.

J. C. McComber, Boston.	W. C. Swanson, Indi'p'lis
J. H. Bennett, Joliet.	J. M. Hodge, N. Y.
S. Lytle, Elkhorn, Wis.	E. L. Sibley, St. Louis.
S. S. Bush, Boston.	A. Scofield, Watertown.
S. W. Carey, Dayton.	C. Jared, Rockford,

LOCAL POLITICS.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICANS.

A meeting of the First Ward Republican Club was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, Col. Abner Taylor in the chair. There were but a few members present. The first business before the meeting, the Chair stated, was the annual election of officers of the Club.

Col. Taylor was nominated for President, and it was agreed, upon motion, that the Secretary should cast one vote for the present incumbent as the President for the ensuing year. There was no dissenting vote. The Secretary announced that he had cast a vote for Abner Taylor as President. [Applause.]

There were twelve Vice-Presidents to be elected, and they were chosen in the same manner as the President, as follows: Arthur Dixon, D. J. Wrenn, Omar Bushnell, John Wentworth, H. C. Ballard, N. H. Jones, F. A. Hunerberg, Arnold Docius, Maj. Pratt, W. W. Roberts, F. Kills, F. Geisler. Secretary, D. W. Nickerson; Treasurer, William Baker; Executive Committee, D. J. Lyon, F. W. Warren, F. A. Brokaski, Enoch Howard, T. J. Major, and J. J. Forney.

On motion, it was agreed that the Chair should appoint a committee of four, one from each precinct, to nominate names for judges of election, with power to present the names to the Board of County Commissioners. The Chair appointed as the Committee D. W. Nickerson, D. J. Warren, F. N. Brokaski, and F. W. Warren.

On motion, the Club adjourned to a week from Saturday night.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

The Sixteenth Ward Republican Club held its regular monthly meeting last evening at the corner of Sigel and Sedgwick streets, Gen. Louis Schaffner presiding. The first thing done was to declare the office of Treasurer vacant, and to elect a successor who would attend to the duties of his office. Mr. John Hettinger was the duly-elected successor. The report of the Chairman of the Campaign Committee for the last campaign was read and adopted. The subject of the approaching judicial election was then brought up, and Mr. H. T. Rogers moved that, if it were decided by the party to call a convention for the nomination of Judges, the Club send an unpledged delegation to such convention. Some discussion followed. Adolph Mueller saw in the motion what he conceived to be a possible scheme to nominate a Democrat. The President, vacating the chair, explained the purpose of the Democrats to nominate a straight party ticket, and insisted that the Republicans should put up their very best, wisest, and most liberal-minded men. He was in favor of the pending motion, and hoped it would prevail. The fact was brought out in the course of the discussion that certain candidates were drumming up the ward for the purpose of securing pledges, and the force of the motion, providing as it did for an unpledged delegation, became all the more apparent; and, after some further talk, the motion was carried. The last Campaign Committee was, on further motion, authorized to act as the Campaign Committee for the ensuing election, with power, in case a Convention were decided upon, to put up a delegate ticket for the Club. The names of Ald. Wetterer, H. R. Zimpel, and D. Z. Tobin were suggested for judges for the primary, in case a Convention were held, and the Chairman of the meeting, as a member of the City Central Committee, will recommend their appointment. The meeting then adjourned.

THE COMMUNISTS.

A meeting of the main section of the Communists was held in the rooms of the Typographical Union, No. 154 Clark street, last evening. Samuel Goldwater presided, and there were about fifty members present.

The matter of the *Socialist* was then taken up, and the business manager reported that the present circulation was 2,232, and the paper was in better shape in every way, except financially, than ever before. Previous to February the weekly deficit was $64; since then it had been $39, or, omitting new material, an average of $34.86. Last week there was a balance on the profit side of $1.85—the first time in the history of the paper. "The expenses were $90 a week, and the receipts from advertisement, etc., between $20 and $30." There was now $200 in the treasury.

A long debate ensued as to the failure of the paper to be self-sustaining, the main reason given therefor by English speakers being that it was managed by Germans in a German way, and by Harth, the editor, that personal interests were responsible; it had been in the way of certain politicians in the party.

The matter was finally referred to the Press Committee, who were instructed to get more figures, and to call a future meeting to devise ways and means to keep the organ alive.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE VIEW.

The Board of Trustees met, the new Board all being present, viz.: E. Sanders, Supervisor; E. P. Chatfield, Assessor; and B. P. Goode, Peter Schafer, and Wash Van Horn, Commissioners of Highways.

The report of the Superintendent of Water-Works shows for month of March 9,910,000 gallons water pumped, and total cost, $306.01. The police report shows for March eleven arrests, $57 fine assessed, and $23 collected.

A resolution was adopted appointing Mr. A. J. Wecker to make the proper water assessment for the ensuing six months. Mr. W. being present, stated he would render what assistance in his power, but his time was very much occupied just now.

Job Phillips was appointed Pound-Keeper, and the matter of procuring a suitable place for a pound was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges. J. P. Wilson was unanimously chosen and appointed by the Board as Town Attorney. The Supervisor was instructed to employ a competent person to take charge of the town (Treasurer's) books, the compensation to be determined hereafter.

The various ordinances in relation to increasing salaries were then taken up and discussed by the Board, with no better result than has been obtained since the question was first agitated in June, 1872. The one presented by Mr. Shirley was, however, laid on the table by a vote of 3 to 1. The other three ordinances, after a long discussion, were referred to a committee of Van Horn, Chatfield, and Goode, the Chair being added, to revise the same and present them to the Board at the next meeting.

The Board then adjourned to meet Monday, 12th, the special business of the meeting to be the saloon-license question.

MORGAN PARK.

The Literary Society of the Baptist Union Theological Seminary of Morgan Park held their annual exercises Monday evening. The Rev. Dr. Peddie, of the Second Baptist Church, delivered a very excellent address.

The alumni held their annual reunion last evening at the Seminary. The exercises consisted of a sermon by the Rev. E. P. Savage, of Waukegan, a former graduate of the Seminary, and the reading of a paper by Prof. E. H. Savage, B. D., of Macon, Mo. A male quartette, composed of students, furnished the musical part of the programme.

This evening the anniversary of the Theological Union will be held at the First Baptist Church, when the annual reports for the year will be read. The Union will be addressed by the Rev. George C. Lorimer, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and others.

The annual Commencement-exercises will be held at the First Baptist Church Thursday forenoon, commencing at 10 o'clock. There are fourteen graduates this year. The number of scholars in attendance has been about sixty. Owing to the inability of the managers to give assistance to students during the last year, the attendance has been comparatively light. The next year the Faculty are prepared to render assistance to students who are unable to bear the entire expense of their course. The number of applications received for the coming year is decidedly encouraging.

EVANSTON.

The wedding of Miss Annie E. Lombard, of South Evanston, to Mr. William A. Partie, of Evanston proper, took place in the Catholic Church at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Father Donahue performed the ceremony. There was no display. A large company of both Catholic and Protestant friends were in attendance. A party followed at the bride's home in South Evanston.

The Dean of the Woman's College, Miss J. M. Bancroft, delivers the first of a series of lectures on French history before the ladies of Evanston to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. Simeon Farwell's residence is the place of entertainment.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

McGREGOR, Ia., May 6.—Reliable private reports received here to-day from along the line of Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad to St. Paul, also from the Iowa & Dakota Division of the same road, describe the crops in bad shape for want of rain. The rain of Saturday night was light, and wholly neutralized by the severe winds that prevailed all day Sunday, leaving the ground in a worse condition than before. All the crops will be short in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota unless we have rains this week.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SOUTH ELGIN, Ill., May 6.—The weather is still pleasant and very favorable for farm work. Have had some rain since my last report, but more is needed. If the weather continues fair a good share of the corn-planting will be done this week. Cherry trees are very full of blossoms. The apple blossoms are just beginning to show themselves. Small grain looks well.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MINIER, Ill., May 6.—This section of country has been favored with a good shower. Prospects seem good for crops of all kinds. Farmers are more advanced with their work than ever known before at this time of year.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 6.—George Scroggs, owner of the Champaign *Gazette*, was married to-day to Mrs. Nina S. Monroe, daughter of Mr. Peter Folsom. The wedding service was spoken by the Rev. J. S. Thomson, the wedding occurring at the home of the bride's parents, in the presence of a few friends and relatives. The bride was attired in a gray silk traveling dress. Mr. and Mrs. Scroggs departed on the Denver express for Chicago, where they remain a few days. On the 14th they will sail from New York on the steamer Abyssinia for Hamburg, Mr. Scroggs having been appointed Consul to that place.

DIAMONDS.

Remember when buying diamonds, watches, or other valuable goods kept by jewelers that you can always get the finest and best made goods at the lowest prices of the well-known firm of N. Matson & Co.

The reason is, because, while their competitors on every side have failed and compromised with creditors, paying them in most cases but a few cents on the dollar of their past dues, this firm have always paid their debts to the last farthing, and therefore maintain such favorable relations with manufacturers that they purchase fully 15 per cent less, and therefore can sell that much cheaper than their competitors.

LAKE GENEVA FISHING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., May 6.—Black bass fishing is excellent on the lake now, and some large strings reward our sportsmen. Henry Moore caught seventeen fine ones yesterday which aggregated forty-seven pounds. A. Walker secured eleven bass, and Jud Gifford and Will Wait made good catches.

A BEAUTIFUL, TASTY HOME CAN always be insured, so far as wall decorations will make one, by consulting Hilger, 204 Wabash avenue, thirty-five years in the wall-paper and curtain business, and who has the only entire new stock in the city.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discover of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room, 27 Palmer House.

Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder" is more sure than cedar trunks or camphor.

Rich invoices of silverware and plate are daily arriving at Hamilton, Shourds & Co.'s.

Not a pimple or freckle remains upon the skin beautified by Glenn's Sulphur Soap.

MARRIAGES.

WHEELER—THOMAS—In Chicago, May 5, by the Rev. C. B. Ebey, Mr. James S. Wheeler and Miss Harriet M. Thomas, all of Chicago.

ANDREWS—McCREARY—In this city, at 453 Hubbard-st., the residence of the Rev. Henry G. Perry, of All-Saints' Episcopal Parish, officiating, on Saturday evening, May 3, Mr. Ervin M. Andrews, Esq., and Miss Jennie McCreary, all of Chicago.

☞ Minneapolis, Minn., Milwaukee, Wis., and Detroit, Mich., papers please copy.

DEATHS.

DRIESSLEIN—At Maywood, Cook County, on May 6, 1879, Catharine M., infant daughter of Charles L. Driesslein, aged 5 months.

Funeral at 1 p. m. May 7. Train leaves Wells-st. depot at 12 m., returning at 3 p. m.

NORTON—On Tuesday, May 6, George Rumsey, infant son of James S. and Frances R. Norton.

DOWNS—In Brooklyn, N. Y., May 2, 1879, Dr. Henry S. Downs, of New York City, brother of the late A. G. Downs.

The remains taken by his brother, A. S. Downs, to Sharon, Conn.

ROUNSEVILLE—On May 6, at the residence of his son-in-law, G. S. Knapp, No. 518 Carroll-av., William Rounseville, formerly of Peoria, Ill., in the 68th year of his age, of paralysis.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Peoria, Ill., papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A FINE DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN in St. Stephen's Episcopal Guild Hall, Johnson-st., between Taylor and Twelfth, this evening at 8 o'clock. "The Last Loaf," songs, recitations, tableaux, and chorus by the "Echo Glee Club."

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE FOURTEENTH Ward Republican Club at Lochner's Hall, No. 636 Milwaukee-av., this evening.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BAPTIST Theological Union will be held at the First Baptist Church, corner South Park-av. and Thirty-first-st., this evening at 7:30. In connection with the ordinary business there will be addresses by the Rev. George C. Lorimer, D.D., and others.

THE NOON PRAYER-MEETINGS HELD IN LOWER Farwell Hall are well attended and of great interest. They are held from 12 to 12:45 each day.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S Christian Association will be held at the Clark-st. Methodist Church to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

"Screw the Finger as tight as you can, that's rheumatism; one turn more, that's gout," is a familiar description of these two diseases. Though each may and does attack different parts of the system, the cause is believed to be a poisonous acid in the blood. Purify this by the use of

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

It will do its work speedily and thoroughly. It is the great friend of the sufferer from rheumatism and gout.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
80 and 82 Wabash-av.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED CASES
CUSTOM-MADE
Boots, Shoes & Slippers
WILL BE SOLD BY US
AT AUCTION,
MAY 7

Commencing at 9:30 a. m., prompt. This will be a choice sale, and comprise about 500 different styles and kinds of seasonable goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 80 and 82 Wabash-av.

THURSDAY,
MAY 8, AT 9:30 A. M.,
TRADE SALE OF
Crockery & Glassware

Full lines of English and American W. G. Ware, Brown and Yellow Ware, assorted Glassware, Lamp Chimneys, Table Cutlery, &c. Goods packed for Country Merchants.

AT 2:30 P. M.,
Will sell a lot of second-hand
FURNITURE.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL!
MILLINERY SALE,
THURSDAY, MAY 8, 10 A. M.
Three Thousand Cartons
Feathers and Flowers.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auct'rs.

BY H. FRIEDMAN & SON,
Auctioneers, 200 and 202 Randolph-st.

REGULAR TRADE SALE
OF
Crockery & Glassware
On Wednesday, May 7, at 9:30 o'clock,

We shall close out several consignments, previous to removal to our new and elegant store, 199, 201, and 203 (directly opposite).

English & American Crockery,
Rockingham and Yellow Ware,
Table Glassware,
Decorated Chamber Sets,
Decorated Tea Sets.
G. W. BECKFORD, Salesman.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers, 173 and 175 Randolph-st.
REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
Clothing, Furnishing Goods, etc.,
THURSDAY, MAY 8, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at our salesroom, 173 Randolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.,
Auctioneers, 118 & 120 Wabash-av.
AUCTION SALE
DRY GOODS,
THIS DAY.
CHAS. E. RADDIN & CO.

BAKING POWDER.

A Warning!

Methods of unprincipled Grocers, who deceive their Customers, and deal out Poison to make an illegitimate profit.

When grocers, to make a larger profit, substitute another Powder (the Royal Baking Powder being called for), they commit a greater wrong against the purchaser than that of the jeweler who substitutes a paste for the real diamond; or the picture dealer who delivers a fairly executed "chromo" for an oil painting; or even that of the banker who pays out counterfeit money in lieu of the gold his depositors demand.

This is strong language, but true; for the reason that these people lose only their money, while the innocent purchaser of a spurious baking powder loses both money and health, receiving little or no value in return. Hence, being bought for food, it goes into the stomach, and there the germ of dyspepsia and frequently more serious diseases is often planted. Recent chemical investigations of Cream Tartar and baking powders, by Boards of Health and eminent chemists of the East, have shown that most of the so-called baking powders on the market, and especially those sold cheap in bulk, without name or label to show responsibility, contain alum, as a cheap substitute for Cream Tartar. This corrosive acid is pronounced by the highest medical authorities to be dangerous to life and health.

"There is a mania here for selling adulerated goods because larger profits can be made than by selling the pure standard articles. Many of these dealers, whom I have talked with, make no attempt to excuse themselves, but boldly admit selling an imitation baking powder for the Royal every day. Now this thing must be stopped." Such is the recent report of our Chicago agent.

Almost every mail brings us letters from indignant housekeepers, who have been imposed upon by their grocers selling them worthless powder in bulk, assuring them that it was the genuine "Royal" Baking Powder.

We are advised of several instances in which our empty cans have been refilled with cheap powder, and palmed off on the unwary purchaser as the Royal; but in most instances it is weighed out by the pound, at prices ranging from 25 to 30 cents per pound, which pays on the cheap stuff an enormous profit, and without any proof to show purchasers that they are getting what they call for, except the assurance of the grocer that it is the Royal Baking Powder, and costs them less because not in cans.

"Royal" is not sold in bulk, and could not in any event be sold at so low a price. The powder sold in this way is, doubtless, made from alum, which costs, perhaps, the tenth part of what pure Cream Tartar would cost.

Those who have used the Royal Baking Powder, as put up in cans, are not likely to be deceived more than once.

Yet thousands, who are not familiar with it, but who, having read of the recent exposures of the use of alum and other adulterants in baking powders, and that the Royal Baking Powder was especially recommended for its purity and wholesomeness, while anxious to get the genuine, are easily imposed on, not knowing that it comes only in cans securely labeled; and here the greater injury is done, for the poisonous bulk powder is innocently bought and used; thus the grocer commits often an irreparable injury on the health of his customer, and a wrong against our property. The great popularity of an article like the Royal Baking Powder, with its marvelous sales everywhere, naturally stimulates unscrupulous dealers to attempt to palm off on the innocent purchaser cheap imitations of the genuine article.

We are now accumulating evidence of such deception—to call it by no harsher name—and at the earliest moment will prosecute, to the fullest tension of the law, all who are found selling baking powder in bulk, representing such to be the genuine Royal Baking Powder. "Royal" is our trade-mark and exclusive property. We will thank any one who has been imposed on in this way to write us, giving name of the grocer, and when purchased. For the further protection of our lady-friends, who have shown such preference for our powder, and given much valuable aid, we will, at the earliest moment, publish a list of such dealers and places of business.

The following are specimens of the letters we are constantly receiving in reference to the deception practiced:

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.: CHICAGO, March 12, 1879.

Gent.—I ordered a can of your baking powder of a firm on Lake street, and they sent me a square box with your "Royal Flavoring Extract" label on, filled with a powder, and pasted up, and represented as yours. I refused to take it, and to-day they sent me a 3-lb. can "Royal Baking Powder," but it had been opened and an attempt made to close it up so it would appear whole. I am satisfied it is filled with a cheap powder. Of course, I will not keep this can; but such deception should be exposed. My dealings with the firm are at an end. Will give you the name if you care for it.

MRS. WM. L. H. OWENS, 359 Western Av.

☞ In reply to all inquiries, we invariably answer, that under no circumstances do we sell the Royal brand in bulk. It is sold only in cans, and so securely labeled and sealed that a can cannot be opened and again refilled without detection, if the purchaser will see that the label is unbroken.

With an experience of nearly twenty years in its manufacture, and a reputation for purity and excellence that has never been questioned, the reader is assured that this brand is supplied to the trade at as low a price as the use of proper materials will admit of.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY,
171 Duane Street, New York City.

AUCTION SALES.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.,
General Auctioneers and Appraisers,
84 & 86 Randolph-st.

THE GREAT
BANKRUPT SALE
OF
Watches, Jewelry, &c.,
(Estate of M. KRONBERG, assigned for benefit of creditors),
WILL BE CONTINUED
This Morning at 10 o'clock,
And 2:30 and 7:30 p. m., at Store
167 STATE-ST.

The Magnificent Display of
DIAMONDS
Belonging to the Estate will be on exhibition
THURSDAY.
Go and See Them.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Our Wednesday's Sale,
AT POPULAR AUCTION HOUSE,
84 & 86 Randolph-st.
IMMENSE STOCKS OF GOODS
POSITIVELY TO BE SOLD.
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE.
250 New and Used Carpets,
The finest line we have shown yet.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
General Merchandise, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, Chromos, &c., &c., and commencing at
9:30 Sharp This Morning.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct'rs.

The Auction Sales
Fine Oil Paintings
AT OUR SALESROOMS,
84 & 86 Randolph-st.,
WILL BE CONTINUED
Thursday and Friday
OF THIS WEEK.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auct'rs.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO.,
130 and 132 Wabash-av.
500 Cases Boots and Shoes,
ALL FRESH SPRING GOODS,
AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY MORNING, May 8, at 9 o'clock. Also, 118 Lots Bankrupt Retail Stock.
JAS. P. McNAMARA, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.,

1046 MICHIGAN-AV.,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 7,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
By Order of Mr. E. Mandel,
We will sell the entire Furniture of his house No. 1046 Michigan-av., consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Crockery and Glassware.
Sale peremptory.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
78 & 80 Randolph-st.

556 WEST MADISON-ST.,
Wednesday Morning, May 7, 10 o'clock,
Entire Household Furniture
AT AUCTION,
Consisting of Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, All-Wool Carpets, Bed and Bedding, Crockery and Glassware, &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
78 and 80 Randolph-st.

199 Lake-av., near Thirty-ninth-st.
Thursday Morning, May 8, at 10 o'clk,
ENTIRE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
AT AUCTION,
Consisting of elegant Parlor and Drawing-Room Furniture, Chamber Sets, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, Body Brussels and Wool Carpets, Billiard Table, Gas Fixtures, Paintings and Engravings, Crockery, China, Glassware, &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers,
78 and 80 Randolph-st.

WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO.,
General Auctioneers and Appraisers,
85 and 87 Randolph-st.
Will sell to-day, Wednesday, May 7, at 10 o'clk,
NEW AND MEDIUM
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
General line Household Goods, good lot Counters and Shelving.
WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR
Wholesale & Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Sole agent for the "MULTIFORM." Wigs made to order and warranted.
292 E. BURNHAM, W. Madison St., Chicago.

HAIR
SWITCHES, PUFFS, WIGS, Waves, Braids, Combs, Ornaments, sent C. O. D. on approval. BEST AND CHEAPEST in the city.
THOMPSON'S, 210 Wabash-av.

ICE.

ICE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. PRICES VERY LOW! ☞ 15 lbs. daily for 50 cents a week. Larger quantities in proportion. Prompt attention to orders by mail or telephone.
WASHINGTON ICE COMPANY,
Office, 79 S. CLARK-ST., Chicago.

TRUNKS.

TRUNK
Tourists, Travelers, Excursionists, should visit
CHAS. T. WILT'S
For Trunks, Satchels, Bags, &c. It will pay.
No. 144 State-st.

SHIRTS.

WILL U
Be convinced that my Pat. OPERA SHIRT, to order, fits, looks, feels better, wears longer, costs less than any other first-class shirt?
E. Y. CONE, 230 Wabash-av.

DAVIS' BEND.

A Beautiful Island in the Mississippi Below Vicksburg.

The Plantation that Jeff Davis Wrested from His Brother's Grandchildren.

Farming on a Large Scale by Negroes---The Montgomery Family.

Ursino, Brierfield, Hurricane, and Lovell's Place---The Best Cotton-Land in the South.

Emigration of a Large Company of Negroes from the Island---Their Sufferings, and Return.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WATERPROOF, Tensas Parish, La., May 2.—The good steamer Natchez, Capt. Tom Leathers in command, bore me to Davis' Bend Tuesday night. The Natchez once had the reputation of being a fast boat. She made the celebrated race with the Lee, and was glorified by not being so badly beaten as she might have been. But the Natchez was not on her mettle during my too long acquaintance with her. Having to wait for a railroad connection the next morning, she floated down the river at about the rate of Capt. Paul Boyton in drowsy moments. The trip from Vicksburg, including two stops for wood, occupied six hours. This brought us to the landing opposite Davis' Island at 1 o'clock in the morning. Then a journey of two miles by skiff, through underbrush, had to be made; and at 2 in the morning Ursino came in sight. This is the residence of Thornton Montgomery, a colored gentleman and planter of means, of whom something will be said further on.

DAVIS' BEND IS NOW AN ISLAND.

The old maps, and even some of the new ones, exhibit the river as making a great curve at this point, twenty miles below Vicksburg, cutting out a peninsula of 10,000 to 12,000 acres. Boats passing up the river on one side of the isthmus that joined this peninsula to the mainland used to hail boats on the other side, with whistles, at the distance of a half or quarter of a mile. But the trip around the peninsula by water was twenty-five miles. The river people thought it was a pity to waste so many precious hours—in the aggregate, precious years—in that trip, when a cut might be made across. Planters above and below also wished a cut-off, thinking that it would make the current more rapid, and so protect their lands from overflow. Incendiary attempts to help the river in narrowing the isthmus were discovered and punished. Joseph Davis, the owner of the most valuable part of the peninsula, induced the Legislature to make it a penal offense for any person to assist the river in this way. Mr. Davis managed to protect the peninsula as long as he had control of it. But, after the War, it was a depot for freedmen. It is said that Gen. Grant had partially dug a canal across the isthmus. At any rate, the incendiaries had things their own way under Gen. Howard, if they did not have assistance from him. Holes were drilled across, and blasts fired, and in 1867 the Mississippi rushed through and left Davis' Bend an island,—the old river about it becoming a lake with scarcely a perceptible current. The cut-off, when accomplished, was a benefit to river-navigation; but the increased current did not prevent overflows, as some of the planters hoped would be the case. The river tore several valuable plantations in pieces, eating away the bank in huge mouthfuls, and making land on the other side. Those who lost land lost it absolutely, and those who made it could do nothing with their accretions, which will not be valuable as cotton-lands for many years. One of the promoters of the cut-off, it is said, was ruined by it, and many others were damaged.

THE DAVIS ESTATES,

situated on this old peninsula, gave the name to the Bend. Joseph Davis, an elder brother of Jefferson, entered the land—3,900 acres in all—under the United States law, about fifty years ago. He had slaves and other property inherited from his father, and all he had he put in this spot, which was then a wilderness. He cleared up a large part of the land, and planted it. Then he offered Jefferson Davis the use of 700 to 800 acres of land,—the portion not well under cultivation,—on condition that he would leave the army and settle down. Joseph was twenty-years older than Jefferson, felt toward him more as a father than a brother, and wished to see him established in life. Jefferson accepted the offer. His brother helped him to clear the land, gave him slaves, lent him money to build, and set him up in business. Jefferson did well with the property, improved it, and made a living out of it. He went into political life, and was away much of the time; but in his absence his brother took care of the property. It was called Brierfield, and the name of Joseph Davis' place was Hurricane. All this time the title of Brierfield was in Joseph; and he, having been a lawyer, knew it was so. He intended that Jefferson should inherit it, but was a little jealous of releasing his legal authority during his lifetime. But the moral ownership of the property, if such a thing can be, was in Jefferson; and nobody disputed it then, nor has anybody since. Everything went smoothly with Brierfield and Hurricane until the War. After the Federal troops occupied the land, Joseph Davis claimed it, and, on showing that it was not subject to confiscation, received it back. When questioned, as he was pretty closely, in regard to the Brierfield property, which was supposed to belong to the ex-President of the Confederacy, Joseph Davis said simply, "The title is in me," and proved it was so. On this ground, and this ground alone, he recovered Brierfield as well as Hurricane. Through all the history of the land he acted as the guardian of his brother's interests and rights. While Jeff Davis was in prison, Joseph Davis sold the whole property for $300,000 in gold to the Montgomerys, his former slaves. The sale was conditional upon the approval of Jefferson Davis, which was given. The transaction was sincere upon the part of Joseph Davis, who enjoined his executors to deal liberally by the Montgomerys,—asking no principal in case they paid the interest promptly, and reducing the principal, if prices fell, to the extent of half the whole amount. But Jefferson Davis was not sincere. A letter of his is on record, in which he says that the Montgomerys will never be able to pay the whole amount. His intention plainly was, to have the emancipated slaves keep the property safe until the storm of indignation against him at the North should blow over, when he hoped to get it back.

THE WILL OF JOSEPH DAVIS.

In 1870 Joseph Davis died. By will he directed that his granddaughter, Mary Mitchell Homer, should have an interest of $100,000 in the property, his grandson, Joseph Mitchell, an interest of $50,000, and the four children of Jefferson Davis an interest of $20,000 each, or $80,000. It was evident that he then valued the estate as worth $230,000,—estimating its depreciation at $70,000 since the lease to the Montgomerys had been made. The estimate was reasonable at the time, but far too high for the future. Joseph Davis, it will be observed, did not bequeath Brierfield to his brother Jefferson. Two constructions might be placed on this omission: One construction might be that Joseph did not bequeath Brierfield because he believed it was not his to bequeath, his brother already owning it. The second construction might be, that Joseph did not bequeath Brierfield to Jefferson because he feared that the Federal Government might confiscate it, and, that he gave what he thought was the value of the property in money to Jefferson's children. The last theory is the only one that consists with the facts. Joseph Davis' known declaration on obtaining the land back from the Freedmen's Bureau, "The title is in me," knocks the other theory on the head. Now comes the story of

JEFFERSON DAVIS' BASE INGRATITUDE,

which, if it were not in the records of a Court and the Mississippi Reports, would be incredible. I believe a knowledge of the facts of this case among the people of Mississippi has caused Jefferson Davis to be cordially disliked at home; and it is on this account, not because he was at the head of the Confederacy, that his candidacy for the United States Senate is laughed at by honorable men in the South.

Jefferson Davis was one of the executors of his brother's will, and acted as such for several years without disputing its tenor publicly or privately. But in 1876 he set up the astounding claim that his brother intended not only to give his (Jefferson's) children the value of Brierfield, but to give back Brierfield itself to him. The claim will appear to any man who reads the full report of the case preposterous. It rests on the assumption that Joseph Davis did not prefer his own grandchildren—one of whom had lived with him always and was idolized by him—before the Jefferson Davis family, although he had been on unfriendly terms with Mrs. Jeff Davis for thirty years. The Courts decided this claim in favor of Jeff Davis. Legally the decision may have been correct, but morally it was an outrage that no lawyer I have seen has apologized for. The ground of the decision was, that Jeff Davis had held adverse possession of Brierfield so long, nearly thirty years in all, that the title was in him by prescription. The heirs, being driven from their original position, at this point attempted to set up estoppel as against Jefferson Davis on the ground that he had qualified and acted as one of the executors of the will. They were defeated in this, also, by the very learned and ingenious argument of Jefferson Davis' lawyers, the Messrs. Pittman, who ransacked the whole range of legal literature, and prepared a brief that will probably be a precedent in the law of estoppel, not only in Mississippi, but all over the Union. The Courts were compelled to decide in favor of Jeff Davis, because the law was plainly on his side; but this was one of those infrequent cases in which the law has been used to work a great moral wrong. I have not yet met a man—and I have spoken to many about this case—who has not thought the claim of Jefferson Davis in this matter odiously unjust, and who has not privately held him guilty of robbing the grandchildren of his dead brother. Under the decision Jeff Davis took back Brierfield, and, out of his brother's grandchildren's property, as much land as would make another Brierfield. So that Jefferson now has half of all the old Davis property, instead of one-quarter as before the War; and the grandchildren of Jo Davis have only one-half, instead of two-thirds.

THE MONTGOMERYS.

Thornton Montgomery, a colored man about 35 years of age, lives at Ursino, near the cut-off. The Ursino plantation, embracing about 1,200 acres, was sold by Joseph Davis many years ago to Robert T. Woods, and by him sold to the Montgomerys. The sale of Hurricane and Brierfield to the Montgomerys was prior to this. It was made in 1866. Both places included about 4,000 acres. Joseph Davis valued them at $300,000, or an average of $75 per acre. Cotton was then selling at $150 to $200 a bale. The Montgomerys were given ten years' time, and as much longer as they needed, provided they continued to pay the interest. Mr. Davis lived four years after the sale, or until 1870. During these years the interest at 6 per cent in gold, $18,000, was promptly paid. There were then three Montgomerys,—the old man, Ben, and his two sons, Thornton and Isaiah. They were reported to be enormously wealthy, and at one time were $200,000 ahead. But, about the time of Joseph Davis' death, the price of cotton fell heavily; and the price of producing it did not fall in proportion. The Montgomerys applied for easier terms, according to the directions of the will. As cotton was not worth half what it had been, they thought the full reduction of one-half in the principal should be made. But the executors, with Jeff Davis (who all along has been the Satan in this Paradise) at their head, refused to make the desired concessions. They yielded only one-sixth instead of one-half. The Montgomerys tried to carry along the interest of $15,000 per annum, but could not do so. They got a farther reduction of a thousand or two, and then threw the whole contract up, as Jeff Davis desired and expected them to do. Thus the really benevolent designs of Joseph Davis toward his emancipated slaves were defeated. Meanwhile they had purchased the Ursino plantation of Robert T. Woods for $75,000. It was incumbered for $30,000, and to-day is not worth the incumbrance. The Montgomerys, owing partly to their bad management and partly to bad luck, are now scarcely worth anything, though they have a plantation of 2,400 acres, and produce 1,200 to 1,500 bales of cotton annually. Their misfortunes are largely due to their liberality in dealing with their laborers. In one year, 1874, they lost $20,000 in bad debts contracted for advances to their negroes; and they have lost considerably every year since.

The Montgomerys are a very remarkable family. The old man, Ben, who died a year or two ago, and who was the original purchaser of the property, was Joseph Davis' confidential friend and adviser; and the sale of Brierfield and Hurricane was made to him with the expectation that he would pay for it, make himself rich, and at the same time provide for the heirs. The son Isaiah, though he has never been to school, is the best accountant in the Mississippi Valley, and can set copy, it is said, for any white man ever seen here. The other son, Thornton, has never been to school, but has taught himself to read and write, is familiar with the current literature of the day, and is an agreeable talker. His manners are better than those of nineteen-twentieths of the white men at the North; but he has to ride in the texas here, and take a back seat in all public places. The gentlemen who know him, however, have a thorough respect for him. The Montgomerys are all black men, not mulattoes.

THE EXODUS FROM THE ISLAND,

strange to say, affected the Montgomerys more than any other planters. Many of their laborers are heavily in debt to them for supplies, and these ran away. They soon found, however, that they had made a mistake in leaving such masters, and telegraphed back word from Kansas City that they would return if anybody would go to fetch them. Isaiah Montgomery went for them, and, when I was on the Island, he sent word to have places prepared for fifty-nine. With this complement, the Island has all the labor it needs, except for Capt. Mitchell's ground, 500 acres in all, which is hardly cultivated at all this year. Maj. Haman has 1,000 acres, largely cultivated by laborers hired at 50 cents each a day, without board.

COL. LOVELL

has a plantation of 2,900 acres on the Island. He has reduced the prices for supplies on credit this year very much below last year's cash prices, and in this way has removed much of the dissatisfaction. Col. Lovell's place is entirely outside of the Davis property.

The Island has never been molested by bulldozers. It cast more than 400 votes for Hayes and seven for Tilden. It contains some of the best cotton-land in the South, and the average yield of it is estimated thus:

Owner.	*Acreage.*	*Average bales.*
Col. Lovell	2,000	1,500 to 1,900
I. & W. T. Montgomery	1,500	1,100 to 1,400
Maj. Haman	700	400 to 600
Capt. Mitchell	350	200 to 250
Total	4,550	3,200 to 4,150

Beside this, more than enough corn is raised to feed the stock; and all the inhabitants grow vegetables for their own use.

The plan of hiring labor at 50 cents a day, without board, has been found very satisfactory for planters. When board is included the wages are $9 to $10 a month. It has been estimated by Col. Lovell that a variation of a cent a pound in the price of cotton must be made equivalent to a variation of $1 month in the wages of labor hired and fed. Hence, if cotton is nine cents a pound, the wages must be $9 a month; if 10 cents, $10; and so on. The cost of getting cotton to market and selling it from the Island, commissions included, is about seven-eighths of a cent a pound.

All the laborers seemed to be happy and cheerful. I heard them everywhere singing in the fields. If the rest of the South were like Davis' Bend, nothing would be heard of disturbances among the negroes, and there probably would have been no negro exodus.

I am now in Tensas Parish, the supposed Paradise of the bulldozers; and the report from there, perhaps, will be of a very different character.

R. W. P.

A Little Speculation.

Oil City Derrick.

It was just about a year ago that the new Oil Exchange in this city was formally opened to the public. At 2 o'clock on Tuesday, April 23, the first business was done. What a book it would make if the stories of all the money made and lost in the Exchange during that time could be truthfully told.

One little transaction has come under our notice, though both the parties to it were desirous that no names should be published. On the day the new Exchange was opened, one year ago, the ruling quotation was $1.30. That evening, after the excitement of the day was over, a young man with but little money, and an older gentleman, an operator with more capital, were discussing the market. The younger man in the course of conversation asked:

"What do you think of the market?"

"Oh, I think oil is mighty cheap at present prices. The market can't go much lower. There's too much capital ready for investment."

"Perhaps that's so, but I'm feeling bearish," replied the young man. "I believe it'll go to $1."

"Oh, pshaw! never!" returned the other.

"Well, now, I'll just tell you what I'll do," said the enthusiastic young bear. "I've got $100 that I'll give you for the privilege of 'putting' 10,000 barrels any time during the year at $1 per barrel."

"Oh, pshaw! I don't want to take your money. It would be just like throwing it away."

"Well, I hardly think the market will go there myself, but I would like to get the put as a hedge. Then I can buy against it if I feel like it when the market gets low."

"All right, I'll let you have it. I know it's not business-like to sell a 'put' for so long a time for so small an amount of money, but I'll let you have it."

The $100 was paid and the contract made. The young man remained short the oil during the entire year until the latter part of October, when he bought 10,000 barrels at 80 cents. per barrel. He knew that this secured him $2,000, and he was afraid to wait longer for a decline. On the 30th day of November the market jumped up to $1.13⅞. Then he sold the 10,000 barrels, which a friend had been carrying for him at $1.10, thus clearing $3,000 on the purchase at 80 cents, and still having his "put" at $1. At the close of the year he "put" the oil, the market then being about 97½ cents, but instead of buying the oil he gave the party to whom it was going a seller's option the year. Yesterday he covered the seller's at 77½ cents, thus realizing a profit of 22½ cents per barrel, or $2,250 on the 10,000 barrels. To this add the $3,000 made on the first turn, and we see that the young man made $5,250 in one year, on a capital of $100. Who can beat it?

THE TODD TRAGEDY.

A Methodist Minister Murdered for Preaching to Negroes—Hunted with Dogs Through Brush and Brier—The Statement of the Rev. J. G. Pollard, Presiding Elder of the Little Rock District, Arkansas.

St. Louis Central Christian Advocate, April 30.

The Rev. W. M. Todd was appointed by Bishop Andrews to the Brinkley Circuit, Feb. 24, 1879. Reaching his work soon after, he wrote about March 12, desiring me to come at once, hold his quarterly meeting, and assist him in organizing; for, owing to misrepresentations and the threats of white men, the colored people were unwilling to join the church without they could see the Presiding Elder. For the white people said Brother Todd was not sent there to preach, and that he soon would leave; and that they had a way of getting rid of men who came from the North to preach to the colored people.

I reached his work March 21, meeting him at Brinkley. We staid there that night, but left next morning, and returned on the following Sunday afternoon. I preached at night, we took breakfast at the hotel in the morning, and then went to the country, but returned the next day, March 25, and preached at night. The congregation consisted of about equal numbers of white and colored. Among the whites were the Marshal of the town, a Mr. Kelly, and a Justice of the Peace, Mr. Bannor. We held service the following night. After services, as we were passing along the streets with a part of the congregation, among others a Mr. Pascal, of Duvall's Bluff, as we reached the business and central part of town we saw two men who seemed watching us. Not desiring to come in contact with men who looked so suspicious at that late hour of night, we passed on across the main street. But they ran around ahead, and soon came up in front of us, and one of them called, "Parson," to which I replied, "Who are you? What will you have? Are you civil officers? We are nobody but Methodist preachers." One of them, who afterward gave his name as Kelly, the City Marshal, said, "Hold up your hands!" both of them pointing their pistols at us. He then said to his Deputy, "Search them for weapons." Of course they found none.

I said, "What authority have you for doing this? What do you want with us? Are you civil officers?" He answered, "We are; come go up the street with us." We said, "All right." I then asked my friend, Mr. Pascal, to go along and see what they were going to do with us. He started, but they forbade his going, telling him not to come, but to go away, which he did. They took us past the Post-Office, at the door of which stood a man who afterwards I learned was the Postmaster; he had closed up the Post-Office, and was waiting for us. He asked the officers, "Who are these you have here?" I said, "Are these men civil officers? They have a couple of Methodist preachers; will you go along and see that we are not hurt?" He went with us.

Passing by a large empty store-house the Marshal opened a gate to the right, and ordered us to go in and down a passage-way, which was dark, and led in behind a large billiard-saloon in the next building. I objected, saying, "Gentlemen, I hope you will not take us back there and take any advantage of us. If you are civil officers give us a fair trial." The Marshal answered, "I want to take you back to my office." I said, "I don't know that you have any office. Take us in at the front door." At this instant Brother Todd ran. They shot at him three times; the first shot took effect in the upper inside portion of his left thigh. He reeled, but continued to run. They ran after him, leaving me in the custody of the Postmaster. He took me on into the saloon and into the back part, where there were quite a number of men, both white and colored, drinking. Within a few minutes the Marshal and his deputy returned, appearing very much excited, and said that Brother Todd had made his escape, but swearing high and low that I should not. The Marshal threw off his coat and took out a pair of handcuffs, and soon made me doubly secure. After handcuffing me, he, with two or three others, marched me through a side door, and through two rooms into the third, fastened the doors, and I took a seat. Again I asked, "By what authority do you do this?" The Marshal held before me a paper, across the top of which I saw, "State or United States Detective," and said he wanted to examine me; which he did, after taking off the handcuffs; I assuring him, if he would let me send to Little Rock, I could satisfy them, both as to who I was and to my character. He then searched my naked chest for a scar. About this time Brother Todd returned. The Marshal, however, had said that I was not the man he was after, but the one who ran. I told him I guessed he had caught the wrong boys; that neither of us were guilty of anything. When Brother Todd returned he told them that he was willing to surrender; that he had become excited, but after reflection he determined to come back and give up. The Marshal said to Brother Todd, "You are not the man I wanted, but he is," pointing to me. Nevertheless, he examined both of us for scars on the chest and legs. After which he released us.

I at once ordered a doctor, who came and looked at the wound, but, although he apprehended danger, he would not dress the wound without money in advance. I told him that neither of us had a cent of our own, but that I had a few dollars of missionary money which I was carrying to one of my preachers. He still refused, and I gave him $5 of the money. Then he dressed the wound. We remained there until morning, there being but a plank wall between us the the billiard hall, where men were drinking until late at night, or long after midnight. Brother Todd suffered very much during the night, but I talked and encouraged him as best I could while the weary hours of that sad night slowly passed away.

The next day I took him out into the country, about two miles away, being told we could not occupy the room any longer, nor could he lie on the little hard and dirty bunk over the next night. He remained here about a week, after which I took him further away, where he was soon visited by his brother, a cripple, and very sick besides. Within a few days he went to Brinkley, taking along his brother to send him to Little Rock. They stopped at the hotel. The train was due about 12 o'clock in the night, but about 10 o'clock (these facts I give as Brother Todd gave them to me on his dying bed, for I had left him the day before he returned to Brinkley) the hotel-keeper and one of his servants came to their room, telling them that the train was in sight. The servant said that it was not, but the keeper said, "Go on, and be ready anyhow." So they took the sick brother down stairs, and the wounded one followed on his crutch and cane. When he reached the foot of the stairs in the back part of the building he looked through the front hall and saw masked men at the front door. He, of course thought they were intending to murder him and his brother. Thinking if he could get away they might spare his sick and helpless brother, he went out at a back door, climbed the back-yard fence, and hobbled off down a dark alley, over a fence into a field. As he went he looked back and saw them with two lanterns looking for him. They came into the field and passed by him a number of times. He told me they were masked, eight or ten in all, but he could not tell who they were. They passed very near him at times, and he did not understand why they did not discover him, except it was because God would not permit it; for said he, "I prayed, 'O God, save me, and do not let them find me.'" Crawling along on his hands and knees as he could, at last, after hours of searching, they left off, and he gained the woods in the direction of Little Rock. Early in the forenoon of the next day he heard them coming again; heard dogs after him, so he quit the dry land and waded through swamps and water for hours. In the afternoon he no longer heard them on his track. For seven days he dragged himself through water, brush, thorns, and briers, without seeing any one or eating a mouthful of food. The seventh day he reached a flag station, nine miles from Brinkley, known as Surrounded Hill. A freight train came along, he got aboard and came to Little Rock, reaching here April 17, where he was properly cared for until he died, on the night of April 23.

The French Lottery.

Two months have already elapsed since the prizes of the French national lottery were drawn. Nevertheless, no less than 12,000 prizes remain unclaimed, and 1,800,000 francs still remain in the hands of the administration. There were 7,000,000 francs employed in the purchase of prizes; 2,000,000 francs were spent in bringing workmen to Paris to visit the Exhibition; 1,200,000 francs were expended in food and drink; which, with the 1,800,000 francs noted above, make up the total of 12,000,000 disbursed in expenses by the public.

THE CATTLE-DISEASE.

It Extends from the Hudson to the James River in Virginia.

Measures for Its Extermination---Hundreds of Cattle Killed in New York State.

Danger of Propagation by Sales of Fine Stock---No Cases Known to Exist in the West.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The agitation about contagious pleuro-pneumonia among cattle has now lasted in this city for fourteen weeks. It began Jan. 31, with the news about the killing of the cattle which were landed by the steamer Ontario from Portland, Me., on Jan. 25, at Liverpool. Agricultural Health-Officers were appointed under the Contagious Diseases act of this State about a week later, and ever since there has been manifested the utmost energy and vigilance in this locality in bringing to light every case of contagious pleuro-pneumonia wherever it exists, and in eradicating the disease. It can be stated as the result of the unflagging researches of Gen. Patrick and Prof. Law that it is not known that a solitary case of pleuro-pneumonia has been brought to this port from the West. As far as the officers of the State have any information, there is not a single case of the disease west of the Alleghenies. On the other hand, the state of things on this coast is very much worse than was dreamed of when the excitement first broke out. It is worse than most people here even yet suppose.

Veterinarians have been perfectly aware of the continued existence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia in this part of the country ever since 1843. It is known exactly when it was introduced, and how. The disease was brought to America for the first time in the systems of some Dutch cows which were landed in Brooklyn in 1843. The new cows were great milkers. It is remembered to this day that they made a great sensation among dairymen. The owner invited all his friends to come up and see the cows which gave such wonderful quantities of milk. But pretty soon it was noticed that the wonderful cows began to be sick, and soon one or two of them died. Then other cows in the same dairy were taken sick and died, and before long the cattle in the neighborhood were taken with the same symptoms. The disease was new and unusual. Veterinarians did not appreciate its gravity and did not know how to check the spread of the disease, and they did not check it, and never have since. Again in 1847 the contagion was brought to New Jersey, which has always been a dairy State, by some cows imported by Thomas Richardson. The contagion was so violent in this instance that it spread rapidly, and cattle worth $10,000 had to be killed or were carried off by the disease. English cows brought the disease to Brooklyn in 1850. It spread thereafter quite rapidly throughout Long Island and into Connecticut. It was imported to Massachusetts in 1859 by four cows from Holland, which belonged to W. W. Cheney, of Belmont, Mass. Active measures to exterminate this disease were never taken in this locality until the present year. Connecticut has twice cleared every trace of it from her borders, and Massachusetts has completely suppressed it also by State authority, but New York has been behind the times. Dairymen have concealed the fact of the existence of the disease among their herds for fear of loss, and in their efforts to save themselves by preventing publicity they have allowed a dangerous contagion to flourish among their stock until the trade of the whole country has been affected by it. It is a dispensation of Providence alone which has kept it from spreading over the whole country.

Two years ago, Prof. Law, of Cornell University, made a speech to the State Agricultural Society, in which he warned the farmers of the State of the danger which threatened them. It seems that contagious pleuro-pneumonia had been introduced into Australia in 1858, and had spread at once to the great herds of the country. Australia fought the disease by State authority until an immense amount of money had been spent and the cattle of the island were in danger of extermination. They have never got rid of the disease since down there. Prof. Law urged that the Society use its influence to secure the passage of a law which would enable New York State to get rid of this dangerous pest. A year ago Prof. Law again appeared before the Society in advocacy of this project, and finally the Society became alarmed and secured the passage of the law. Nothing was done under the law, however, until last February, when England issued her orders in Council stopping the live-cattle trade from this country. Gen. Patrick, an old West-Pointer, and Prof. Law were then appointed by the Governor to go to work and see if contagious pleuro-pneumonia could not be eradicated from this State.

Few better men could have been chosen for this important work. Law is an experienced man and good at the detection of cases of the disease, and Gen. Patrick is a man of remarkable executive ability. An old gentleman with long, white beard and hair, the General retains all the fire of his youth. He astonishes the inmates of his fashionable boarding-house on West Twenty-ninth street by arousing his assistant, Mr. Whitney, getting breakfast, and leaving the house by 7 a. m. He labors hard all day and sits up late into the night, busy with his papers and reports. He has pushed the work he has been set to perform with military sleeplessness and energy.

It was at first supposed by the public that the disease existed only in one spot in the suburbs of Brooklyn. In the Village of Blissville, L. I., a herd of over 800 cows were stabled by their owners in the large barns attached to the distillery of Gaff, Fleischmann & Co. This was the place the most badly infected. Cattle were dying there weekly. Gaff, Fleischmann & Co. stoutly denied that there was any contagious pleuro-pneumonia in the stables, and they managed to get certificates to that effect from Dr. Going, Dr. H. T. Sears, and Dr. R. W. Findley, the latter the Veterinarian of Columbia College. The firm had, however, carefully removed all infected animals before the doctors made their inspection. In spite of denials, the disease was continually breaking out in the stables, and, as soon as Gen. Patrick had organized a system of inspection, the disease was found in a large number of stables and herds also, all around among the suburbs of the City of Brooklyn and for a long distance toward the eastern end of Long Island. So extensively had the disease spread that every cow on Long Island was soon suspected, and Gen. Patrick issued orders peremptorily forbidding farmers and dairymen from removing a single head of their stock from Long Island or from one county to another on the island, and he also went so far as to issue the same order with reference to New York City and the half-dozen counties immediately north of it on the Hudson River. This order is still in force. Every man found removing a single head of cattle from one of these counties to another, without a special permit, is immediately arrested. It was for a long time denied that there was any contagious pleuro-pneumonia on Manhattan Island. A few cases of it have, however, been found here lately, and inspection is going on systematically to discover if there are any more. It is not yet known that the disease exists in any counties of New York State, north of this city, except in Westchester, the county immediately adjoining. It would be difficult to state the number of cases that have been found on Long Island and in this immediate locality. About eighty cattle have, however, been killed at the offal dock by the State officers, and their hides slashed so as to prevent dealers from carrying off the hides and thus spreading the contagion. Over 150 more have been ordered to be killed, but were allowed to be killed as beef, having been only slightly affected. About 800 more which have been exposed to the disease by association with sick cows in herds and stables have also been killed for beef, by advice of the State officers, as a precaution against loss to the owners. The owners of those killed and destroyed have been given certificates of indemnity of from $5 to $20 apiece. A large number have also been slaughtered by order of the authorities over in New Jersey.

The disease has been found flourishing actively among the herds of New Jersey. It has been discovered in Philadelphia and other parts of Pennsylvania, and in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Prof. Law, while in Washington a week or two ago, was informed of its existence in Alexandria, and he obtained a list of about twenty-five dairies in Fairfax County, Virginia, where from four to thirteen cattle apiece have died within the last few months. According to the very latest advices, the pleuro-pneumonia flourishes actively over the whole region extending from Katonah, in Westchester County, New York, including Long Island, as far south as the James River in Virginia, and as far west perhaps as the Alleghenies. The lack of a thorough system of inspection makes it impossible to state exactly how far west it extends. Pennsylvania never had a law on this subject until the present year, and her system is not yet fully in operation. The most important discovery has been made this past week. Adjoining one of the principal cattle-yards belonging to the exporters of beef and live stock of this port there is a large building used for the penning of sheep and the killing of beef and mutton. In a part of that building cows are stabled belonging to people in town. The Agricultural Health-Officers of New York have discovered cases of pleuro-pneumonia among these cows. The trouble did not extend to the stock-yards, and none of the cattle affected came from the West. The sick cows are of local breeding and are few in number. The importance of this discovery does not consist so much in the fact of the existence of the disease in the building, as in the fact that the building is likely to be infected by it, and that, unless the most stringent precautions are used, and disinfectants are thoroughly used, the building itself may some day infect a herd from the West and send the contagion abroad again to make fresh trouble. It is due to the public to know that Gen. Patrick and Prof. Law are unremitting in their exertions to exterminate every germ of the contagion in this spot and in all others where it has been discovered by them, and they now confidently expect to have cleared every vestige of it from the border of this State within the next four or five months. They do expect to accomplish this work any sooner. They would not be willing to give the State a clean bill of health until from two to three months after the last sick cow had been killed. They have great confidence in the efficacy of their operations, however, and hope to be through some time next fall.

Within the last two weeks a remarkable change has taken place in the feelings of dairymen and cattle-dealers in regard to this campaign against pleuro-pneumonia. At first, the dread of loss caused distillerymen and owners of live stock to resist the quarantining of stables and the operations of the Health-Officers. They drove off their cattle quietly in the night, and for a while were on the point of spreading the contagion to a large number of counties which have so far escaped its ravages. They would have done so, except for the old West Pointer, who discovered what they were at and stopped them. There was also much resistance to inspection. Gen. Patrick and Prof. Law have been energetically denounced from the very start. Their operations seemed to be an unwarranted interference with private rights. Latterly, however, the propriety of a vigorous enforcement of the Contagious Diseases law has become manifest to everybody. It is easy to see that if this contagion should once find its way to the great herds of the West (and it never can get there except by importation), this country would never be rid of it. Cattle-trains once infected would contaminate every herd transported by them. Barns and yards would continually propagate the trouble, and there would be no earthly way of preventing cattle in the fields and on the plains from imparting the contagion to each other. Now that the character of the plague itself is understood, owners of live-stock are much more willing to applaud than to resist, and the change of sentiment is helping the work of exterminating the pleuro-pneumonia from these Eastern States.

There is one circumstance now under investigation which perhaps ought to be mentioned. The widest publicity ought to be given to this whole subject. It is known that this pestilence is propagated only by contagion. It is not a pleuro-pneumonia proper, but a contagious lung-fever, the counterpart of the Lungenseuche, by which name it has long been known in Germany. It is not a product of life in bad stables. No local or general causes produce it. It spreads only by contagion, and a region which never imports cattle, but always exports, never has it. The immunity of Spain and Portugal, of the Channel Islands, the Highlands of Scotland, parts of Brittany and Normandy, and other regions which never import cattle, is due to this fact. Every outbreak of the disease in the last thousand years may be traced to importation. It therefore becomes important to watch the transfer of cattle from infected districts to those which have enjoyed immunity. The State authorities of Kentucky have recently had their attention called to this matter and a circumstance which may be possibly worthy of their attention. Some Jerseys owned in Suffolk County, Long Island, a region visited by the prevalent plague, were sold not long ago to a gentleman in Kentucky. The Agricultural Health-Officers here, having ascertained this fact, have felt it to be their duty to advise the Government of Kentucky thereof, not because they know the plague to have been carried to Kentucky by this fine stock, or because they believe it to have been, but because it may have been, and the possibility was too serious to be passed by lightly. Nothing has been learned of the results of the investigation in Kentucky; but your correspondent would advise that gentlemen in the West should refrain from buying fine stock in the East for a few months, unless the owners here will produce a clean bill of health for the animals from the Agricultural Health-Officers of this State.

Gen. Curtis, Chief of the Special Agents of the Treasury Department at this port, who is a large owner of fine stock in New Jersey, has taken great interest in the measures for the extermination of the disease in this part of the country. The General, as well as Prof. Law and Gen. Patrick, have been solicitous for the enactment of a national law for stamping out the disease. They have repeatedly visited Washington in regard to the matter. They are now hopeless of securing any useful law from Congress. They say that they were told by Western Senators that such a law could probably be secured from the Senate, but that it would be certain to be killed in the present Democratic House. It can be proved that a national system of inspection and quarantine would be less expensive and more efficacious than twenty or thirty different State systems, but this consideration has been of no avail. Our Health-Officers have returned from Washington convinced that the country must depend upon the efficiency of the systems of the different States. The plan in operation in this locality is to slaughter the sick as soon as detected, and make a most thorough-going disinfection, both of the premises and of the surviving animals. The premises are quarantined, and passing back and forth from the infected quarters to the quarters of the healthy cattle is forbidden. Owners are remunerated for the killing of their stock out of a fund set apart for the purpose. In New York and New Jersey this policy is being carried out with zeal and intelligence.

H. H.

POINDEXTER SENTENCED.

The Culprit, Before Sentence Being Pronounced, Delivers a Studied Protest Against the Justice of His Conviction.

By Telegraph to New York Herald.

RICHMOND, Va., May 3.—There was quite a dramatic scene in the Hustings Court room today when John E. Poindexter was brought up to receive his sentence of two years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for killing C. C. Curtis on the 3d of March last. The prisoner was neatly dressed in a dark Prince Albert suit. He did not appear much depressed, and his tall, slender figure, and rather handsome features showed to advantage. The Court had been in session nearly an hour when the Clerk ordered Poindexter to stand up, and asked him if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced. Much to the surprise of everybody, he made an address, which had evidently been prepared, for he read from a few sheets of paper which were covered with interlineations and scratched. Its delivery affected many in the court-room, and none more visibly than his Honor Judge Christian

Poindexter said: "May it please your Honor, if I bowed my head to this sentence and did not protest against the injustice of this verdict, a verdict which, if ratified by this community, makes me the first victim of a revolution in a traditional sentiment of my native State, that has educated me to believe that the defense of woman is one of the first duties a man owes to himself and society, I should be false to myself, false to every feeling that goes to form the strongest conviction of innocence in my own breast. No one more deeply deplores this sad and most unhappy tragedy, and the unfortunate circumstances that led thereto, than myself. My feelings will not permit me now, nor have I the strength, bowed down with sorrow as my heart now is, to go into any extended defense of my course. I do not claim to be faultless. I am but human, and moved by those passions with which God in His judgment hath seen fit to fill the souls of men. As to the charge that I was moved by malice in taking the life of the deceased, I do, in the name of Heaven, again plead not guilty. Let me say it in the face of God, and as I value my soul's salvation, I had no desire or wish to take his life, and every feeling which I may have had was crowded from my mind by the all-absorbing thought that my life was at stake, and the God-given law of self-defense alone controlled my action. Willingly and gladly would I give half my days to return to his sorrowing sister and friends the life which lies on my hands, and raise from their hearts the grief which no less oppresses mine. I will say nothing against any one. I simply ask that charity may be extended to me and others which I so willingly accord to all. Is it not enough, your Honor, that the very foundation of my life will ever be slowly fretted away by the deep sorrow that must accompany me even to my grave? This chastisement is surely sufficient, the bitterness of which no heart can know but my own. I do not complain of the number of years contained in this verdict. Sir, two are as good as twenty. Suffice it to say, if this verdict is ever carried into effect, the sentence you are about to pronounce is a death sentence, that crushes out of my life all hope, all happiness, and only leaves me what man's law cannot take from me. I feel no sense of guilt or disgrace; but carry this verdict into execution, and with my nature and the thought of those loved ones who are so dear to me I should be utterly crushed. In closing I thank your Honor from my heart for your sincere and feeling expression of sympathy."

In the beginning Poindexter read in a firm and distinct voice, which could be easily heard in all parts of the court-room. When he said, "I do, in the name of Heaven, again plead not guilty," his voice rang out in clear, strong, and emphatic tones. There was pathos in his uttering, "Gladly would I give half my days," and "I ask that charity be extended to me and others"; but when he came to speak of the business of the chastisement his words began to choke in his throat, and he was greatly agitated, and it was only by extraordinary effort that he was able to proceed. As it was, a few words were stifled in utterance. Hats and hands were placed before many faces as the prisoner closed and stood with head bowed awaiting the dread sentence.

Judge Christian, his voice husky, then sentenced the prisoner to be taken to the Penitentiary for two years, the execution of which sentence was suspended until Aug. 18, to afford counsel opportunity to appeal to the Court of Appeals, which meets July 10.

ALASKA.

Life in Our Arctic Territory.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The following letter is from an employe of the United States Signal-Service Bureau, at St. Michaels, Alaska. He is also engaged in making collections for the Smithsonian Institute. As communication from that point can be had but once a year, and any information concerning the country is of general interest, I send you the letter for publication.

J. H. BRAYTON.

JUNE 27, 1878.—DEAR FRIEND: As the vessel stops here but a short time, I will *answer your letter before it is received.* Even here "Time speeds faster on his way than a two-forty racer," and I can scarcely believe it is over a year since I came to Alaska. It was a year ago to-day that I wrote you.

Though the life we lead here is monotonous, still the strange surroundings, and the many things of interest to a naturalist, afford much pleasurable excitement, and keep me from indolence. There are many things to remind one he is in an Arctic country: the natives in their kyaks paddling about the bay, seal-spearing; the long days of summer, and the short days in winter when we have but six hours of sunshine; the Arctic birds feeding on the moss-covered but otherwise barren tundras; the stunted willows crawling weakly about the thick moss-beds, and the gnarled and scraggy alders a few feet high in sheltered places.

In winter the snow hides the country, and makes it look like one of the snow-covered rolling prairies of Northern Illinois; but a short walk in the intense cold soon dispels the illusion. Perhaps a covey of ptarmigans whirr up close by, or a hawk-owl glides by you; while far off, along the horizon, a waving mirage causes the hills to assume all manner of fantastic shapes. This, and the energetic waving motion of the atmosphere, are phenomena characteristic of the majority of clear days in winter.

In spring and autumn we have many magnificent sunset-views; and in summer the sunset is followed through the night by a peculiar half-twilight, which seems to hang about hill and valley like a light fog, half obscuring, yet leaving distinct, the Arctic landscape. The silence of this strange night is only broken, perhaps, by an occasional harsh note from some restless gull as he coasts along over the smooth blue water, the surface of which is ruffled now and then by a shoal of white whales pursuing their prey.

I have done much collecting the past year, and have several thousand specimens to ship. Great has been the mortality among the rare species of birds since I arrived. I have made above 800 bird-skins. Many interesting and some curious species of fish have been taken, of which I am making water-color sketches. My work is necessarily confined to a limited area, as my eight daily meteorological observations keep me pretty well occupied; but, through the kindness of the fur-traders of the interior, I get many specimens from far up the Yukon River; some are brought me from a fur-station 1,800 miles up the river. The traders come down each spring with the winter's catch loaded in seal-skin boats, and, returning, take back goods.

The past winter was anything but tropical,—the mercury being frozen, and the spirit thermometers marking 52 degrees below zero. The warmest day last summer was 75 degrees Fahrenheit. The festive mosquito stands the climate with praiseworthy hardiness; untold millions are hatched from innumerable pools, and their enterprising habits render life a misery during the time of their abundance.

I had much sport shooting black brant the last of May; and, a few days since, speared herrings as they passed north on their annual migration. We have a varied bill of fare: salmon all summer,—a single fish often weighing forty pounds; in spring and fall we have geese and ducks; in winter, ptarmigans, reindeer, and polar hares; tom-cods we have the year round.

Last fall I killed a large fur-seal with a rifle, but it sank before it could be reached.

The natives near us are friendly, but the tribes eighty miles north are inclined to be troublesome. All are fond of dancing, and I have attended several of their performances, one of which was very interesting, and a brief account may interest you: Hanging in festoons across the room were the bladders from all the seal killed the past season by the residents of this village; these bladders were painted with bands of black, and the superstitious dance was given in their honor, as is the custom here.

Soon the best seal-hunter leaped from his concealment under the floor, shouting, and bearing a large bundle of resined sticks burning, which burst into a bright flame as he rushed about the room waving his torch across the face and body of each of the hunters, who sat in breathless silence during the operation. He then ran, shouting hoarsely, along the lines of bladders, sweeping his torch many times about the various festoons. The intensity and wild earnestness of all his movements excited his companions, one of whom, with the assistance of several others, he suddenly seized by arms and legs, and thrust backwards through the whole in the floor, where the debris of the torches was emitting a dense smoke. When nearly strangled he was drawn out, and one after the other the entire lot of hunters was served the same way, and the spectacle was over. After several other dances had been held at the same place, these bladders were taken down, and in mid-winter carried out on the sea about two miles, and put through a hole in the ice at sunrise, the natives walking to and from the watery sepulchre in solemn procession, and the ceremony was ended.

I will now close until your letter arrives.

JULY 5, 1878.—The vessel is here, and your letters received. I have just packed seventeen boxes,—many of them large ones,—containing my collections for the Smithsonian Institute.

Yesterday we celebrated in the orthodox manner,—firing cannon, etc.; but fire-works were not in order, as we have no night in which to show them.

We have now with us the Jesuit Bishop of British Columbia, who, with his assistant, intend establishing a mission to convert the natives. The latter could be converted to worship the golden calf, in the abstract, for a piece of tobacco to each man; and the calf, I believe, would have the best of the bargain.

You write for me to resign and return; but I think there is yet a large field in Natural History in this country, and everything is not done by simply coming here. In all likelihood I shall remain three years longer. Don't fail to write a long letter next year. Sincerely your friend,

E. W. NELSON.

Two Plucky Women.

The story of two plucky women of China, Me., is narrated in the Portland *Press.* One of these ladies is the wife of the former proprietor of a hotel in Boston. Her husband failed a year or so ago, and got a situation that barely afforded a living salary for two. The wife, a woman of good education, smart and active, conceived the idea of starting a stock-farm at the far West. She had a niece, a young lady visiting in China; and the two together started for Oregon with some little money the older lady possessed in her own right. They secured two grants of land of 160 acres each near Seattle, Wash. Ter., and went to work with a will. Recently the lady wrote to her husband to come out, and he is so pleased with the country and the success of the two ladies that he has induced several friends to come out from the East and colonize there. The two women have raised forty head of cattle and have a very large flock of sheep, and have also raised all the subsistence required. They have had the complete management of affairs, and are entitled to all the credit.

The Famine in Egypt.

If a private report which has reached London respecting the famine in Upper Egypt be correct, the mortality has been truly appalling. It is stated that no fewer than 10,000 persons have succumbed to the famine in Ghiszeh Kena and Esna alone. According to Mr. Baird, who was sent to relieve the starving myriads and to report upon the famine to the Egyptian Government, the population were very poor and extremely overtaxed. The stress of the famine is over; but, if there should be another bad Nile, and overtaxing is continued, a worse outbreak than ever is anticipated.

KENO.

The Swindling Game in Full Blast Again in Chicago,

With All the Attractions of a Free Lunch and Free Whisky.

The passion for gambling in some shape or another appears to be one of the strongest and most subtle of all vices. The aboriginal American will calmly stake his last blanket at the peculiar game of chuck-a-luck common to every Indian tribe, and if he loses the blanket he will try to retrieve his fortunes by betting a squaw against some of the worldly possessions of his opponent. Printers will, probably until the end of time, "jeff" for the drinks, and "shake up" to see who shall get the first "fat take." Sober business men take a "flyer" on the Board of Trade,—in order to buy their wives spring bonnets, of course. Jones "flips" with Smith, in order to ascertain who shall pay—or stand off the bartender—for the matutinal cock-tail, and it is said that not the least attractive feature of church-fairs and society festivals, apart, of course, from the young ladies, is the raffle.

Some time ago, when Harvey D. Colvin, Hildreth, the Corcorans, McDonalds, and the Hatch-House gang, ran the city, Chicago was the

PARADISE OF THE GAMBLER.

Thirty to forty games were in full swing; bunko-steerers and cappers made $50 a day, every whisky-shop made money, and everything was run wide open. The gamblers, like other infringers of the law, were "protected," which is a delicate way of saying that they were blackmailed by certain men in official position. In return for these enforced loans, or "benevolences," they had full and free permission to plunder the "sucker" of his last cent. If the loser "squealed," and it seemed that he could not be run out of town about the time the Grand Jury met, a part of the money was returned to him, and thus he was bought off. Under the Republican administration which followed all this was changed. The gambling-houses were closed, the games were broken up, and the dealers and cappers sought fresh fields and pastures new. It seems that since the induction into office of a new Mayor and the consequent shaking-up which has been sustained by the officials, the fraternity have taken a new start.

In gambling, as in other things, there are degrees. Even church members have been known to take a hand at poker,—"penny ante," of course,—and to appreciate the great and solemn fact that threes (although small) will beat two pair, even though they be high cards. But there is a form of gambling which is in reality pernicious, whatever may be said of other varieties. The game of

"KENO"

is, for many reasons, the worst development of the gambling spirit with which the great cities of the Republic are cursed. It is specially bad because it has for its patrons men who can ill afford to lose the money which they stake. It is bad because it ropes in boys and young men who would otherwise spend their time and money decently and for good purposes. Workingmen, clerks, mechanics, and small shopkeepers furnish the principal patrons of this game. Keno is a swindle. The "bank" gets a big commission on the game, even when it is played on the square, and it is very seldom played that way. For a considerable time there has been no keno game in operation in Chicago, but since the change in the Municipal Government it has

STARTED ON A NEW LEASE OF EXISTENCE.

The police do not know that it is a fact that less than two blocks distant from the City-Hall, and an equal distance from Frank Lawler's saloon, keno is in full blast.

On the second floor of the premises occupied by Michael C. McDonald, on the corner of Clark and Monroe streets, there is

A KENO ROOM.

On the ground floor is the saloon known as "The Store," and passing through this the visitor finds a door at the foot of the stairs. At this door there sits a colored man "who knows the police." Of course he cannot know all the players, but he exercises a wise discretion in allowing men to go up-stairs. The habitues of the place nod quietly to the cerberus and slip by; the occasional visitors have to give a word of explanation. But the "cappers" are out all the time, and when they "steer" a man against the game they post him as to the formula of admittance.

Practically, therefore, the game is an open one. One very large room is devoted to keno. It contains the usual paraphernalia of tables and chairs, a raised dais, on which there sits the "roller" and the game-keeper, and it has all the accessories of the gambling hell. Printed cards set forth that "Keno will not be payed unless the card is peged (sic)"; that $25 in gold will be paid for six-ball keno, and $50 to the fortunate one who makes keno on the first five balls, an impossible achievement under the circumstances. In order to attract custom a lunch is spread from 10 p. m. until midnight, or later.

WHISKY AND CIGARS

are supplied by the waiters, and the ranche is the regular loafing-place of many of the hardest cases in town. Aside from the hackmen, printers out of work, and street-corner loafers, who might as well be there as at Sunday-school, the place is the resort of hundreds of men whose families suffer for want of the money which they squander in this place. In order to attract this class, the price of the cards has been reduced to 12½ cents, which is half the usual rate. Thus it enters into competition with policy, the favorite game of the colored brother, which also is in full swing in every section of the city.

SATURDAY NIGHT

is the great night for keno. On other evenings the "cappers" play for the house in order to keep the game alive, but on Saturday nights their services are not needed in this capacity. It seems incredible that the existence of this game should be unknown to the authorities, for it is patent to all others. But in case it is the truth that the Mayor and his subordinates do not know of the fact, THE TRIBUNE takes the opportunity of informing them as to what is going on. They can now take such steps as they please to abate this nuisance, which is daily becoming worse and worse. Perhaps, if they do not, the citizens may hold them to an accounting.

FIFTH IOWA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 5.—It is not probable that a successor to the Hon. Rush Clark, the deceased Congressman from the Fifth District, will be elected before the next general State election, in October. First, it is understood that the people of the district desire time to consider the matter fully, and select a representative man, and it is quite certain he will be one who wore the Blue during the War, of whom there are several in this district, fully capable and worthy to represent the radical and loyal State of Iowa among the Gray. Second, the statutes provide for holding special elections to fill vacancies only when the body in which the vacancy occurs meets prior to the next general election, which it does not in this case. The Governor will, therefore, doubtless leave the matter with the people.

KANE COUNTY CLERK.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., May 5.—A special meeting of the Kane County Supervisors convened to-day, and N. N. Ravelin, of Kaneville, was elected Chairman. The official bond of Thomas Meredith, Jr., of Batavia, County Clerk elect, with Alfred Bosworth, of Elgin, and George Meredith, of Batavia, as sureties in the sum of $5,000, was accepted.

GOOD ADVICE TO PARENTS.

Many parents labor under the mistaken impression that their children must all pass through the ordeal known as children's diseases, and, as they sometimes express it, the sooner the better. A child is no more subject to disease (in fact less so) than an adult, if the proper precautions are taken to regulate its diet and keep the system cleansed by appropriate medicines. By this we do not mean an habitual "dosing" with purgatives. Such a practice would weaken the infant system so that it could not resist the attacks of disease, and would also prove ruinous to its physical constitution. But a moderate, occasional use of an efficient alterative, or blood-purifier, would almost absolutely insure the child's system against disease, besides greatly promoting its vigor and strength. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is unexcelled as an alterative, and will prove a very effectual preventive of these disease.

Czar and American.

Albany Journal

The Czar does not go out now unless surrounded by a guard of Cossacks. Yesterday, while he was taking a walk, a plucky American peddler engaged the guard single-handed, and, although they fought desperately, he succeeded before retreating in selling the Czar a centennial map of the world and four of the celebrated Eureka prize-packages.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The 4 Per Cents Weaker---Foreign Exchange Dull.

Quiet Day Among the Chicago Banks---Stocks Stronger.

The Produce Markets Active and Generally Stronger--Hogs Lower--Provisions Close Tame.

Wheat Excited, with Fears of a Squeeze--Stocks of Grain in Store.

FINANCIAL.

There was less activity in Government bonds, and the 4 per cents showed some weakness. The day before the asking price in New York was 102¾, but it was not held yesterday higher than 102⅜. In Chicago, the 6s of 1881 were 106¼ bid and 106½ asked; the 5s of 1881 were 103¼@103½; the 4½s, 106⅝ and 107; and the 4s, 101⅞ bid and 102¼ asked. The foreign demand appears to be growing. The London *Times* of April 24 reported that United States 4 per cent funded bonds were in active demand, and the higher consols go the more likely is the current of investment to be diverted to such bonds as these. The same paper publishes a communication, in which the writer says:

> That a national debt should be reduced by nearly one-fourth its whole amount in thirteen years, while in the same period the annual interest upon the debt is reduced by more than one-third, will appear extraordinary to British taxpayers; but a comparison of the debt in reference to the population discloses a still more striking result, and shows that the debt per head has fallen from $78.25 in 1865 to $41.67 in 1878, while the annual interest of the debt per head has fallen from $4.29 in 1865 to $1.97 in 1878, a reduction of considerably more than one-half.

No change took place in foreign exchange except that French commercial bills were stronger. Business was tame. In Chicago sterling grain bills were 484½ for 60-day bills and 485¾ for sight, and French were strong at 519⅜@520⅝ for 60-day bills. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 486½ and 487¾. In New York the actual rates were 486½ and 487¾. The posted rates for sterling were 487 and 488½. French bankers' bills were 516⅞ and 515, and actual rates were 518⅛ for 60-days and 516¼ on demand.

Consols opened at 98 15-16, and declined to 98 13-16. The London *Times* compares the present condition of the money market with that which prevailed in 1876. On the 19th of April in that year the Bank of England reduced its rate to 2 per cent, at which point it continued till May 3 in the following year, when it was raised to 3 per cent. This official rate, however, by no means indicated the state of inactivity into which the money market had fallen, for money in the open market sank steadily all through the summer and autumn of 1876, so that bankers were able to allow only one-half of 1 per cent interest on deposits. The *Times* thinks the money market this year will be as easy as that of 1876, if not easier.

Chicago bank clearings were $3,300,000, against $4,000,000 the day before. The day was a dull one in all departments. Shipments of currency were made to New York to meet the demand for New York exchange. Discounts were in only moderate demand. Rates were 6@7 per cent on call loans and 7@8 per cent on time loans, with some transactions at 8@10 per cent.

There were sales of Chicago 7s at 111½, and of Cook County 5s at 101.

Stocks were active, with the tendency of dealings in favor of the Vanderbilt and the Granger stocks. New York Central was steady at 118⅞@119, Lake Shore advanced from 73⅛ to 75½, and closed at the highest point of the day. Northwest common opened at 61¼, fell off ⅛, to 61⅛, and then advanced with numerous transactions to 62⅝, closing at 62⅝. St. Paul was active and strong. The common began at 43⅜, touched 45, and closed at 44⅞; the preferred went from 84¼ to 85⅛, selling finally at 84⅞. Alton took part in the advance, and is perhaps now to be classed as one of the Vanderbilts. There was a sale of 500 shares at 80½ to brokers identified with the Vanderbilt interest. Michigan Central advanced from 81¼ to 82⅝; Rock Island was strong, selling as high as 132⅝, and at the close 132½; Illinois Central lost ⅛, to 87⅛; and Burlington & Quincy ¼, to 115. The speculators in Union Pacific, having evidently not heard of the grasshoppers that have made their appearance in Nebraska, advanced the price from 73 to 74. Wabash opened and closed at 35⅝, with more signs of strength than weakness. Ohio & Mississippi was inactive, fluctuating between 14⅞ and 15⅛, closing at 15. The only Southwestern stock that showed any strength was St. Joe. The common gained ⅝, to 19⅝, and the preferred ⅝, to 42⅝. Kansas & Texas declined ⅛, to 15⅛; Kansas City & Northern ⅛, to 15⅛; the preferred ⅛, to 41⅛; St. Louis & San Francisco ⅛, to 9⅛, and the preferred ⅜, to 10⅞; Kansas Pacific opened and closed at 55. The coal stocks were stronger. Delaware & Hudson advanced from 47¼ to 47⅞. Lackawanna from 53⅛ to 54¼, and Jersey Central from 44⅜ to 44⅞.

Northern Pacific was 41⅞; the common was 13⅞.

Northwestern gold bonds were 113¼; St. Paul sinking funds, 106⅞; Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, 82; and Alton gold 6s, 105 ex. interest. Missouri, Kansas & Texas firsts were 68, and the seconds 31.

St. Paul earnings for the last week of April showed a decrease of $29,925 compared with the corresponding week of last year. The total comparative decrease for April was $106,506.

Erie earnings for the first two weeks of April were $200,000 greater than the corresponding earnings of last year. The March earnings increased $235,000.

Atchison & Topeka, in the Boston market last week, went up, with a sweep, from 105 to 110, then receded to 109, and closed at 108½ bid, 109 asked. This stock is now looked upon as one of the solids, and will most probably come on to the dividend list this season. The transactions have been immense for this stock, footing up 4,928 shares for the week, of which the larger part changed hands in two days. Atchison & Nebraska is dull, declining from 31 to 30. Burlington & Missouri receded from 125¼ to 125, and later 125⅛, with same bid.

The annual report of the Atchison road for 1878 shows:

Net earnings, 1877	$1,229,656.19
Net earnings, 1878	1,909,395.66
Being an increase of	679,739.47
Equal to	55 28-100 per cent.

The miles of road and gross earnings compare as follows:

	1877.	1878.	Increase or decrease.
Total length of road operated, miles	786	868.54	Inc.. 82.54
Average length of road operated, miles	738.5	807.5	Inc.. 69
Gross earnings for average mile operated	$3,627.77	$4,892.72	Inc.. $1,264.95

The Boston *Herald* states that since Jan. 1, 1879, the road's gross earnings have been $1,638,500, against $874,740 for the same time last year, the number of miles operated to-day being 883, against 786 last year. At this date the increase in earnings is 87 per cent, and it seems not improbable that the gross earnings for the year will be 60 per cent better than last year, which would doubtless make the net 70 per cent better on this basis, and, making allowance for the increase in the rentals, the *Herald* calculates that the net earnings for the stockholders will be $1,000,000, or more, for the year 1879.

The mining stocks now listed at the New Stock Exchange—the Standard, Ontario, and Homestake—are not highly esteemed by the San Francisco correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*. He expresses surprise at the avidity with which Eastern buyers are putting in their money into Standard at $35 (equivalent to $70 for the old stock, when it never sold in the San Francisco market for more than $25), into Ontario at $38 and $40, when it is notorious that the mine has already begun to "scrape the bin," and into Homestake at $35, when at home it never brought more than $10 or $12. He says:

> Seth and Dan Cook, William M. Lent, and John F. Boyd, who own, or did own, seven-eighths of the Standard Mine, are now the sellers of Standard stock in the New York market. They, or their agents for them, are asserting that the stock is worth $100 a share, and will fetch that sum squarely on merit, but at the same time they are willing to accommodate the Eastern public with lots to suit at $35 and $40.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* continues to be a disbeliever in the rising price of 4 per cents. It said a week ago:

> The price of 4-per-cent bonds has been advanced in New York to 1¾ per cent premium. This is equal to 2¼ per cent premium here. It happens that nearly all the bond-sellers at present are "bulls." Were a "bear" to throw $1,000,000 in 4 per cents on the New York market, the premium would probably vanish like the morning dew.

In railroad bonds, in New York last week, the dealings were on a scale of great magnitude, and the advance in some issues was quite remarkable. This is especially true of the Toledo & Wabash bonds, which advanced 37 per cent for equipments, to 57; and 1 to 4 per cent for the other issues. The Erie mortgages led the market in point of activity, being taken freely for investment at advancing figures. Consolidated gold 7s advanced 4 per cent, and funded 5s and consolidated seconds each about 2 per cent,—the largest transaction having been in the last named. The New Jersey Centrals were also conspicuously active and strong, rising 1@3 per cent. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern advanced 5 per cent. C., C. & I. C. firsts and seconds advanced at the opening, and, after a sharp reaction, became firm, and partially recovered the decline at the close. The first mortgages show an advance of about 5 per cent on the week's transactions. Chicago, Northwestern, Rock Island, St. Paul, and all the Pacific issues were purchased freely, and closed strong. There were large transactions in Kansas & Texas consolidated assented, which advanced 4 per cent.

The following gives the fluctuations of the leading stocks:

Stocks.	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
N. Y. Central	118⅞	....	....	119
Michigan Central	81¼	....	....	82⅝
Lake Shore	73⅛	72½	73⅛	75½
C. & N. Western	61¼	62⅞	61⅛	62⅝
Do preferred	92⅝	....	...	94½
M. & St. Paul	43⅜	45	43⅜	44⅞
Do preferred	84¼	85⅛	84	84⅞
C., R. I. & P.	133⅛	132⅝	132⅛	132½
Ill. Central	87¼	....	....	87⅛
Chi., Bur. & Q.	115¼	....	....	115
Alton	79⅝	80½	79⅝	80
Union Pacific	73	74⅛	72⅞	74
Erie	28⅛	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛
Wabash Railway	35⅝	36⅛	35⅛	35⅝
Ohio & Miss	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	15
H. & St. Jo	19	....	....	19⅝
Do preferred	41⅝	....	...	42⅝
Del. & Hudson	47¼	....	...	47⅞
D., Lack. & West.	53⅛	54¼	53⅛	54¼
N. J. Central	44⅜	45⅜	44⅜	44⅞
Canada Southern	60¼	....	....	60⅛
Mo., Kas. & Tex.	15¼	15¼	15	15⅛
Kas. City & N.	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Do preferred	41⅛	42⅛	41	41⅛
W. Union Tel.	104⅞	...	....	105⅝
C., C. & I. C.	7⅝	...	....	7⅝
Kansas Pacific	55	55¼	55	55
St. Louis & San F.	9⅛	....	....	9⅛
Do preferred	11⅛	....	....	10⅞

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
U. S. 6s of '81	106⅛	106½
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int	103⅛	103⅜
U. S. new 4½s	106⅝	107
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	101⅞	102⅛
U. S. currency 6s	123½	....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	*Sight.*
Sterling	487	488½
Belgium	516⅞	515
France	516⅞	515
Switzerland	516⅞	515
Germany	95	95¾
Holland	40	40¼
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27⅝
Sweden	....	27⅝
Denmark	....	27⅝

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

Sterling	484½	485¾
France	520@521¼	..

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	*Asked.*
Chicago Municipal 7s	*110¼	*111¼
Chicago Water loan 7s	*110½	*111¼
Chicago Municipal 6s	*105½	*106½
Chicago Water loan 6s	*106	*107
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s	*103	*104
Chicago South Park 7s	*102¼	*104¼
Chicago West Park 7s	*104¼	*104½
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip)	97¾	99
Cook County 7s	*110¼	*111¼
Cook County (short) 7s	*101½	*102
Cook County 5s	*100⅛	*101
City Railway (South Side)	170	....
City Railway (West Side)	175	....
City Railway do 7 per cent certs	*104½	*105½
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds	*104½	*105½
Chamber of Commerce	58	60

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

Following are Chicago quotations for coins:

Trades	$	.97
Mexican (full weight)		.82½
Sovereigns		4.80
Napoleons		3.80
Twenty marks		4.70
Austrian florins (paper)		.39
Five francs		.85
Prussian thalers		.65
Holland gueilders	38½@	39
Kronors (Swedish)	25 @	25½
Mexican and S. American doubloons		15.50
Spanish doubloons		15.60

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104 Washington-st.,
NEGOTIATOR OF LOANS.
Offers to capitalists a very desirable Mortgage Loan of $20,000, running five years, at 7 per cent interest. The security is ample, the borrower is of undoubted responsibility.

CHARLES HENROTIN,
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Dealer in INVESTMENT SECURITIES of all kinds.
Has now on hand for sale,
Chicago 7 per cent and 6 per cent Bonds.
Cook Co. 7 per cent and Cook Co. new 5 per cent Bonds.
Chicago & Alton Railroad 6 per cent Gold Bonds.
Milwaukee & St. Paul 7 per cent Sinking Fund Bonds.
And other first-class Securities.

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SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS,
In the Basement Office of the Fire-Proof Building,
COR. STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.
Private Boxes for rent at from $5 to $40 per year. Entrance on Washington-st., and from floor of Banking Room.

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BANKER AND BROKER,
N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.
Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants.
Member of New York Stock Exchange.

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LAZARUS SILVERMAN
Is buying and selling
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
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LOANS OF ALL KINDS NEGOTIATED.
LOCAL STOCKS AND MERCANTILE PAPER
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 98 WASHINGTON-ST.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Governments firm.

Railroad bonds were active, and somewhat irregular.

State bonds were dull.

The stock market opened weak, the feature being a break of 2 in Union Pacific, which was subsequently recovered. During the remainder of the day strong, and a buoyant tone prevailed, and prices advanced ¼ to 4⅜ per cent, the latter Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis, which rose from 22 to 26⅜. Toward the close there were heavy purchases of Granger shares, Lake Shore, and Erie. The coal stocks advanced ¼@2 per cent, and closed at a slight reaction. Iron Mountain rose to 28⅛, and closed at 27⅝. Investment shares were strong and higher, with a brisk demand for Rock Island, New York Central, Harlem, and Chicago, Burlington & Quincy. Transactions were 262,000, being 38,000 Erie common, 4,300 preferred, 48,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Wabash, 19,000 Northwestern common, 16,000 preferred, 22,000 St. Paul common, 8,000 preferred, 24,000 Lackawanna, 6,000 New Jersey Central, 13,000 Morris & Essex, 2,000 Michigan Central, 3,400 Union Pacific, 3,500 St. Joseph, 4,000 Ohios, 4,300 Western Union, 5,000 Jersey Southern, and 7,500 Iron Mountain.

Money market easy at 2½@3½. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5.

Sterling exchange, 60 days, firm at 486½; sight, 488.

Produce exports for the week, $681,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons of 1881	106¼	New 4s	102
New 5s, ex interest	103¼	Currency 6s	124
New 4½s	106⅝		

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	105⅛	St. Paul, pfd	84⅞
Quicksilver	14½	Wabash	35⅝
Quicksilver, pfd	38	Fort Wayne	108⅝
Pacific Mail	14⅞	Terre Haute	11⅝
Mariposa	107	Terre Haute, pfd	19
Mariposa, pfd	106	Chicago & Alton	79¾
Adams Express	108	C. & Alton, pfd	108½
Wells, Fargo & Co.	100	Ohio & Mississippi	15
American Express	47½	Del., L. & Western	54¼
U. S. Express, ex-div	46½	A. & P. Telegraph	34¼
N. Y. Central	119	C., B. & Q.	115
Erie	28⅛	Hannibal & St. Joe	19⅝
Erie, pfd	52½	H. & St. J. pfd	44⅞
Harlem	159	Canada Southern	62
Michigan Central	82⅝	Louisville & Nash	64
Panama	140	Kansas Pacific	53
Union Pacific	73½	Kansas & Texas	14⅞
Lake Shore	75	St. L. & San Fran	9⅛
Illinois Central	87	St. L. & San F. pfd	10⅞
Cleveland & Pitts	98⅛	First, pfd	22
Northwestern	62⅜	St. L., K. C. & N.	15
Northwestern pfd	94½	Preferred	41
C., C., C. & I.	45⅞	Central Pac. bonds	111¼
N. J. Central	44⅞	Union Pac. bonds	111¼
Rock Island	132⅜	U. P. Land-Grants	110
St. Paul	44⅞	U. P. Sinking-F'ds	114⅝

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	34¼	Virginia 6s, new	34½
Tennessee 6s, new	30½	Missouri 6s	104⅞
Virginia 6s, old	33½		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	19	Julia Consolidated	3⅝
Alta	6	Justice	3⅛
Belcher	5⅞	Mexican	37
Best & Belcher	16⅛	Northern Belle	7
Bullion	5⅛	Ophir	37⅛
California	7	Overman	9
Chollar & Potosi	6¼	Raymond & Ely	3
Consolidat'd Virginia	6⅞	Savage	11
Crown Point	5	Sierra Nevada	49½
Eureka Consolidated	17⅛	Union Consolidated	72½
Exchequer	5⅛	Yellow Jacket	15⅞
Gould & Curry	9	Bodie	9⅛
Grand Prize	3⅝	Potosi	3⅛
H. & N	12½	Imperial	1⅝

California and Consolidated Virginia declare dividends of 50c each.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—Sight exchange on New York, ⅛ premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 487⅛.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 6.—Consols, money and account, 98 13-16.

American securities—Reading, 17; Erie, 28⅛; preferred, 53.

United States bonds—New 5s, 105⅝; 4½s, 109⅛; 4s, 104⅛.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England, £16,000.

PARIS, May 6.—Rentes, 114f.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, May 6:

CITY PROPERTY.

Noble st, s w corner of Blackhawk st, e f, 27 7-10x125 ft, dated May 6 (Horace Campbell to Frank Okon)	$ 1,100
Campbell av, n e corner of Wilcox st, w f, 121 9-10x74 ft, improved, dated May 5 (Henry Firnhaber to John T. Dale)	12,000
Homan av, 125 ft s of West Chicago av, e f, 25x121 4-10 ft, dated April 15 (John H. Dunham to Henry Appel)	400
Ruddon st, 231 8-10 ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 31 8-10x124 8-10 ft, improved, dated April 21 (C & O. J. Dickey to Frederick Dreyer)	1,200
West Twelfth st, s w corner of Loomis st, n f, 24x124 ft, tated April 15 (J. I. & J. M. Gannett to Joseph Eckmann)	2,000
West Twentieth st, 100 ft w of Wood st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 6 (Thomas Moynihan to Patrick Courtney)	650
Morgan st, 600 ft s of Twenty-second st, e f, 558 ft, to Mason's canal, dated April 9 (Turlington W. Harvey to Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company)	60,000
Morgan st, s of and adjoining the above, n f, 362 ft to Chicago River, dated May 3 (George Armour to Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company)	30,000
The premises No. 443 North Wells st, dated May 6 (Charles Augustus to Heinrich Emshoff)	3,000
Langley av, near s e cor of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 20x112 ft, improved, dated Aug. 15, 1878 (John W. Marsh to Brattleboro Savings Bank)	3,500
Cologne st, s w cor Short st, n f, 25x122 ft, dated March 8 (M. Finucan to J. Finucan)	800
Henshaw av, s w cor of Coblenz st, e f, 24x100 ft, dated May 3 (John T. Dale to M. Firnhaber)	500
Prairie av, 181 6-10 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 23x125 ft, dated May 3 (John T. Dale to M. Firnhaber)	1,400
Prairie av, 204 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 23x125 ft, dated May 5 (Thomas Dale to M. Firnhaber)	1,400
Hastings st, 70 ft e of Laflin st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated May 6 (J. C. Schumacher to C. F. Schumacher)	425
West Congress st, 244 ft e of Aberdeen st, s f, 18x166 6-10 ft, improved, dated May 6 (Jane and John Rowland to H. P. Baldwin)	3,500
Warren av, 150 ft e of Homan av, s f, 50x120 ft, dated May 6 (H. Schaffner to M. E. Greenebaum)	1,600
Michigan av, 171 ft n of Madison st, e f, 21 1-12x162 ft, dated May 5 (R. E. Starkweather to George T. Smith)	5,500
Michigan av, adjoining the above, e f, 22x162 ft, dated May 3 (C. H. Starkweather to George T. Smith)	5,741
North May st, 120 ft n of West Ohio st, w f, 20x125 ft, improved, dated May 6 (J. L. and G. B. Jacob to Edward H. Ericson)	4,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Wrightwood av, 197 ft e of Racine av, s f, 50x124⅜ ft, dated May 2 (Master-in-Chancery to M. Cook)	$ 1,260

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Loomis st, 136 ft south of Forty-seventh st, e f, 24⅜x124 ft, dated April 28 (W. B. Morton to T. and M. Ryan)	$ 270

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for May delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Monday.	*Tuesday.*
Mess pork	$ 9.27½	$ 9.40
Lard	5.90	5.95
Shoulders, boxed	3.42½	3.42½
Short ribs, boxed	4.50	4.50
Whisky	1.04	1.04
Wheat	93	95⅝
Corn	33¼	33¾
Oats	24¾	25
Rye	48	48
Barley	70	70
Live hogs	3.30@3.65	3.25@3.55
Cattle	2.60@5.20	2.50@5.15

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Flour, brls	10,982	9,191	11,928	9,590
Wheat, bu	75,573	132,151	113,884	90,320
Corn, bu	223,699	222,890	104,931	105,654
Oats, bu	67,136	54,025	48,808	56,621
Rye, bu	6,894	3,483	4,194	35,192
Barley, bu	5,633	9,504	9,973	27,331
Grass seed, lbs	75,540	68,800	103,324	70,210
F. seed, lbs	5,060	22,900	950	....
B. corn, lbs	30,200	....	38,490	2,960
C. meats, lbs	276,212	292,884	1,954,830	1,388,404
Beef, tcs	....	....	1	1,040
Beef, brls	60	....	86	19
Pork, brls	497	....	2,111	2,091
Lard, lbs	24,820	143,350	5,509,945	1,089,244
Tallow, lbs	33,351	74,140	48,000	....
Butter, lbs	111,492	137,910	155,724	174,055
D. hogs, No.	....	9	....	....
Live hogs, No.	12,511	13,877	4,829	5,431
Cattle, No.	1,658	2,777	585	2,286
Sheep, No.	334	676	....	230
Hides, lbs	319,295	41,885	248,440	32,780
Highwin's, brls	....	....	50	....
Wool, lbs	7,544	82,380	79,210	79,120
Potatoes, bu	22,579	3,221	18,408	350
Coal, tons	8,672	22,679	1,169	437
Hay, tons	58	60	20	10
Lumber, m ft	8,788	8,253	3,370	3,407
Shingles, m	2,390	2,580	160	1,100
Salt, brls	8,110	1,083	3,639	2,196
Eggs, pkgs	1,379	842	771	331
Cheese, bxs	900	1,360	307	1,213
G. apples, brls	250	....	4	5
Beans, bu	1,263	400	....	320
Hay, tons	58	60	20	10

Withdrawn from store during Monday for city consumption: 158 bu wheat, 3,873 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 12 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 1 car No. 3 do, 1 car mixed, 26 cars No. 2 spring, 75 cars No. 3 do, 30 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (147 wheat); 107 cars high-mixed corn, 2 cars new do, 16 cars new mixed, 245 cars and 5,700 bu No. 2 corn, 20 cars rejected (390 corn); 18 cars white oats, 24 cars No. 2 mixed, 9 cars rejected (51 oats); 4 cars No. 2 rye; 1 car No. 3 barley, 2 cars extra do. Total (596 cars), 255,000 bu. Inspected out: 55,468 bu wheat, 8,741 bu corn, 21,480 bu oats, 8,506 bu barley.

The death of C. Gerstenberg, Esq., an old and highly respected member of the Board of Trade, was announced on 'Change yesterday, and suitable resolutions adopted.

Potatoes are now being shipped East at a rapid rate to supply the partial failure of last year's crop in the seaboard States. Some 20@50 car-loads per day are being shipped from this city.

The fact that the "bucket-shop" is generally bearish, and ⅛@¼c below the market up stairs, gives rise to a good deal of trade between the two places. Parties will sell on 'Change and buy below, making a profit on the difference between two sets of deals.

We note that mixed wheat is now a good deal sought after, and brings a good price as compared with the quotations on spring and winter.

Reports from 116 stations on the Wabash Valley Railroad generally agree in stating that there is an increased acreage in both wheat and corn, with good prospects for the coming harvest.

The wheat market was the "cynosure of all eyes" yesterday. The price for May had advanced the previous afternoon so much as to extinguish the June premium, and yesterday excitement resulted in a further advance of 2½c, with a slight preference, at times, for May over June. The fact that Milwaukee was the other way, the early quotation showing a June premium of 1¼@1½c, caused some trading between the two cities outside of the usual course of mutual business.

Opinions were divided in regard to the cause of the phenomenal situation. Some said it was a bulldozing affair, but the real fact seemed to be that the May shorts put the market up on themselves. A good deal of wheat is yet undelivered on May contracts, and the receipts of No. 2 here continue small, while the wheat now here is all held off the market. Some of it is undoubtedly held by men who are looking for a May squeeze; but there is reason to think that the great bulk of it is held for shipment when conditions suit the holders. The shorts hoped for a break in consequence of fine weather, and the number was greater than generally supposed. The good prospects in Southern Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana made speculative people very bearish, and they have been free sellers in this market for two or three weeks past; their offerings, more than any other thing, being the cause of prices keeping down. The movement of Monday afternoon caused a rather free calling of margins by the longs, and the result was that many of the shorts were forced to cover yesterday, which alarmed the rest, especially as there were rumors to the effect that the capital under wheat has recently received a large reinforcement from the East.

Corn was tame, being chiefly sustained by sympathy with wheat, and oats were firmer for the same reason. Barley was independently strong, the stock having been reduced by a rather free local consumption. Provisions were stronger early, but closed tame. The average of all the produce markets was above that of the previous day.

Lake freights were still unchanged. The advent of a considerable quantity of freight room in addition to that previously here seemed to cause no change in the attitude of carriers, while shippers avoided the lake freight department altogether. Exporters stated that they are doing better than the vessel-men could do by them anyhow, some buying corn in Baltimore and Philadelphia, while one is understood to have bought something like 1,000,000 in the country within the past few days, which is now being shipped by all rail.

The vessel-men were encouraged to hold out yesterday by a telegram from Cleveland announcing that some of the largest vessel-owners on the lakes had decided to adhere to the card rates and "fight it out on that line if it took all summer."

The demand for dry goods was as active as could be expected at this stage of the season. The demand at present is chiefly in the shape of mail orders. Groceries were active and generally firm. Sugars are moving with increasing freedom, and, after months of depression, the market at last is working into a firm position. There was an advance yesterday of ⅛c. Sirups, molasses, rice, and teas were held at full figures. Coffees remained easy. In the dried-fruit, canned-goods, and fish markets there were no specially new features. Butter was about steady; indeed, for choice qualities the market may be quoted firm at 14@18c. Cheese still shows weakness, the supply continuing in excess of the demand, which at this time of year is confined to meeting current wants. Oils were in good request and were quoted steady. Tobaccos were active and firm. The coal market was without new features. Prices are still unsettled.

At the lumber-yards trade was again reported fairly active at unchanged prices. The cargo offerings were small and in fair request, especially the dry stuff. Dealers look for little change in prices during the next six weeks. After the middle of June the fate of the log crop will be decided. Some of the reports now received from the pineries make the outlook very gloomy for getting out logs, especially in the Mississippi district. The streams in the lumber regions are said to be lower now than they have been for years in the springtime, and heavy and continuous rains will be needed to bring them to a hight that will permit swift running of logs. The market is stronger in consequence of this bad outlook for the log crop. Hardware and metals were in fair demand at recent prices. Nails are firm, being scarce, and the offerings are likely to be light for some time. The wool, hay, and broom-corn markets were steady. Seeds were quiet, the leading varieties being firm and the late seeds were stronger, the active season for them being at hand. Poultry and eggs were firm. Potatoes were again quoted dull and weak, the offerings being excessive as compared with the inquiry.

The following were among the direct exports from this city last week on through bills of lading to foreign ports: 5,984 brls flour, 135,686 bu wheat, 159,915 bu corn, 520 pkgs pork, 5,762 boxes meats, 12,369 cases canned do, 820 tcs lard, 622 other pkgs do, 276 brls beef, 530 pkgs butter and cheese, 500 brls tallow, 2,000 brls alcohol, 86,000 lbs oil cake, 712 brls oat-meal, and 2,000 brls corn-meal.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding dates:

	May 3, 1879.	*April 19, 1879.*	*May 4, 1878.*
Wheat—			
White winter	369	369	....
No. 1 red winter	....	1,199	....
No. 2 red	41,713	45,840	798
No. 1 amber	1,266	1,266	......
No. 2 amber	16,414	16,416	1,120
No. 3 winter	922	721	......
Rejected winter	1,010	660	397
No. 1 spring	9,037	9,037	5,620
No. 2 spring	5,446,283	5,489,186	129,808
No. 3 spring	621,950	583,152	20,302
Rejected	67,814	67,616	4,782
No grade	....	1,093	....
No. 1 hard spr'g	....	....	68,457
No. 2 hard spr'g	212,823	224,275	131,431
No. 2 mixed	3,067	6,515	....
Total	6,422,668	6,447,343	362,715
Corn—			
No. 1	11,027	10,523	21,802
No. 2	2,726,055	1,838,193	601,014
Rejected	46,708	49,780	112,706
No grade	....	....	1,089
High-mixed	1,278,996	928,400	434,184
Yellow	6,039	4,093	11,518
New mixed	76,541	76,059	63,838
New high mixed	83,554	70,948	37,816
Total	4,228,920	2,977,996	1,283,250
Oats—			
No. 2	464,568	318,141	114,387
Rejected	18,968	17,525	690
No grade	720	720	1,813
No. 2 white	21,575	20,292	35,738
Total	505,831	356,680	152,628
Rye—			
No. 1	646	9,815	11,699
No. 2	142,788	142,931	19,106
Rejected	11,608	11,608	2,799
Total	155,042	164,354	33,604
Barley—			
No. 2	79,633	80,475	7,611
New do	51,675	54,524	336,144
No. 3	2,077	1,608	......
New No. 3	13,871	14,988	14,932
Extra No. 3	8,232	16,950	28,542
Do new	134,978	168,073	......
Feed	2,069	2,069	12,220
Total	292,535	338,617	399,449

Total of all grades in store, 11,604,996 bu. These figures show a decrease during last week of 24,675 bu wheat, 9,312 bu rye, 46,152 bu barley, and an increase of 1,250,974 bu corn, 149,151 bu oats. Total increase, 1,319,936 bu.

The above noted quantities of hard wheat include 124,902 bu No. 2 Minnesota.

Since Jan. 1. the receipts in Chicago include 1,057,844 brls flour, 6,683,016 bu wheat, 12,242,603 bu corn, 4,224,083 bu oats, 339,149 bu rye, and 779,358 bu barley.

The following were the stocks of wheat in Milwaukee:

	1879.	1878.
No. 1 hard	82,497	9,589
No. 1 regular	....	119,982
No. 2 regular	1,799,829	93,785
No. 3 regular	309,189	17,649
No. 4 regular	78,564	....
Rejected	18,559	408
Special bin	12,212	196,268
Total	2,300,850	437,631

Also 22,007 bu corn, 153,167 bu oats, 245,214 bu barley, and 137,209 bu rye.

VISIBLE SUPPLY.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of this city, gives the following as the quantities of wheat and corn in store May 3 at several points:

Location.	*Wheat.*	*Corn.*
Chicago	6,422,668	4,228,920
Milwaukee	2,300,850	22,007
New York	1,935,407	1,036,939
Baltimore	377,810	830,170
Philadelphia	710,134	294,500
Boston	15,886	125,113
Oswego	124,000	115,000
Buffalo	270,000	331,000
Detroit	321,748	797
Toledo	592,000	833,000
Toronto	195,638	......
Montreal	98,637	99,295
Kansas City	204,060	164,903
St. Louis	226,456	906,967
Indianapolis	7,672	69,004
Peoria	7,922	144,193
Duluth	358,000	100,000
Albany	600	32,000
Afloat in New York	125,000	45,000
Rail shipments for week	1,010,000	1,277,000
Lake shipments	850,000	1,250,000
Totals	16,154,488	11,905,811
April 26, 1879	16,764,020	11,779,378
May 4, 1878	8,395,000	9,533,000

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Received.	*Shipped.*
Chicago	75,573	133,884
Milwaukee	71,350	18,019
New York	121,000	123,000
Baltimore	92,600	42,000
Philadelphia	138,000	11,624
Total	498,523	308,527

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

May 6.—Receipts—Flour, 10,763 brls; wheat, 121,015 bu; corn, 93,150 bu; oats, 12,325 bu; corn-meal, 1,050 pkgs; rye, 1,450 bu; barley, 9,700bu; malt, 650 bu; pork, 151 brls; beef, 3,455 tcs; cut meats, 1,282 pkgs; lard, 1,094 tcs; whisky, 448 brls.

Exports—For forty-eight hours—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 123,000 bu; corn, 70,000 bu; rye, 24,000 bu.

PROVISIONS IN NEW ORLEANS.

	May 1, 1879.	*May 1, 1878.*
Pork, brls	2,980	5,200
Bacon, sides and shoulders, casks	429	200
D. S. meats, casks	432	210
Hams, tcs	362	600
Lard, tcs	779	1,500

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active in lard, and in meats for shipment, and rather quiet otherwise. The market was stronger all round during the greater part of the session, though hogs were quoted lower, but weakened towards the close. There was a better inquiry for export, but sellers and buyers were apart in their views, and did not care to give quotations on the purchases actually made. We note that lard is moving out very freely. About 14,000 tcs were shipped during the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning, 6,842 tcs being taken out by lake.

MESS PORK—Advanced 10@12½c per brl, and closed 2½c above the latest prices of Monday. Sales were reported of 250 brls spot at $9.37½; 14,000 brls seller June at $9.35@9.47½; and 18,500 brls seller July at $9.45@9.55. Total, 32,750 brls. The market closed tame at $9.30 for cash or seller May, $9.35@9.37½ for June, and $9.45@9.47½ for July. Old pork was held at $8.00. Prime mess pork was quoted at $8.75@9.00, and extra prime at $7.75@8.00.

LARD—Advanced 5c per 100 lbs, and closed a shade above the latest prices of Monday. Sales were reported of 100 tcs spot at $5.90; 11,000 tcs seller June at $5.95@6.00; and 10,500 tcs seller July at $6.00@6.05. Total, 21,600 tcs. The market closed tame at $5.92½@5.95 spot or seller May; $5.95@5.97½ for June; and $6.00@6.02½ for July.

MEATS—Were less active in futures, but with a fair shipping movement, and the market was steadier. Sales were reported of 2,400,000 lbs short ribs at $4.42½@4.45 seller June; $4.50@4.55 seller July; and $4.65 seller August; 400 boxes shoulders, 500 boxes short clear, 1,000 boxes long and short clears, and 100 tcs sweet-pickled hams, all on private terms. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

	Shoulders.	*Short ribs.*	*L. & S. clears.*	*Short clears.*
Loose, part cured	$3.30	$4.35	$4.45	$4.57½
Boxed	3.42½	4.50	4.57½	4.72½
May, boxed	3.42½	4.50	4.57½	4.72½
June, boxed	3.52½	4.60	4.67½	4.82½

Long clears quoted at $4.35 loose and $4.47½ boxed; Cumberlands, $4.50@4.75 boxed; long-cut hams, 7½@8c; sweet-pickled hams, 6¾@7¼c for 16 to 15 lb average; green hams, 6@6¼c for same averages; green shoulders, 3⅛c.

Bacon quoted at 4¼@4½c for shoulders, 5@5⅛c for short ribs, 5¼@5⅜c for short clears, 8½@9c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quoted at $5.00@5.50 for No. 1 white, 4¾@5c for good yellow, and 4¼@4½c for brown.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were firm and quiet at $9.00@9.25 for mess, $10.00@10.25 for extra mess, and $16.50@17.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6@6½c for city and 5⅞@6c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in fair demand and firmer, in sympathy with wheat. The inquiry was chiefly for export, the local trade being light. Sales were reported of 255 brls winters on private terms; 1,525 brls spring extras, chiefly at $4.40@4.50; 400 brls supers at $3.25@3.62½; and 25 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 2,205 brls. Also 2,000 bags Monday evening at $3.95. The following was the nominal range of prices at the close:

Choice winters	$5.25	@5.50
Good to choice winters	4.25	@5.00
Fair to good winters	3.75	@4.25
Choice Minnesotas	4.50	@4.75
Fair to good Minnesotas	4.00	@4.50
Fair to good springs	3.50	@3.75
Low springs	2.50	@3.00
Patents	6.00	@8.00

BRAN—Was less active and easier. Sales were 80 tons at $8.37½@8.50 per ton on track, and $8.37½@8.62½ free on board cars.

CORN-MEAL—Sales were 10 tons coarse at $13.00 per ton free on board car, and 500 brls at $1.77½.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 30 tons at $9.50@11.00.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and excitedly higher. The market advanced 2½c, and closed 2½c above the latest prices of Monday, except on the longer futures. The British markets were quoted steady by public advices, but private cables called them firmer, and New York noted a moderate demand, while our receipts were smaller, with a fair volume of rail shipments. The weather in the West was clear, and supposed to be not unfavorable for the next harvest. But there was a widespread fear of a squeeze on May wheat, which had been somewhat excited the previous afternoon, and the shorts for this month were eager to fill, some of them being forced to do so by a calling of margins to protect the deal. The offerings of spot wheat were freely taken, the No. 2 being wanted to cover May contracts; it closed at 95c for car-lots, and about 95½c for round lots. No. 3 closed at 78½c, being only 1c higher than twenty-four hours previously. Seller June opened at 93⅜c, sold at 93⅞@94c, fell back to 93⅝c, advanced to 95⅝c, receded to 95⅛c, and closed at 95¼c. The rise was so rapid that a good many buying orders could not be filled. Seller May sold at 93⅜@95⅝c, closing at 95¼c. Seller July was slow at 94⅛@94⅝c, closing at 94⅝c. There was little disposition to trade in it, and the market was merely nominal most of the time. Spot sales were reported of 178,000 bu No. 2 at 93⅞@95⅝c; 15,000 bu No. 3 at 78@78½c; 15,000 bu do in one house at 79c; 7,200 bu rejected at 68c; and 16,000 bu by sample at 68@85c. Total, 231,200 bu.

MIXED WHEAT—Sale was made of 400 bu, chiefly No. 2 winter, at 95c.

WINTER WHEAT—Was less active but stronger, in sympathy with the general market. Sales were 3,000 bu by sample at $1.01@1.03½.

WHEAT SCREENINGS—Sales were 40 tons at $12.50@15.00 per ton.

CORN—Was rather active, but tame, though firmer in sympathy with wheat. The market advanced ½c, and closed ⅜c above the latest prices of Monday. Liverpool was dull, while New York was moderately active, and our receipts were smaller, but in excess of the shipments, with a reported augment of 1,250,974 bu in our stocks in store during last week. There was a firmer feeling in spot, and samples were stronger, but the demand was not urgent, and the block in lake freights caused a good many operators to look askance at the chances of an advance, especially as it was reported that consumers are being freely supplied from other points at prices which compare favorably with our own. Lots free on board sold at 34½c for No. 2, and the same grade in store closed at 33⅝c. Seller June sold early at 34½c, advanced to 35c, and closed at 34⅞c. Seller May sold at 33¼@33⅝c, closing at the outside. Seller July ranged at 35⅝@36⅛c, closing at 36c; and August was quiet at 36½@36⅝c. Spot sales were reported of 105,000 bu No. 2 at 33⅛@33⅝c; 2,800 bu new high-mixed at 32⅛c; 3,200 bu rejected at 31c; 6,000 bu by sample at 30½@33c on track; and 18,400 bu do at 32@35c free on board cars. Total, 135,400 bu.

OATS—Were active, advancing ⅛@¼c in sympathy with other grain. The receipts were fair, and samples were in good shipping request. Round lots of No. 2 were more freely offered, and sold promptly. The weekly report showed an increase in the stock of about 150,000 bu. Many of these oats were forwarded last week to fill May sales. Futures were less active, and it is thought most of the May trades have been closed. Cash or May opened at 24⅞c, and closed firm at 25c. June sold at 25⅜@25⅝c, and closed at 25⅜@25⅝c. July oats were quiet at 26⅛@26⅜c. Cash sales were reported of 44,200 bu No. 2 at 24¾@25c; 10,800 bu mixed at 24½@26¼c; 5,400 bu white at 27⅞@29c, all on track; and 8,400 bu mixed at 26@27c, and 18,000 bu white at 27½@31c, all free on board. Total, 85,800 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and steady. Dealers reported some inquiry, but trading was restricted in consequence of small offerings. No. 2 sold at 48c, May was quiet at 48c, and June at 49c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 48c; 2,400 bu by sample at 42@49c on track; and 3,600 bu at 49c free on board. Total, 6,400 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and firm. Extra 3 was wanted for shipment, and advanced about 1c, with light sales, the offerings being extremely small. The stock of barley in store was reduced nearly 50,000 bu during the week, and a large portion of what is left is said to be in the hands of parties who do not wish to sell it. A few cars of extra 3 sold at 49c (in Fulton) and 50c (in N.W.), and A., D. & Co.'s receipts were worth about 51@52c. No. 3 was quiet at 43@44c, and No. 2 at 70c. Extra 3 was quoted at 48@50c, the outside being the asking price. Cash sales were reported of 4,600 bu extra 3 at 49@50c; 3,200 bu by sample at 46@70c on track. Total, 7,800 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 5,000 brls at $9.35 for June and $9.45@9.47½ for July. Lard—1,500 tcs at $6.02½ for July. Wheat—360,000 bu at 93⅜c for May, 93⅝@93⅞c for June, and 93⅝c for July. Corn—80,000 bu at 33⅜c for May, 34⅛c for June, and 35⅜c for July.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—70,000 bu at 95⅛@95⅜c for June. Corn—130,000 bu at 33⅝c for May and 34⅞@35c for June. Mess pork—250 brls at $9.37½ for June. Lard—1,250 tcs at $5.97½ for June and $6.00@6.02½ for July.

LATER.

Wheat was stronger. June sold at 95@95½c and closed at 95⅜c. July sold at 94⅛@94⅝c and closed at 94⅝c. Cash and May were higher, ranging from 95½@95⅝c, and closing at about 95⅝c. At one time 96c was bid.

Corn was firm. May sold at 33⅝@33¾c and closed at the outside. June sold and closed at 34⅞@35c. July sold at 36@36⅛c and August at 36⅝c.

Oats sold at 25c for May and 25⅝c for June.

Mess pork—Sales 2,500 brls, at $9.40@9.42½ for June and $9.45@9.47½ for July.

Lard—500 tcs seller July at $6.02½.

Short ribs—250,000 lbs, at $4.42½ for June and $4.52½ for July.

In the afternoon two barges were chartered for 80,000 bu corn to Buffalo at 3c. The local Vessel Board held a meeting after 3 o'clock and decided to adhere to 4c for corn to Buffalo. It was stated that the above vessels were not in the combination.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed firmer at $9.40 cash, $9.42½@9.45 for June, and $9.47½@9.50 for July; sales 1,000 brls at $9.42½ for June and $9.50 for July.

Lard closed at 5.97½@6.00 for June, $6.02½@6.05 for July, and $5.95 cash, with sales of 2,000 tcs at $6.02½@6.05 for July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was dull. There was very little inquiry, and dealers look for little change before next month. The stock is held at the quotations, which are followed in filling small orders:

Fine green carpet brush, ℘ ℔	4½@5
Green hurl	3¾@4½
Red-tipped hurl	3½@3¾
Fine green, with hurl to work it	4 @4½
Red-tipped do	3¼@4
Inferior	2¾@3
Crooked	2 @3

BUTTER—The market was devoid of new features. The demand was not brisk by any means, but it was about equal to the supply, and previous prices were easily maintained. Shippers and the home trade were buying with fair liberality, and the feeling was steady. We quote:

Creamery	16@18
Good to choice dairy	13@16
Medium	9@10
Inferior to common	5@ 8

BAGGING—Met with a good demand, and was quoted steady and firm at former prices. We again quote:

Stark	22½	Burlaps, 4 bu	11@13
Brighton A	22	Do, 5 bu	12@14
Otter Creek	19	Gunnies, single	13@15
Lewiston	20½	Do, double	22@25
American	19	Wool sacks	40@45

CHEESE—In the cheese market there was no important change. The liberal and steadily increasing receipts keep the feeling depressed, as there is only a light demand from any source. Sales were slow at the following quotations:

September and October full cream	7¼@8
Part skim, new	5¼@6¼
Full skim, new	3 @3¾
Low grades	1½@2

COAL—The market was without improvement. There was a light demand to meet immediate wants and nothing beyond, and prices remain weak and unsettled. Anthracite was quoted at $4.50, Erie at $4.50@5.00, and Illinois at $3.00@3.25.

EGGS—Were quoted steady at 9½c per dozen, with a good demand from local retailers and packers.

FISH—Trade was fairly active, the demand from the interior being very liberal. Quotations remain as before, and we quote the market steady as follows:

No. 1 whitefish, ℘ ½-brl	$4.40@	4.50
Family whitefish, ½-brl	2.25@	2.35
Trout, ½-brl	4.00@	4.10
Mackerel, extra mess, ½-brl	12.25@	12.50
No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25@	10.50
No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@	7.25
No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50@	5.75
No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50@	4.75
Large family		5.00
Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.00@	3.25
No. 1 bay, kits	1.00@	1.25
Family kits	75@	1.00
George's codfish, per 100 lbs	4.75@	5.00
Bank cod, per 100 lbs	3.75@	4.00
Compressed cod		6
Dressed cod		7
Labrador herring, split, brls		6.50
Labrador herring, round, brls	6.00@	6.25
Labrador herring, round, ½-brls		3.50
Holland herring	1.25@	1.30
Smoked halibut		11
Scaled herring, ℘ box	30@	32
California salmon, brls		13.00
California salmon, ½-brls		6.75

FRUITS AND NUTS—Dealers had nothing specially new to report. Raisins and prunes were rather easy, but were without decline. Other foreign fruits and most kinds of domestics were about steady. A fair business was in progress at the quotations given below:

FOREIGN.		
Dates	$ 5½@	8
Figs, layers	14 @	16
Turkish prunes	5¼@	6
French prunes, kegs	6½@	7
French prunes, boxes	10 @	15
Raisins, layers	1.65	@1.70
London layers	2.15	@2.20
Loose Muscatel	1.75	@1.80
Valencias, new	7⅛@	7⅝
Zante currants	4½@	4¾
Citron	14 @	15
DOMESTIC.		
Apples, Alden	11 @	14
Apples, evaporated	9½@	10
Apples, New York and Michigan	4¼@	4½
Apples, Southern	3½@	3¾
Apples, Ohio	3¾@	4¼
Peaches, unpared, halves	3¾@	4¼
Peaches, unpared, quarters	3¼@	3¾
Raspberries	30 @	31
Blackberries	5⅛@	5¾
Pitted cherries	22 @	24
NUTS.		
Filberts	9 @	10
Almonds, Terragona	20 @	21
Naples walnuts	13 @	13½
Brazils	5½@	6
Texas pecans	7 @	7½
River pecans	5½@	6
Wilmington peanuts, new	5½@	6
Tennessee peanuts, new	4½@	5
Virginia peanuts, new	6¼@	6¾

GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair request and steady. Strawberries are coming in slowly, the cold weather having put the plants back in this State, and prices are about the same from day to day, ranging from 20@30c:

Apples, ℘ brl, from store	$2.50@	3.50
Lemons, ℘ box	3.75@	5.00
Oranges, ℘ box	4.50@	5.50
Bananas, ℘ bunch	2.00@	4.00
Cocoanuts, ℘ 100		4.00

GROCERIES—Sugars have been meeting with quite an active demand of late, and the market is working decidedly firmer. The Eastern market has moved up ⅛@¼c, and there was an advance here yesterday of an ⅛c. Sirups, molasses, and rice were firm. Coffees remain easy. We quote the market active at the following range of prices:

RICE.	
Carolina	6¾@ 7¼
Louisiana	6¼@ 7½
COFFEE.	
Mendaling, Java	28 @29
O. G. Java	24½@26
Costa Rica	18 @19
Choice to fancy Rio	16¼@17½
Good to prime	15¼@16¼
Common to fair	13¾@15
Roasting	11 @12
SUGARS.	
Patent cut loaf	9¼@ 9⅜
Crushed	9⅛@ 9¼
Granulated	8¾@ 8⅞
Powdered	8⅞@ 9
A standard	8⅜@ 8½
A No. 2	8⅛@ 8¼
Extra C	7⅞@ 8
C No. 1	7⅝@ 7¾
C No. 2	7⅜@ 7½
Yellow	6⅞@ 7⅛
New Orleans white, clarified	8⅛@ 8⅜
New Orleans prime to choice	7 @ 7⅜
New Orleans fully fair to prime	6⅜@ 6⅞
New Orleans fair	6⅛@ 6⅜
SIRUPS.	
California sugar-loaf drips	36 @38
California silver drips	43 @45
New Orleans molasses, choice	41 @43
Do prime	38 @40
Fair	33 @36
Common	27 @30
Common molasses	28 @33
Black Strap	24 @25
SPICES.	
Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	45 @47
Cassia	24 @25
Pepper	14 @15
Nutmegs	85 @95
Calcutta ginger	7 @ 8
SOAPS.	
True Blue	5 @ 5½
Blue lily	5 @ 5½
White lily	5
Savon imperial	4½
German mottled	5½@ 5¾
Peach blossom	6

HAY—Was steady, with small sales to the local trade, and No. timothy in small bales brought $9.50:

No. 1 timothy	$9.00@	9.50
No. 2 do	7.50@	8.50
Mixed do		7.00
Upland prairie	6.50@	7.00
No. 1	6.00@	6.50

HIDES—Were steady, being in fair request. Light cured usually bring 7¼c on the street:

Light cured hides, ℘ ℔	7 @ 7¼
Heavy do, ℘ ℔	6¾
Damaged do, ℘ ℔	5½@ 5¾
Part cured	6
Calf, ℘ ℔	10 @10½
Deacons, ℔ ℔	36 @40
Dry flint, ℘ ℔, prime	13 @14
Dry flint, ℘ lb, damaged	10
Dry salted, ℘ ℔	11 @12
Dry salted, ℘ lb, damaged	8
Green city butchers', cows, ℘ ℔	5½
Green city butchers', steers, ℘ ℔	6½
Sheep pelts, wool estimated, ℘ ℔	25

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade continues good, and the list-prices are usually adhered to in filling orders:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., ℘ box	$ 7.25
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX.	9.25
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	6.75
Tin-plates, 14x20, IX., roofing	8.75
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.50
Large pig tin	17
Small pig tin	18
Bar tin	19
Solder	10 @14
Pig lead ℘ ℔	4½@ 5
Bar lead	5½
Lead pipe	5 @ 5½
Copper bottoms	26
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz	24
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz	33
Planished, cut to sizes	35
Sheet zinc ℘ ℔	7
Less than cask	7
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24	3.00
Common bar iron	1.85
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	12½@14
American planished iron, "A"	10½
American planished iron, "B"	9½
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12 @16
Wire, Nos. 0 to 5	9
Wire, Nos. 6 to 9	10
Wire, Nos. 10 to 14	11 @12½
Wire, Nos. 15 to 16	14
Wire, Nos. 18 to 20	16@20

The discount on wire is 50 and 10 per cent, and on galvanized iron 45 per cent.

NAILS—Were firm at $2.15 rates. The stock is light, and dealers say nails will be scarce for some time.

OILS—Were in good request and generally steady. Below are the quotations:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	9½
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test	13
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	16½
Carbon, Michigan legal test	19½
Elaine, 150 degrees test	18½
Lard, extra winter strained	55
Lard, No. 1	49
Lard, No. 2	46
Linseed, raw	62
Linseed, boiled	67
Whale, winter bleached	53@55
Sperm	$1.20@1.25
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	70
Neatsfoot oil, extra	63
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	49
Bank oil	38
Straits	40
Turpentine	33
Miners' oil, extra yellow	52
Miners' oil, white	55
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	13@14
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg	12@13
Gasoline, 87 degrees	19
West Virginia, natural, 28 deg	30
Natural, 30 deg	25
Reduced, 28 deg	15@18

POTATOES—Were again in big supply and slow, though some parties reported a little better demand for choice, the late break having brought in a few buyers. Choice peachblows sold at 70@75c on track, and early rose at 60@65c delivered. Mixed were dull at 49@54c on track, and some were quoted at 40c.

POULTRY—Chickens were scarce and firm, and other kinds were quiet, being also in light stock, excepting geese, which seemed to be hard to sell at any figure.

Chickens, live, ℘ doz	$3.25	@4.00
Spring chickens	2.50	@4.00
Turkeys, live	....	12
Ducks, ℘ doz	2.50	@3.00
Geese	3.00	@4.50

SEEDS—Timothy was quiet and firm under light offerings at $1.30@1.37. Clover was slow at $3.55@3.65, and mammoth at $3.85@3.90. Hungarian was in better demand, scarce, and firmer at 80@90c, and it was said sales were made privately at better figures. Millet was firm at 80@90c. Flax was quiet. The sowing season is over, and choice is now quoted at $1.40.

SALT—Trade continues good. The receipts are liberal, but the market is steady. The stock which had run down during the winter needed to be replenished. Dairy salt was stronger:

Fine salt, ℘ brl	$ 1.10
Course salt, ℘ brl	1.40
Dairy, ℘ brl, without bags	1.70
Dairy, ℘ brl, with bags	2.10@2.40
Ashton and Eureka dairy, ℘ sack	3.00

TEAS—Remain firm, under a good and increasing demand. We again quote:

HYSON.		IMPERIAL.	
Common to fair	17@25	Common to fair	20@35
Superior to fine	28@38	Superior to fine	40@50
Extra fine to finest	40@50	Extra fine to finest	60@65
Choicest	55@65	JAPAN UNCOLORED.	
YOUNG HYSON.		Common to fair	18@35
Common to fair	17@28	Superior to fine	40@50
Superior to fine	30@40	Extra fine to finest	55@60
Extra fine to finest	50@60	OOLONG.	
Choicest	65@70	Common to fair	18@28
GUNPOWDER.		Superior to fine	30@40
Common to fair	20@30	Extra fine to finest	45@55
Superior to fine	35@45	Choicest	60@70
Extra fine to finest	50@60	SOUCHONG AND CONGO.	
Choicest	70@80	Superior to fine	28@40

TOBACCO—There is continued activity in the tobacco trade, and prices remain firm as last quoted. Jobbers are still behind with their orders, and it will be some days yet before they will be in a position to promptly respond to all demands:

BRIGHT WORK.			
Single & double.	*Tax pd.*	*Single & double.*	*Tax pd.*
Common	43@45	Do, extra fine	58@62
Good	48@50	Bright twist	45@50
Fine	50@55	Br't twist, ex-fine	58@62
Light pressed, fine	52@55		
BLACK WORK.			
Single and double.		*Single and double.*	
Common	35@38	Good	44@48
Medium	38@42		
FINE-CUT CHEWING.			
Common	37@40	Good	50@55
Fair	40@45	Choice	55@60
Medium	48@50	Fancy	65@70
SMOKING.			
In paper, common	22@25	In paper, good	28@32
In paper, medium	25@28		
SMOKING—GRANULATED.			
In paper, common	30@35	In cloth, good	40@55
In cloth, common	33@40	In cloth, choice	58@62
In cloth, medium	40@45	In cloth, fancy	60@1.00

VEAL—Was steady, the supply being fair. Choice calves were quoted at 6@7c, and fair at 4@5½c per ℔.

VEGETABLES—Were in fair supply and request. Spinach, $1.20@1.40 per brl; lettuce, 25@30c per doz; radishes, 20@25c per box; string-beans, $1.25 per box; cucumbers, 50@57c per doz; asparagus, fair, 50@75c per doz; choice, $1.00 per doz; pie-plant, 1@2c per ℔.

WHISKY—Was in fair demand and unchanged in prices. Sales were reported of 200 brls distillers' goods on the basis of $1.04 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Continues in moderate request and easy. The stock is decreasing gradually, and probably little old wool will be on hand at the close of the month. The receipts of new fat-sheep wool are light, and no sales are reported. The Boston *Shipping-List* says: "The advices from California report considerable sales of new spring wool at prices equal to 52@55c the scoured pound here, and that market has fairly opened at rather higher prices than was expected. The sales of new clip here have been 14,500 ℔s at 20@21c, and 12,000 ℔s at 20c per ℔ for good Southern wool":

Washed fleece wool, per lb	27@30
Medium unwashed	18@20
Fine do, good	17@18
Coarse do	16@18
Tub-washed, choice	35@37
Tub-washed, common to fair	30@33
Colorado, medium to fine	20@23
Colorado, common	16@19
Colorado, coarse	13@14

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	*Cattle.*	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,658	12,511	334
Tuesday	5,225	18,000	840
Total	6,883	30,511	1,174
Same time last week	6,001	24,362	2,280
Shipments—			
Monday	585	4,829	......

The Canadian Government, in its wisdom, has felt impelled to extend the time when cattle from America may be introduced into the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island. June 6 has been fixed upon by the Council as the date when the restrictions upon the importation of American cattle shall be removed, unless, etc.

CATTLE—With a more liberal supply on sale yesterday there was a less buoyant tone to the market. An easier feeling was noticeable on all hands, and in stockers and the poorer grades of butchers' and canners' stuff the weakness amounted to a perceptible decline, those descriptions being off a good full 10c, and slow of sale at the reduction. Fat cattle were in very fair demand, and the advance of the day before was pretty well sustained, sales making at $4.25@4.75 for fair to choice steers weighing from 1,050 to 1,400 lbs. There was some inquiry on export account, and there were several transfers of extra cattle at $4.80@5.05. The latter figure was obtained for 118 head of extra Nebraska steers averaging 1,600 lbs. There were some other good cattle from the same State which sold at $4.70@4.75. Thin old cows and rough mixed lots were more plentiful than on any day of late, and of that fact buyers took advantage to crowd down prices. In not a few instances sales were made at 15c decline, and there were some droves for which buyers could not be found at that much off. Stockers received but little attention and were hard to sell. There was some demand for milch cows at $20.00@38.00 per head, and for veals at $3.00@5.00 per 100 lbs. The market closed quiet, with some stock left over.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,400 lbs and upwards	$4.85@5.15
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.60@4.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,300 lbs	4.25@4.50
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	
Butchers' Stock—Poor to comm and common to choice cows slaughter, weighing 800 to	
Stock Cattle—Common cattle 700 to 1,050 lbs	
Inferior—Light and thin cows stags, bulls, and scalawag	
Veals, per 100 lbs	

CATTLE SAL

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*
118	1,600	$5.05
29	1,447	5.00
29	1,495	5.00
17	1,399	5.00
81	1,411	4.90
16	1,345	4.85
33	1,405	4.85
107	1,322	4.80
85	1,324	4.80
17	1,321	4.80
31	1,312	4.80
11 calves.	148	4.75
74	1,422	4.75
48	1,273	4.75
56 Neb	1,266	4.75
17	1,324	4.75
50	1,241	4.70
51	1,341	4.75
38	1,211	4.60
74	1,220	4.55
46	1,375	4.70
57 Neb	1,253	4.70
60	1,266	4.60
32	1,324	4.65
17	1,193	4.60
57	1,251	4.55
17	1,166	4.50
16	1,356	4.50
18	1,254	4.50
10	1,331	4.50
37	1,184	4.40
20	1,139	4.40
16	1,380	4.40
39 N.-T.	1,042	4.40
38 N.-T.	1,062	4.35
17	1,246	4.45
16	1,322	4.50
14	1,345	4.37½

HOGS—Were in pretty fu active demand, and sold low the morning were at not mo the market very soon dropp $3.30@3.50 for common $3.20@3.55 for poor to cho it remained weak to the c cline there was considerable good lots were left unsold. to the present and prospect trade generally looking fo this week. Skips sold at the trading was at $3.30@ at $3.40@3.50 for light we

HOG SA

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*
28	163	$3.60
44	174	3.60
21	286	3.60
39	178	3.55
23	179	3.55
41	240	3.55
37	321	3.55
21	252	3.55
28	285	3.55
31	286	3.55
24	180	3.55
28	177	3.55
167	180	3.50
20	224	3.50
27	199	3.50
29	211	3.50
29	284	3.50
63	206	3.50
37	197	3.
20	195	3.50
45	165	3.50
58	207	3.50
28	193	3.
36	202	3.
65	224	3.50
107	156	3.50
28	219	3.50
63	235	3.45
80	215	3.45
67	191	3.45
44	170	3.45
45	190	3.45
23	193	3.45
47	244	3.45
58	171	3.45

SHEEP—Sold rather sl demand being light. W wooled at $3.50@4.25, a $4.35@5.40 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP S

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*
65	103	$4.85
99	107	4.25
40	98	3.65
64	88	4.37½

EAST LI

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Ma to-day, 170 head through sale at this point is light, erally, and a shade highe trade is dull for shippi sold to country and local b for shipment, the balan fifteen loads sold, best, $ $4.50@4.90; common, $3.60@3.90.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, $3.50@3.65; Philadelphia

SHEEP—Receipts to-day fair; clipped ranging fro sheep dull; $4.50@5.25.

BUFF

BUFFALO, May 6.—CAT demand; firm and tendin medium grades of shippe ers', $4.35@4.65; stockers

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Rece only sale a deck-load of c offering.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,040 prices for light grades; he Yorkers, good to choic $3.70; good to choice med 3.65; large sales could no tions; closed dull.

WATER

WATERTOWN, May 6.— 481; market not very firm last week; sales of choice 7.25; first quality, $6.00 5.50; third, $4.00@4.50.

HOGS—Western fat, 4½

SHEEP AND LAMBS— sheep, 3½@5c per lb; w steady for all grades; sa each; extra, $4.25@6.50.

ST. L

ST. LOUIS, May 6.— changed for shipping; butchers'; receipts, 700;

HOGS—In fair demand packing, $3.50@3.30; $3.25@3.40; smooth hea 1,800; shipments, 3,100.

SHEEP—Strong on ligh ceipts, 200; shipments,

KANSA

Special Dispatc

KANSAS CITY, May 6. ports cattle receipts at 4 native shippers, $3.90@ @3.75; native stockers

HOGS—Receipts, 2,6 fair demand and prices l ing, $3.00@3.15; light

CINC

CINCINNATI, May 6.— lower; common, $2.50@ packing, $3.30@3.50; ceipts, 1,500; shipment

LUM

The cargo market was being small. Dry stu mand and firm, several advance over the figures a fortnight ago. This l other side, owners bein at the prices ruling for t dry inch was quoted at was steady. Lath a change. Dealers are e fleet hourly. Following ber afloat:

Choice dry strips and b
Common inch
Fair strips and boards,
Common inch, green
Piece-stuff, green
Piece-stuff, dry
Lath
Shingles, per m.

Sales: Cargo schr Pa Lake, 100,000 ft dry p Schr to arrive from G common inch picked a

The yard market wa was quoted steady, the reduced, and the recei vessel was quoted firm

Third clear, 1¼@2 in.
Third clear, inch
First and clear dressed
First common dressed
Second common sidin
Flooring, first common
Flooring, second comm
Flooring, third commo
Box boards, A, 13 in.
Box boards, B, 13 in.
Box boards, C
A stock boards, 10@12
B stock boards, 10@12
C stock boards, 10@12
D or common stock bo
Fencing, No. 1
Fencing, No. 2
Common boards
Cull boards
Dimension stuff
Dimension stuff, 20@
Culls, 2 in.
Pickets, rough and sel
Pickets, select, dresse
Lath, dry
Shingles, "A" standa
Shingles, standard
Shingles, No. 1

DRY

C

In dry-goods circles only fair activity. D has been a steady, gra sales, but this is the movement is to be greater quiet now cha sion of no surprise or the demand will be m cles and such quantit the reassortment of

n small bales brought
$9.00@ 9.50
7.50@ 8.50
7.00
6.50@ 7.00
6.00@ 6.50
ming in fair request.
ge on the street:
7 @ 7¼
6½
5½@ 5¾
6
10 @10½
36 @40
13 @14
10
11 @12
8
℔ 5½
℔ 6½
25
S' STOCK—Trade con-
ices are usually adhered
box........$ 7.25
ofing 9.25
fing 6.75
8.75
ofing 13.50
17
18
19
10 @14
4½@ 5
5¼
5 @ 5¾
26
14 and 16-oz 24
14 and 16-oz 33
35
7
7
3.00
1.85
12½@14
"A" 10¼
"B" 9½
o 28. 12 @16
9
10
11 @12½
14
16@20
50 and 10 per cent, and
ent.
.15 rates. The stock is
will be scarce for some
request and generally
otations:
9⅛
deg. test 12
grees test 16¼
19¼
18¾
55
49
46
62
67
53@55
$1.20@1.25
70
63
49
38
40
33
52
55
ravity 13@14
12@13
19
deg 30
25
15@18
n in big supply and slow,
orted a little better de-
break having brought in
achblows sold at 70@75c
e at 60@65c delivered.
on track, and some
were scarce and firm, and
cing also in light stock,
eemed to be hard to sell
$3.25 @4.00
2.50 @4.00
12
2.50 @3.00
3.00 @4.50
quiet and firm under light
Clover was slow at $3.55
$3.85@3.90. Hungarian
carce, and firmer at 80@
s were made privately at
s firm at 80@90c. Flax
season is over, and choice
good. The receipts are
steady. The stock which
winter needed to be re-
s stronger:
$ 1.10
1.40
gs 1.70
2.10@2.40
, ₩ sack 3.00
under a good and increas-
quote:

IMPERIAL.
Common to fair...20@35
Superior to fine...40@50
Extra fine to finest.60@65

JAPAN UNCOLORED.
Common to fair...18@35
Superior to fine...40@50
Extra fine to finest.55@60

OOLONG.
Common to fair...18@28
Superior to fine...30@40
Extra fine to finest. 45@55
Choicest ......60@70

SOUCHONG AND CONGO.
Superior to fine...28@40
continued activity in the
ces remain firm as last
behind with their orders,
yet before they will be in
espond to all demands:
WORK.
Single & double. Tax pd.
Do, extra fine.... 58@62
Bright twist.... 45@50
Br't twist, ex-fine58@62
WORK.
Single and double.
Good........44@48
CHEWING.
Good.......50@55
Choice.......55@60
Fancy.......65@70
KING.
In paper, good....28@32
GRANULATED.
In cloth, good....46@55
In cloth, choice...58@62
In cloth, fancy.60@1.00
e supply being fair. Choice
6@7c, and fair at 4@5½c
e in fair supply and re-
@1.40 per brl; lettuce, 25
, 20@25c per box; string-
cumbers, 50@57c per doz;
per doz; choice, $1.00 per
er ℔.
ir demand and unchanged
eported of 200 brls distil-
is of $1.04 per gallon for
moderate request and easy.
g gradually, and probably
n hand at the close of the
new fat-sheep wool are
eported. The Boston *Ship-*
advices from California re-
s of new spring wool at
the scoured pound here.
rly opened at rather higher
d. The sales of new clip
lbs at 20@21c, and 12,000
d Southern wool:
r lb......27@30
18@20
17@18
16@18
35@37
to fair......30@33
ne......20@23
16@19
13@14

STOCK.
ICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
	1,658	12,511	334
	5,225	18,000	840
	6,883	30,511	1,174
	6,001	24,362	2,280
	585	4,829	......

rnment, in its wisdom, has
the time when cattle from
oduced into the Provinces of
Brunswick, Nova Scotia,
Island. June 6 has been
cil as the date when the
mportation of American cat-
nless, etc.
ore liberal supply on sale
a less buoyant tone to the
eling was noticeable on all
and the poorer grades of
stuff the weakness amount-
cline, those descriptions be-
, and slow of sale at the re-
ere in very fair demand, and
before was pretty well sus-
at $4.25@4.75 for fair to
g from 1,050 to 1,400 lbs.
ry on export account, and
nsfers of extra cattle at $4.80
gure was obtained for 118
a steers averaging 1,600 lbs.
r good cattle from the same
$4.70@4.75. Thin old cows
were more plentiful than on
of that fact buyers took ad-
n prices. In not a few in-
ade at 15c decline, and there
which buyers could not be
. Stockers received but lit-
ers' hard to sell. There was
h cows at $20.00@38.00 per
$3.00@5.00 per 100 lbs.
quiet, with some stock left
OTATIONS:
steers, weighing
rds......$4.85@5.15
fat, well-formed
50 to 1,450 lbs... 4.60@4.75
-fattened steers,
300 lbs...... 4.25@4.50
ers in fair flesh,
weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs......... 3.85@4.20
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs 2.65@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,050 lbs......... 2.75@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers... 2.00@2.50
Veals, per 100 lbs......... 3.00@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
118	1,600	$5.05	16	1,203	$4.37½
29	1,447	5.00	18	1,115	4.30
29	1,495	5.00	34	1,104	4.37½
17	1,399	5.00	13	1,270	4.55
81	1,411	4.90	14	1,002	4.25
16	1,345	4.85	18	1,050	4.25
33	1,405	4.85	17 feed'rs	1,146	4.25
107	1,322	4.80	18	1,167	4.25
85	1,324	4.80	13	1,079	4.25
17	1,321	4.80	40	1,080	4.25
31	1,312	4.80	16	1,132	4.20
11 calves	148	4.75	20	1,092	4.20
74	1,422	4.75	15	1,243	4.15
48	1,273	4.75	17	1,067	4.15
56 Neb	1,266	4.75	10	1,112	4.12½
17	1,324	4.75	18	1,109	4.00
56	1,241	4.70	19 calves	126	4.00
51	1,341	4.75	27 st'kers	753	3.65
38	1,211	4.60	22 st'kers	726	3.60
74	1,220	4.55	21 st'kers	710	3.55
46	1,375	4.70	12 st'kers	1,082	3.50
57 Neb	1,253	4.70	34	845	3.40
60	1,266	4.60	19	1,044	3.35
32	1,324	4.65	14	876	3.35
17	1,193	4.60	22 st'kers	681	3.35
57	1,251	4.55	13	857	2.30
17	1,166	4.50	33 bulls	1,412	3.12½
16	1,356	4.50	17 cows	994	3.10
18	1,254	4.50	17	994	3.00
10	1,331	4.50	17 cows	871	3.00
37	1,184	4.40	10	1,050	2.90
20	1,139	4.40	17	969	2.85
16	1,380	4.40	15	930	2.75
39 N.-T.	1,042	4.40	12 cows	915	2.62½
38 N.-T.	1,062	4.35	14 cows	936	2.50
17	1,246	4.45	21	791	2.45
16	1,322	4.50	9 calves	142	5.00
14	1,345	4.37½			

HOGS—Were in pretty full supply, in not very active demand, and sold lower. The first sales of the morning were at not more than 5c decline, but the market very soon dropped off another 5c, or to $3.30@3.50 for common to prime light, and to $3.20@3.55 for poor to choice heavy grades, where it remained weak to the close, though at the decline there was considerable life to trade, and few good lots were left unsold. The weakness was due to the present and prospective liberal receipts, the trade generally looking for a pretty large run for this week. Skips sold at $2.75@3.15. Most of the trading was at $3.30@3.40 for packers, and at $3.40@3.50 for light weights.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
28	163	$3.60	37	295	$3.40
44	174	3.60	84	229	3.40
21	286	3.60	30	211	3.40
39	178	3.55	90	280	3.40
23	179	3.55	54	259	3.40
41	240	3.55	29	277	3.40
37	321	3.55	55	234	3.40
21	252	3.55	57	315	3.40
28	285	3.55	88	300	3.40
31	286	3.55	36	308	3.40
24	180	3.55	65	255	3.40
28	177	3.55	80	188	3.37½
167	180	3.50	52	213	3.37½
20	224	3.50	66	261	3.37½
27	199	3.50	45	239	3.37½
29	211	3.50	119	225	3.37½
29	284	3.50	69	224	3.37½
63	206	3.50	60	232	3.37½
37	197	3.50	27	300	3.35
20	195	3.50	24	280	3.35
45	165	3.50	32	266	3.35
58	207	3.50	52	270	3.35
28	193	3.50	61	242	3.35
36	202	3.50	41	244	3.35
65	224	3.50	29	288	3.30
107	156	3.50	104	136	3.30
28	219	3.50	21	265	3.30
63	235	3.45	36	180	3.30
89	215	3.45	26	270	3.30
67	191	3.45	31	156	3.30
44	170	3.45	25	234	3.30
45	190	3.45	29	176	3.15
23	193	3.45	20	166	3.15
47	244	3.45	28	192	3.00
58	171	3.45			

SHEEP—Sold rather slow and a trifle lower, the demand being light. We quote poor to medium wooled at $3.50@4.25, and good to choice do at $4.35@5.40 per 100 lbs.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
65	103	$4.85	95	77	$4.25
99	107	4.25	40	115	5.25
40	98	3.65	63	121	5.25
64	88	4.37½	58	77	4.50

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., May 6.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 170 head through and 171 local; supply for sale at this point is light, but of good quality generally, and a shade higher on that account; still trade is dull for shipping grades, most all being sold to country and local buyers; three loads only for shipment, the balance for sale here: out of fifteen loads sold, best, $5.00@5.15; fair to good, $4.50@4.90; common, $4.00@4.25; stockers, $3.60@3.90.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,100 head; Yorkers, $3.50@3.65; Philadelphias, $3.70@3.85.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 6,400 head; market fair; clipped ranging from $3.25@4.35; wooled sheep dull; $4.50@5.25.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 6.—CATTLE—Receipts, 850; fair demand; firm and tending upward; butchers' and medium grades of shippers', $4.70@4.95; butchers', $4.35@4.65; stockers higher at $3.90@4.12½.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 100; market quiet; only sale a deck-load of clipped good at $5.25; all offering.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,040; fair demand; lower prices for light grades; heavy dull and dragging; Yorkers, good to choice, $3.60@3.65; extra, $3.70; good to choice medium and heavy, $3.60@3.65; large sales could not be made at these quotations; closed dull.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, May 6.—BEEF-CATTLE—Receipts, 481; market not very firm; very little change since last week; sales of choice at $7.50; extra, $7.00@7.25; first quality, $6.00@6.50; second, $5.00@5.50; third, $4.00@4.50.

HOGS—Western fat, 4¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,306; sheared sheep, 3½@5c per lb; wool sheep, 4@6¼c; prices steady for all grades; sales in lots at $3.50@4.00 each; extra, $4.25@6.50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—CATTLE—Inactive; unchanged for shipping; firm and unchanged for butchers'; receipts, 700; shipments, 300.

HOGS—In fair demand; only rough and mixed packing, $3.50@3.30; Yorkers to Baltimores, $3.25@3.40; smooth heavy, $3.30@3.55; receipts, 1,800; shipments, 3,100.

SHEEP—Strong on light supply; unchanged; receipts, 200; shipments, none.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, May 6.—The *Price Current* reports cattle receipts at 427; shipments, 188; dull; native shippers, $3.90@4.70; native cows, $2.75@3.75; native stockers and feeders, $2.75@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,609; shipments, 596; fair fair demand and prices lower; fair to choice packing, $3.00@3.15; light shipping, $2.85@3.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—HOGS—Active but a shade lower; common, $2.50@3.15; light, $3.30@3.45; packing, $3.30@3.50; butchers', $3.50@3.60; receipts, 1,500; shipments, 715.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was again quiet, the offerings being small. Dry stuff was in good local demand and firm, several lots selling to arrive at an advance over the figures paid for the same grades a fortnight ago. This lumber has been held on the other side, owners being unwilling to part with it at the prices ruling for the past two weeks. Good dry inch was quoted at $11.50@12.00. Piece-stuff was steady. Lath and shingles exhibited no change. Dealers are expecting a moderate-sized fleet hourly. Following are the quotations of lumber afloat:

Choice dry strips and boards	$11.50@12.00
Common inch	8.00@ 9.50
Fair strips and boards, green	8.00@11.00
Common inch, green	7.00@ 8.00
Piece-stuff, green	6.00@ 6.25
Piece-stuff, dry	7.00@ 7.25
Lath	1.25
Shingles, per m	1.50@ 1.70

SALES: Cargo schr Parker, to arrive from White Lake, 100,000 ft dry piece-stuff at $7.00.

Schr to arrive from Grand Haven, 250,000 ft dry common inch picked at $8.00; and lath at $1.25.

The yard market was fairly active. Dry lumber was quoted steady, the supply of it having been reduced, and the receipts are small, and dry on the vessel was quoted firmer. Green stuff was easy:

Third clear, 1¼@2 in	27.00@28.00
Third clear, inch	25.00
First and clear dressed siding	15.50
First common dressed siding	13.50
Second common siding	11.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.50
Box boards, A, 13 in. and upwards	30.00
Box boards, B, 13 in. and upwards	25.00
Box boards, C	16.00
A stock boards, 10@12 in., rough	24.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10@12 in	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10@12 in	15.00@16.00
D or common stock boards	12.00
Fencing, No. 1	9.50@10.00
Fencing, No. 2	8.25@ 8.50
Common boards	9.50@10.50
Cull boards	8.50@ 9.00
Dimension stuff	8.50@ 9.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	10.00@13.00
Culls, 2 in	7.00@ 8.00
Pickets, rough and select	7.00@11.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	16.00@18.00
Lath, dry	1.50@ 1.60
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	2.25
Shingles, standard	1.80@ 2.00
Shingles, No. 1	1.00@ 1.10

DRY GOODS.

CHICAGO.

In dry-goods circles the past week was one of only fair activity. During the past fortnight there has been a steady, gradual decline in the volume of sales, but this is the time of year when a decreased movement is to be expected, and therefore the greater quiet now characterizing trade is the occasion of no surprise or uneasiness. From now on the demand will be mainly confined to such articles and such quantities only as are required for the reassortment of stocks, but it is confidently expected that sales will continue to show a respectable increase over 1878. There are as yet no signs of any reaction in prices; indeed, taking into consideration the exceptionally small supply of cottons and the enhanced cost of the staple the chances must be regarded as favorable to a further advance. Since our last report there have been several price-changes,—all in an upward direction. Of the woolen goods market the New York *Journal of Commerce* of Saturday says:

"There has been an improved feeling in the demand for woolens, and in the attention extended and selections made for immediate shipments, as well as orders for execution, the business has been of increased proportions. What is most striking in the offerings of autumn goods is the superior quality of the cloth at very low prices. As remarked some weeks since, this feature must prevail through the determination of every manufacturer to sell their own goods rather than the product of competitors. We noted at the same time that the opening scale of prices would not only be realized, but with any upward change in the wool market the figures would be improved in consequence of the inability of the mills to submit to further changes against the cost of production."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 6.—Cotton goods continue in fair demand and firm; prints in comparatively light request; printed lawns selling freely, and leading makes closely sold up by agents; men's wear woolens in better demand by clothiers; Kentucky jeans more active; foreign goods remain sluggish.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, May 6—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 8s 6d@10s. Wheat—Winter, 8s 10d@9s 2d; spring, 7s 6d@8s; white, 8s 8d@9s 1d; club, 9s 1d@9s 4d. Corn, 4s 5d. Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 32s. Receipts of wheat last three days, 125,000 centals, 109,000 American.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—1:30 p. m.—Weather dull. Breadstuffs steady. Wheat—Winter, 8s 9d@9s 3d. Corn, 4s 4d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, May 6.—Liverpool—Wheat steady. Corn dull; 4s 4d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat, fair average red winter, 44s 6d. Cargoes on passage—Wheat, very little inquiry. Weather in England unfavorable for the growing crops.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, May 6—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 8s 10d; spring, No. 1, 8s; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 1d; No. 2, 8s 8d; club, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s 1d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 5d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 47s 6d. Lard, 32s.

LIVERPOOL, May 6.—COTTON—Active and firm at 6⅞@6 15-16d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000; American, 11,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Steady; California white wheat, 8s 9d@9s 3d. Corn, 4s 4d.

COMMON RESIN—4s 3d@4s 6d.

LONDON, May 6.—TALLOW—Fine American, 35s 6d.

COMMON RESIN—4s 3d@4s 6d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 6.—GRAIN—A marked rise occurred in wheat values, on winter grades of 1@1½c, on spring grades about 1c, a bu; at a higher range of prices a brisk business has been reported for export, the inquiry from shippers running chiefly on No. 1 white, No. 2 red, and standard grades of spring, especially strictly prime No. 2; cable advices are of tame markets and not encouraging to export interest; sales 712,000 bu, 148,000 bu No. 2 spring at 99c@$1.03, of which 124,000 bu Chicago at $1.03. Corn worked up ¼@⅜c bu; mixed Western ungraded at 43¼@43¾c bu. Rye offered in limited quantities, with firmness on the part of holders impeding business: No. 2 Western at 57½@58c. Oats in very good request and quoted dearer ¼@½c bu; No. 2 Chicago afloat quoted at 34@34½c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products moderately active at a slight advance, but closed weak. Mess pork for early delivery slow at $10.00 for new, ordinary brands, and $9.00 for old; cut meats moderately dealt in at about previous figures. Bacon in light request; long clear at $4.90. Western steam lard fairly active, opening a shade dearer, but closing in favor of buyers; June at $6.17½.

TALLOW—Moderately active, with prime quoted at the close at 6⅜c.

SUGARS—Raw in rather more request on the basis of 6¼@6 7-16c for fair to good refining Cuba; Cuba Muscovado at 6 1-16@6⅜c.

WHISKY—Dull and heavy at $1.06¼, with further offerings noted at this price.

FREIGHTS—Movement moderately active at unchanged quotations; grain business impeded by a rise in values of wheat and corn; engagements for Liverpool by steam, grain quoted at 5½d asked.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 6.—COTTON—Steady at 12½@12⅝c; futures quiet; May, 12.42c; June, 12.49c; July, 11.63c; August, 11.77c; September, 11.46c; October, 11.75c.

FLOUR—Stronger; receipts, 11,000 brls; super State and Western, $3.25@4.25; common to good extra, $3.60@3.90; good to choice, $3.95@4.50; white wheat, extra, $4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, $3.70@5.00; St. Louis, $3.80@5.75; Minnesota patent process, $5.50@7.65.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; receipts, 121,000 bu; rejected spring, 80c; No. 3 do, 92@93c; No. 2 do, 96c@$1.03; ungraded do, 88c@$1.00; ungraded red winter, $1.10@1.11; No. 3 do, $1.10½@1.11; No. 2 do, $1.15@1.16; ungraded amber, $1.11@1.13; No. 2 amber, $1.13½@1.14; ungraded white, $1.11@1.13½; No. 2 do, $1.10¼@1.11¾; No. 1 do (receipts, 17,000 bu) at $1.14. Rye steady; Western, 57@58c. Barley dull and nominal. Malt dull and nominal. Corn in fair demand; receipts, 93,000 bu; ungraded, 43@44½c; No. 3, 43⅜c; steamer, 44¼@44½c; No. 2, 45c; round yellow, 48@55c. Oats higher; receipts, 12,000 bu; No 3 white, 34c; No. 2 do, 35½@35½c; No. 1 do, 39c; mixed Western, 33@34c; white do, 35@38c.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

HOPS—Steady and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and unchanged; Rio cargoes, 10½@14½c; job lots, 10½@15½c. Sugar—Demand fair and market firm. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice steady and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Weak; united, 76⅝c; crude, 7¼@7⅜c; refined, 8¾c.

TALLOW—Demand active at 6⅜c.

RESIN—Market dull at 32½@37½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 29¼@30c.

EGGS—Market easier; Western, 11½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $9.00. Prime mess pork, $10.00. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats quiet; short clear middles, $4.95; short do, 5⅛c. Lard weak; prime steam, $6.20.

BUTTER—Steadier; Western, 5@18c.

CHEESE—Nominally unchanged.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.06¼.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 6.—FLOUR—Strong and active; Western super, $3.25@3.75; do extra, $4.25@4.75; do family, $4.87@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western firm; Southern red, $1.10@1.14; do amber, $1.14@1.16; No. 2 Pennsylvania red, $1.15@1.15½; No. 2 Western winter red, spot, $1.14@1.14½; May, $1.12½@1.13⅛; June, $1.12¾@1.13¼; July, $1.10¼@1.10⅝. Corn—Western dull; Western mixed, spot and May, 42⅝@42½c; June, 43@43⅛c; July, 43¾@43⅞c; August, 44½@44¾c; steamer, 40⅝c. Oats firm and steady; Western white, 33@34c; do mixed, 31½@33c; Pennsylvania, 34@35c. Rye quiet at 58@60c.

HAY—Steady and without change.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western, packed, 15@17c; roll, 11@13c.

EGGS—Firm; 10c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

COFFEE—Dull; Rio cargoes, 10⅜@16c.

WHISKY—Dull; $1.07@1.07¼.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steam steady and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,869 brls; wheat, 93,900 bu; corn, 212,500 bu; oats, 7,700 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,200 bu; corn, 120,200 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—FLOUR—High grades have declined; high grades, 5.25@5.75.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm; jobbing at 50@56c. Oats quiet at 35@36c.

CORN-MEAL—Market dull at $2.20@2.25.

BRAN—Market easier at 72½@75c.

HAY—Quiet; prime, $15.00@16.00; choice, $18.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; old, $9.25; new, $10.50. Lard quiet but firm; tierce, $6.75@7.00; kegs, $7.25@7.50. Bulk meats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, 3¼c; packed, 3⅜c. Bacon steady; jobbing, 4¼c; clear rib, 5¼@5⅜c; hams, sugar-cured, market dull; canvased, 7@9¼c.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western rectified, $1.05@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Market dull; jobbing, ordinary to prime, 11½@16c. Sugar dull and nominal; fair to fully fair, 5⅝@5¾c; prime to choice, 5⅞@6¼c. Molasses quiet; fermenting, 23@30c; common, 25@28c; prime to choice, 32@35c. Rice quiet at 5¼@6¾c.

BRAN—Steady at 75c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 6.—FLOUR—Firm for high grades; other qualities quiet; all unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher and firm; No. 2 red fall, $1.05 cash; $1.04½@1.05½ May; $1.04½@1.05½ June; 98@98½c July; No. 3 do, $1.02; No. 2 spring, 85c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed, 33⅜c cash and bid May; 33½@33⅜c June; 34¼c July. Oats opened strong and higher; closed at inside prices; No. 2, 27@26⅝c cash; 26½c bid June. Rye dull; salable at 48c. Barley dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.04.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady, with a good demand; jobbing, $9.70@9.75. Lard dull; salable at $5.87½. Bulk meats nominally unchanged. Bacon dull; clear ribs, $5.05 cash; $5.10 June; clear, $5.20@5.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 31,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 18,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, none.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—FLOUR—Inactive. Rye flour quiet but steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; inferior and ungraded, 95c@$1.07; No. 2 Western red, $1.13. Corn market dull; rejected, 40c; steamer, 40½@41c. Oats market dull; mixed Western, 32c; white do, 33@35c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged. Lard, 6⅛@6¼c.

BUTTER—Quiet; creamery extra, 16@18c; New York State and Bradford County, Pennsylvania, extras, 14@16c; Western Reserve, extra, 12@14c; good to choice, 9@11c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 11c.

CHEESE—Steady; Western creamery, 6½@7c; do good, 5@6c.

PETROLEUM—Nominal; refined, 8⅝c; crude, 7⅞c.

WHISKY—Market dull; Western, $1.05½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 brls; wheat, 138,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 6.—FLOUR—Firmer.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened ⅛c higher; closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.02; No. 1 Milwaukee, 98⅜c; No. 2 do, 93⅜c; May, 93⅜c; June, 94⅛c; July, 94¾c; No. 3 do, 78⅛c; No. 4 do, 72@74c; rejected, 65c. Corn quiet; No. 2, 33⅜c. Oats lower; No. 2, 24⅜c. Rye active and firm; No. 1, 46⅜c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 spring, 59⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easy. Mess pork quiet; new, $9.40. Prime steam lard, $5.95.

HOGS—Quiet and unchanged at $3.25@3.50.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 71,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., May 6.—COTTON—Active, firm, and higher; 12c.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady, with good demand; red and white, $1.00@1.06. Corn dull at 37@38c. Oats dull at 28@31c. Rye dull at 55@56. Barley in fair demand; No. 2 fall, 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $9.75@10.00. Lard dull and nominal; current make, $5.90. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, $3.40 cash; short ribs, $4.40 cash; $4.37½ buyer May; short clear, $4.60. Bacon quiet; $4.00@4.12½, $5.00@5.01¼, and $5.25@5.37½.

WHISKY—Steady, with a fair demand, at $1.01.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Steady at 62c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 6.—FLOUR—Steady; moderate demand; Western extras, $2.75@3.00; common extras, $3.75@4.00; Wisconsin extras, $4.00@4.50; Minnesota extras, $4.00@5.50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $4.75@5.25; Illinois, $5.00@5.75; St. Louis, $5.25@6.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, $6.25@8.50; patent winter wheats, $6.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Corn—Demand fair, and market firm; mixed and yellow, 46½@48c; extra yellow, 48½@49c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 37@39c; No. 2 white, 35½c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 34@34½c. Rye, 63@65c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; corn, 78,000 bu; wheat, 30,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,200 brls.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.—COTTON—Firm and higher, at 12c.

FLOUR—Market dull; extra, $3.00@3.25; do family, $3.75@4.00; No. 1, $4.50@4.75; fancy, $5.00@5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market easier; red and amber, $1.03. Corn firm; white, 39c; mixed, 37½c. Oats firmer; white, 29c; mixed, 28½c. Rye dull and lower, at 53c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $10.00. Lard quiet but steady; choice leaf tierce, 7¼@7½c; do kegs, 8¼c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 3⅝c; clear rib, 4⅝@4¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders, $4.00; clear rib, $5.10@5.35. Hams, sugar-cured, 8½@10c.

WHISKY—Market dull at $1.01.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 6.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; sales of 7,000 bu No. 1 Duluth at $1.08. Corn dull; sales of 2,100 bu high-mixed at 39¼c for No. 2 Western. Oats quiet; sales of 1,100 bu No. 2 Chicago at 30c. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Oats shipped at 3¼c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Nominal at 7½c.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 6.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts at 5,000 bu; shipments, 6,056 bu; higher; No. 2, cash, 98c; No. 3 cash, 95c; May, 94½c. Corn—Receipts, 12,600 bu; shipments, 9,657 bu; firm; No. 2 cash, 29¼c; May, 29¼c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., May 6.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; amber Michigan, May, $1.07½; June, $1.07¾@1.08; No. 2 red winter, spot, May, $1.07½; June, $1.08; July, $1.03; No. 3 red, $1.05¼. Corn firm; high-mixed, 36¾c; No. 2, June, 37c; July, 37⅝c; No. 2 white, 38⅛c; rejected, 36c. Oats steady; No. 2, 29c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., May 6.—FLOUR—Firm and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; extra, $1.07½; No. 1 white, $1.03¾; for May, $1.03¾; for June, $1.06¼ bid; milling No. 1, $1.03. Receipts, 17,617 bu; shipments, 44,460 bu.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 6.—HOGS—Strong; $2.50@3.55; receipts, 3,100.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 red, $1.03@1.05. Corn quiet at 33¼@34c. Oats firm at 26@28½c.

PROVISIONS—Shoulders, 3¼@3⅜c; clear rib, $4.45@4.50. Lard, $6.00. Hams, 7¼@7½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 6.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; No. 1 hard Duluth spring, $1.10; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.03. Corn nominally unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, May 6.—HIGHWINES—Easy; offered at $1.02.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., May 6.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged; standard white, 110 test, 8c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 6.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 96½c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 8⅝c, Philadelphia delivery.

OIL CITY, Pa., May 6.—PETROLEUM—Market opened quiet and steady; 76⅛c bid; advanced to 76⅝c; declined to 75c; advanced to 76⅛c; declined and closed at 75⅝c; shipments, 40,000 brls, averaging 36,000; transactions, 210,000.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6.—COTTON—Strong; held higher; middling, 11⅝c; low do, 11¼c; net receipts, 559 bales; gross, 836; sales, 4,000; stock, 103,488.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.—COTTON—Higher and firm; slow; middling, 11⅝c; low middling, 11¼c; good ordinary, 11c; sales, 50 bales; receipts, 130; shipments, 775; stock, 12,700.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, May 6.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Quiet at 26¼c.

He Agreed.

Detroit Free Press.

A lady who wanted a dozen of eggs fresh from the country was among the farmers' wagons at the market yesterday, and the sight of a small bundle of grass in one of the vehicles at once aroused all the sentiment in her nature. Snuffing at a handful of it, she said to the farmer:

"The country must be beautiful these spring mornings."

"Yes, so she is," he slowly replied. "Coming in this morning I saw two wagons stuck in a mud-hole, a dead horse and more'n fifty crows."

"These sunrises must be beautiful out there," she continued.

"Yes, they are. At sunrise this morning me and Jim were gettin' a hog out from under the hen-house. Purtiest sunrise I ever saw, but that hog won't never do no more good in this world."

"I suppose the grass looks very beautiful," she said as the last egg was counted.

"Oh! I s'pose so; but I've bin so rushed gettin' that big ditch finished that I haven't hardly noticed. Do your folks want to buy any dried pumpkin?"

The Cause of It.

Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

The craze for coachmen which has developed itself among the young ladies moving in the best circles in Northern society may be traced directly to the example set by Col. Delancy Kane, who, accompanied by a ravishing white "cady," has tooled and tallyhoed his way straight to the hearts of the sweet creatures who form the upper ten of New York society.

Bouguereau's "Birth of Venus."

Bouguereau's picture of the "Birth of Venus," for the next Salon, contains twenty-two figures. "The goddess stands in the centre on an opal shell, her arms uplifted and her fingers intertwined in her sunlit hair, which falls in long abundant tresses to her waist." In the clouds is a semicircle of thirteen Cupids. Two other Cupids below act as coachman and groom, the shell being the car and black dolphin the motive power. On the crests of the waves, each side of the goddess, are six gods and nymphs. The canvas is twelve feet high and nine feet wide. The London *News* pronounces the picture Bouguereau's "largest and best work."

A STATE OF WAR.

Rockcastle County, Ky., Practically in That Condition—Nineteen Homicides and Forty-six Malicious Woundings in Four Years—One Man Hung, but He Was a Negro.

Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.

MT. VERNON, Ky., April 24.—From Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle County, Ky., your correspondent sends greeting. Should this letter not be followed by another within a reasonable time, the public will understand that I was last heard from at this point. I have suddenly popped into the very midst of a people afflicted with the killing mania in its most virulent form. An outbreak is patiently awaited, if not eagerly expected at the present moment; and, as the killing when inaugurated is often somewhat promiscuous, of course it is impossible to predict with certainty that your correspondent will accomplish a safe exit from the locality. You will understand that my worthy host, a most excellent man, has kinsfolk. It may be counted against him as a misfortune, but it is not his fault,—how could he help having kinsfolk? He himself has never had any unpleasant relations with the members of the faction who were last observed about a mile and a half from town drawn up in battle array and contemplating a night attack upon the town. A year or so ago he contemplated blowing out the brains of some of their fathers or sons, and was earnestly solicited by an eager crowd to take the lead and oversee the hanging of divers of them, that it might be accomplished decently and effectively, but he refrained, and somebody else performed the office. I mention this to show that mine host is not personally involved. But his kinsfolk have done some effective shooting in self-defense latterly, and they live inconveniently near. Last night on going to bed I noticed that he carefully closed all the blinds, and asked his son if the double-barreled was properly loaded and capped, preparations that gave me assurance of passing a comfortable night. Everybody about me is secretly armed and ready to shoot. Soft should be my pillow thus guarded. The history of the present unpleasantness is as follows: Some six years ago one Owens killed Henry Langford. Henry's brother James conceived it to be his duty to kill Owens. It was the misfortune of one Rickens to be dressed like Owens. Both were in town on the same day, and it was his further misfortune to ride out of town after daylight upon the road on which Owens lived. He was found dead near Owens' house. Not long since Liberty Langford, James' son, was not permitted to return a pair of boots after wearing them, that he had purchased at Jack Adams' store. A question involving Langford's honor was raised, and he tried to get a bullet into little Jack, but the finish deposit of lead was made in his own brain. Then James Betterman, his friend, was killed by Snodgrass, and sundry acquaintances, Cummins, Smith, Gibbs, and King, were a short time since taken out of jail and becomingly hung. The remaining relatives of the Langfords, Bethreums, etc., have made a hotchpotch of their grievances, and with their numerous friends have assumed a warlike and aggressive attitude, with headquarters in the county, while the party of Adams, Snodgrass, Brinkley, etc., are under arms in town. The last passage d'arms was on last Saturday night. A posse, on information that the opposite party were in force about a mile and a half from town, went out on horseback. They were about fifty in number, and among the other good citizens joining in the expedition, rumor places the celebrated Grove Kennedy, and one of the scarcely less notorious Sanders family,—a name that appears in the Lincoln County record. On the assumption that the rural assembly was an unlawful gathering, the fifty aforesaid rode out to "take them in." On the way they captured a negro, and used him rather roughly with a view to compel him to furnish information of the whereabouts of the rural party. This he was unable or unwilling to do, and was finally released. Upon their return after an unsuccessful search, they were fired into by a squad of the rural party, and after a lively time the parties scattered and fled. Two of the town parties are known to be, and others reported as being wounded. It is due to the darkness of the night and the uncertain aim of the party in ambush that we have not a long list of killed to add to those below. This morning, while we write, there is an evident stir,—something exciting is about to happen. Young men with double-barreled shotguns are hurrying along the streets, on foot and on horseback, to a rendezvous. An inquiry develops the fact that a peace warrant has been issued, and under form of law, with the Sheriff in attendance, they go out to give battle to the rural faction. Prisoners are not expected to be taken unless accidentally, if the expressions heard upon the street rightly interpret the intention of the posse. While we await results, it is well to state that some few years ago the Court-House was burned, together with the records of the county, by incendiaries. The object appears to have been to thus summarily dispose of the criminal cases on the docket. The blame of this rests upon the rural party, and many of their names appear upon the docket as being under indictment for the offense. The feeling in town is one of insecurity, founded upon the belief of an intention on the part of the rural party to burn it down. I desire to call the attention of the public to the fact that the number of homicides but partly indicate the virulence of the killing mania. The number of men killed since 1875, that is, in four years, is only about nineteen, but the instances of malicious cutting and shooting, chiefly the latter, from which death has not resulted, are about forty-six. Had the intentions been successful, therefore, we should have a list of sixty-five in four years. This is true of the counties already reported in the *Gazette*. The number of attempts to kill has been largely in excess of the number of actual homicides. Everybody here is assumed to be armed, and the law against carrying concealed weapons is seldom enforced. As an excuse, it is affirmed that it has the effect of disarming peaceable, law-abiding citizens, while the rough and desperate men do not regard it. Whisky ordinarily enters as an important factor into the immediate cause of crime. But in this section, at least, of Kentucky it must be counted out. For years the Local-Option law has been enforced here; whisky is not made or sold in the county; and they are emphatically a sober people. They are sober men, afflicted with Kentucky's fearful mania, who do the killing. I take occasion to repeat that such a mania has ever been found among the social conditions of that community in which one race holds another in subjection. The value of human life is ever estimated at the minimum. Remorseful feelings never interpose between the slayer and his victim, and no Banquos rise to push the modern Macbeths from their stools.

As I write, at 2 p. m., the posse has returned without success, reporting that they did some ineffective shooting at Jim Merricks, who gave them leg bail and a shower of bullets. They also had the satisfaction of trying a needle-gun on Jim Langford as he started from his home, knocking the slivers from the fence about him as he ran, but he made his escape. There seem to be no political issues involved in this trouble. It is a family fracas grown into a local feud, in which many lives are likely to be sacrificed before it is ended.

List of killed beginning with 1875, with names of the parties charged with the crimes:

William Lunsford, killed by Peter Goff and A. J. Goff.

J. A. Pickens, killed by James Langford.

Jerry Wells, colored, killed by William Cundiff.

Ira Carleton, killed by John Renfrue.

George England, killed by Hiram Hiatt.

Andrew Birch, colored, killed by Lewis Raines, colored.

Dan Design, colored, killed by Joe Taylor, colored, for which he was hung.

Silas Isaac, killed by Elisha Sloan.

O. J. Shrewsbury, killed by John C. Mize.

X. McElvoy, killed by William Pendleton; Penitentiary five years.

David Camden, killed by William Cundiff.

J. K. Bethreum, killed by Emmet Snodgrass and J. J. Thompson.

Tom Lewis, killed by William Ketron.

L. Langford, killed by John Adams.

Charley Burton, killed by Jim Bethreum.

Andy Cummins, Jim Smith, Oscar Gibbs, and —— King, hung on the same night by a mob.

Cases of malicious shooting and stabbing where death did not result, forty-six.

The anomaly in this report consists of the fact that one man was hung "according to law," but he was a negro; while Judge Lynch disposed of four, all of whom were in jail and under indictment for horse-stealing, etc., and not for murder.

The Khedive's Heir.

The son and heir apparent of the Khedive, Prince Hassan, is a dull, dumpish young man, with small eyes, thick lips, and a sensuous cast of features. He lives in semi-regal splendor; maintains a palace, a harem, and a costly stud of horses. In the Russo-Turkish war he headed the Egyptian contingent, and distinguished himself by his quarrels with Mehemet Ali. During the siege of Plevna he lurked behind the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, doing little or nothing to obstruct the progress of the invader. Nevertheless, he has been received in English society, the University of Oxford has conferred on him the degree of D. C. L., and fashionable circles have discerned in him many admirable qualities.

SEEKING SUNKEN MONEY.

Hunting for Gold Buried in the Atlantic—The Loss of the De Brock During the Revolutionary War.

Correspondence New York Times.

LEWES, Del., April 28.—The curiosity of the people here has been aroused within a few days by the unusual doings of three men, uncommunicative as to who they are, who have been making inquiries into the wrecks which have occurred in former years. This has set going again the old stories of the gold buried in the Atlantic, just outside Cape Henlopen. The object of the inquiry, so far as can be learned, is to ascertain the probability of recovering the riches that have been lost from wrecked treasure-ships in Revolutionary days. In giving the cause of this action, one of them says that last summer, while at Rehoboth Beach, he received positive information that a great amount of treasure had gone down with ill-fated ships upon the dangerous strip of coast between Cape Henlopen and Rehoboth, and this, with evidence that much of it may not be hard of access, has led him to make this trip. One of the party is a man who has considerable knowledge of civil engineering and much practical skill in raising vessels, and another a diver, who, a year or two ago, was in the Government employ.

It has been a great many years since the wrecks in question occurred, and no doubt by this time the sunken vessels are covered up by the constantly changing channels, with nothing visible to mark their resting places. It has been said that the Delaware seacoast undergoes more changes than any other ocean shore. South of Cape Henlopen the waves of the Atlantic now roll over spots where once large islands, covered with woods, were to be seen, and where ships once could easily sail there are now shoals, rapidly becoming islands. These freaks on the part of Nature make it doubtful if the adventurers will ever set eyes on the sunken riches. But while it may be true, and it very likely is, that the money is beyond human reach, the fact that it lies there cannot be gainsaid. Its existence is proved by history and recent events. One of the most prominent cases that can be cited to this effect is the story of the French ship De Brock. The De Brock was an armed ship commanded by a young American named James Drew, but manned by a French crew. She did excellent service during the early part of the Revolutionary War, and made several captures. About the third or fourth year of the war she conveyed a large quantity of gold coin and arms from France to America, the arms being for the Colonial forces and the money secretly loaned to the Colonies. She was chased by several English frigates, but reached her destination in Synepuxette Bay, near where is now situated Ocean City, Md. The money and munitions of war were landed and conveyed in wagons up the peninsula to Wilmington, under the escort of a company of Delaware Militia commanded by Col. David Hall, accompanied by a body of French soldiers, who came over on the De Brock. When Wilmington was reached the arms were disposed of according to orders, and the money was stored away in the cellar of a house which was occupied by the French officers. The Frenchmen remained in Wilmington all winter, and just as they were preparing to go away in the spring, the house in which the money was concealed was entered in the dead of night, and the whole amount was taken. There was no clew to the robbers, and no attempt was made to arrest any one. Chancy Clow, one of the most noted Tories and guerrillas of the Revolution, who made his home in Delaware, was suspected of being the principal in the robbery. Clow was a bold and heartless ruffian, and his reckless doings and hairbreadth escapes still live in tradition. He was hanged for murder at the close of the war.

The De Brock, after waiting in Synepuxette Bay until her English pursuers went away, stood out to sea, and in the course of a few days captured two English prize ships, which were loaded with a valuable cargo and a large amount of coin. She then set sail for Lewes to take on supplies. When nearing the mouth of the bay Capt. Drew committed the ship into the hands of Andrew Allen, one of the best pilots about Lewes in those days. He had her topsails furled and clew-lines hauled, for a stiff wind was blowing at the time. Drew, full of vanity, and, it is said, also full of liquor, had all her sails set again as she was preparing to round the Cape, despite Allen's remonstrance, and she capsized, filled, and went down, taking to the bottom with her the two prizes and the gold they carried in their holds. Some of the crew succeeded in getting into one of the boats, and many of the drowning men swam to it, only to have their fingers or hands cut off with knives or swords, as they caught hold of the gunwales of the boat and endeavored to clamber in, and thus were left to the mercy of the waves. Very few reached the shore alive. Drew was washed in lifeless, and is buried in the old Episcopal churchyard with a monument above him, the inscription upon which relates how he died. Allen survived, and from him the story of the untold wealth that went to the bottom with the De Brock has been handed down from generation to generation, and is often related to the summer tourists by the rough old wreckers with a gusto that is quite amazing. From this wreck much gold has from time to time been washed ashore, and it is said that a few days after the wreck the father of William Marshall, the Lieutenant-Commander of the post at Lewes during the war of 1812, and several others, secured enough of the precious metal to make them rich for the time being. This came ashore on fragments of the ship, and was picked up on the most seaward point of Cape Henlopen.

But this wreck is not the only one that has brought the party here. Some time between the Revolution and the war of 1812 an American brig, bound from Liverpool to Baltimore, with specie on board, was wrecked upon a shoal lying out from Synepuxette Beach, and there was beaten to pieces by the heavy surf. A gold-laden Spanish vessel was also wrecked upon the Hen-and-Chicken Shoals, just off the beach south of the cape. This is one of the most treacherous and fatal beaches on the whole Atlantic coast. More wrecks have occurred here than upon any similar extent of shore with which the United States Life-Saving Service have anything to do. Upon this beach, where so often have been found the corpses of unfortunate mariners, gold and silver coin has been washed up by the waves. No later than last fall, after the terrific storm in October, two pieces of gold coin and a Spanish dollar were found near the edge of the surf. This more than anything else has led the party already alluded to to think that there is some likelihood of the recovery of a quantity of the lost treasure.

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CHAS. F. CHAPMAN,
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$25. $50. $100. $200. $500.

Alex. Frothingham & Co. have been for many years stock brokers and bankers in New York, at 12 Wall-st. They have the reputation of gaining for their customers large returns from investments ranging from $50 to $300, and have the enviable reputation of always making quick returns. Send for their *Financial Report*, free.—New York Tribune.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. J. WILBUR Magnetic Physician, 430 W. Randolph-st.,
Is making some of the most wonderful cures on record. Competent lady assistants in attendance.

PILLS.

WINCHESTER'S
SPECIFIC PILL
A speedy and radical cure for Nervous Debility, Weakness, &c., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, Excesses, or Overwork of the Brain and Nervous System. Two to Six Boxes are usually sufficient. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Price $1 per box; Six Boxes, $5, by mail, securely sealed, with full directions for use. Prepared only by
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
36 John St., New York.

ELECTRIC BELTS.

HELP!
FOR THE WEAK,
NERVOUS, and
DEBILITATED!

The afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy at home, without the use of medicine of any kind.

PULVERMACHER'S
ELECTRIC BELTS
AND BANDS,
For self-application to any part of the body, meet every requirement.

THE MOST LEARNED PHYSICIANS AND SCIENTIFIC MEN OF EUROPE AND THIS COUNTRY INDORSE THEM.

Send for DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET and THE ELECTRIC QUARTERLY, a large Illustrated Journal, containing full particulars. Copies mailed free. Call on or address

Pulvermacher Galvanic Co.,
218 STATE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

☞ Avoid bogus appliances claiming electric qualities. Our pamphlet explains how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious.

GOLD PENS.

JOHN HOLLAND'S RECORD PEN CINCINNATI
7

JOHN HOLLAND'S Patent Record GOLD PEN
Patented Oct. 2, 1872.
Is the highest achievement in the manufacture of Gold Pens and the result of experiments for more than twenty years. The "RECORD" Pen is produced by a skillful combination of the two precious and non-corrosive metals; *16 kr. Gold* and *Platinum*, while the ordinary gold pen contains an alloy of copper, reducing its fineness without yielding that elasticity, density and steel like temper which the costly *Platinum* supplies. The "RECORD" Gold Pen *Points* are of the best *Iridium*. (Diamonds,) indestructible with fair treatment, and polished to glass like smoothness.
Steel pen writers have now every objection to gold fairly overcome, and every requirement in a Pen which will endure and not oxidize, squarely met. The "RECORD" Gold Pen is guaranteed to possess Durability, Permanency of Spring and Perfection of Point. Price, $2.50, sold by all Jewelers and Stationers in the United States. If not found order direct from *JOHN HOLLAND, Manufacturer, 19 W. 4th St., Cincinnati.*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE TO CAPITALISTS.
ELM FLAX MILLS (New York City) FOR SALE, comprising 15 city lots, with Buildings, Engines, Boilers, Machinery, etc., all in complete working order. The death of both members of the late firm of A. H. Hart & Co. necessitates the winding up of their business. The business is now carried on by the undersigned as Receiver, and is offered for sale pursuant to the order of the Court of Common Pleas, as follows:
"It is ordered that said Receiver be, and he hereby is, authorized, empowered, and directed to advertise this property for sale throughout the country at the price or sum of One Hundred and Seventy-five Thousand Dollars, and in such advertisement he make known that such property and business is now being managed and continued by said Receiver under the direction of this Court, and will be so managed and continued until a sale can be effected; that said business is attended with very little risk; that a clear net profit of more than eleven and one-fourth per cent over and above all expenses has been made in said business since the same came into the hands of said Receiver (three months), and that the books and accounts of said Receiver and said business are open to the inspection of all parties desirous of purchasing said property and business."
The sales of products of said mills have averaged more than $600,000 per year for several years.
JOHN HINDE, Receiver, 90 White-st., N. Y.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Only Direct Line to France.
General Transatlantic Company.
Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.
Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
CANADA, Franguel........Wednesday, May 7, 6 a. m.
LABRADOR, Sanglier....Wednesday, May 14, 12 noon
SAINT LAURENT, Lachesnez, Wed., May 21, 5:30 a.m
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):
TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35.
Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils.
Checks drawn of Credit Lyonais of Paris in amount to suit.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

INMAN LINE
OCEAN STEAMSHIPS,
Carrying the British and United States Mails.
New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.
Tickets to and from the principal English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, Italian, and Scandinavian Ports.
These steamers carry no live stock of any kind.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago.
☞ DRAFTS on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent for sale.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
New York..........London..........Paris.
Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.
RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Agents for Chicago.

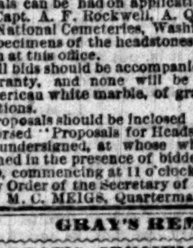
STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $26.
JAMES WARRACK, General Western Manager,
124 Washington-st., Chicago.
Austin Baldwin & Co., Gen'l Ag'ts, 72 Broadway, N.Y.

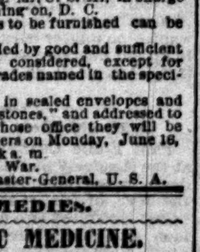
PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEADSTONES FOR SOLDIERS' GRAVES.
WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 31, 1879.
Sealed proposals, in triplicate, are hereby invited for furnishing Headstones for Soldiers' Graves, in private, village, and city cemeteries, as provided by the law approved February 3, 1879, of which the following is an extract:
* "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to erect headstones over the graves of soldiers who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States during the war for the Union, and who have been buried in private, village, or city cemeteries, in the same manner as provided by the law of March 3, 1873, for those interred in National Military Cemeteries."
The total number to be furnished is estimated at 17,000. Specifications describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, and blank forms of proposals can be had on application in person or by letter to Capt. A. F. Rockwell, A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of National Cemeteries, Washington, D. C.
Specimens of the headstones to be furnished can be seen at this office.
All bids should be accompanied by good and sufficient guaranty, and none will be considered, except for American white marble, of grades named in the specifications.
Proposals should be inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals for Headstones," and addressed to the undersigned, at whose office they will be opened in the presence of bidders on Monday, June 16, 1879, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m.
By Order of the Secretary of War.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

GRAY'S REMEDIES.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.




TRADE MARK.
After Taking.

The Great English Remedy, will promptly and radically cure any and every case of Nervous Debility and Weakness, result of Indiscretion, excess or overwork of the brain and nervous system; is perfectly harmless, acts like magic, and has been extensively used for over thirty years with great success.
☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. ☞ The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing
THE GRAY MEDICINE CO
10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.
VAN SCHAACK, STEPHENSON & CO., 92 and 94 Lake-st., Chicago, wholesale and retail agents who will supply druggists at proprietors' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KNOW THYSELF
A new Medical Treatise, "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF-PRESERVATION," a book for everybody. Price, $1, sent by mail. It contains fifty original prescriptions, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Gold Medal awarded the author by the National Medical Association. The Boston Herald says: "The Science of Life is, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." The London Lancet says: "No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor." An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage. The author can be consulted. Address DR. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass.
HEAL THYSELF

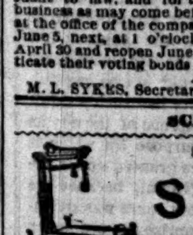
NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
DETROIT, Mich., April 7, 1879.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of the Company in Detroit, Mich., on the first Thursday after the first Wednesday of May next, being the eighth day of said month, at 10 o'clock a. m.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO.,
52 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, April 24, 1879.
The annual meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of this company, for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in Chicago, on Thursday, June 5, next, at 1 o'clock p. m. Transfer-books close April 30 and reopen June 9. Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration.
ALBERT KEEP, President.
M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

SCALES.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bMarquette Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
aLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	* 9:55 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & Mendota Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	* 9:45 a m	* 4:15 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 8:25 a m	* 1:35 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:35 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	7:50 a m	7:05 p m
Omaha Express	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Leavenworth & Atchison Expr's	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	5:00 p m	10:20 a m
Night Express	10:00 p m	6:20 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:55 a m	6:40 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	12:20 p m	9:10 a m
Blue Island Accommodation	4:15 p m	1:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	6:15 p m	4:40 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	7:10 p m	6:30 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	*11:30 p m	*11:00 p m
Blue Island Accommodation	† 1:15 p m	†10:05 a m

*Saturdays and Thursdays only. †Sundays only.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington } Fast Expr's	* 9:00 a m	* 3:35 p m
& Keokuk } Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 3:40 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 3:35 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	*10:45 a m
Milwaukee Special (Sundays)	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Madison, Prairie du Chien & Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	* 7:45 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 p m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 9:30 a m
aCairo & Texas Express	§ 8:50 p m	* 6:45 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Tolono Passenger	* 4:30 p m	§ 6:30 a m

a On Saturday night runs to Tolono only.
b On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:55 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 6:45 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	§ 5:40 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	* 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	†10:20 p m	‡ 5:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express	§ 8:09 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 8:15 a m	* 4:40 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan	*9 a m
Daily for Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee	*9 a m
Saturday's boat don't leave until	8 p m
Daily for Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon	*7 p m
For Milwaukee, etc., evening boat, Tuesday and Friday	7 p m
For Green Bay & Bay ports, Tuesday and Friday	7 p m
For Escanaba and Lake Superior towns, Friday	7 p m
Daily for St. Joseph	10 a m
Saturday's Boat (for St. Joe) leaves at	11 p m

Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sunday excepted.

THE COURTS.

A Decision in Favor of the Fullerton Avenue Conduit.

Curious Suit Against a Doctor---Rush for Divorces---Judgments and New Suits.

Judge McAllister yesterday overruled the demurrer in the condemnation case of The City vs. Fullerton to condemn certain land on the North Branch for a pumping-works station. The demurrer was on the ground that the city had no right to condemn the land for such a purpose, even though an ordinance was attempted to be passed for the purpose; that the general law did not give such power to the city to condemn for such purposes, and it could not be implied.

The Judge held that the city had such a right. It was necessary to the existence of the city as a corporation to fulfill the purpose for which it was organized. The powers granted under the charter were necessarily general, because the charter was a general one, but there was an implied power sufficient to authorize the ordinance in question. The demurrer was therefore overruled, but leave given to the parties interested to five a claim of interest within three days. A similar proceeding was begun about five months ago, but dismissed, Judge Rogers having decided that the ordinance was not sufficiently definite to show the city had power to condemn the land.

A CURIOUS SUIT.

The case of G. P. Gates and W. P. Passmore vs. Dr. Almon Brooks is now on trial before Judge Rogers. This is an action brought by G. P. Gates & Co., of Hot Springs, Ark., against Dr. Brooks, of this city, to recover $15,000 damages for an alleged breach of contract. They charge that in June, 1875, Dr. Brooks sold them a stock of drugs, fixtures, etc., of a drug-store in Hot Springs, agreeing, also, to give them his prescriptions during his natural life. The price paid was $4,300, of which $1,221 was for the drugs, etc., and the remainder for the good-will. Shortly after the defendant moved to this city, and the druggists commenced a suit, claiming he had promised to live there all his life. Dr. Brooks alleges that he only promised to give them his prescriptions while he lived in Hot Springs, and that he told them at the time he contemplated coming to Chicago. The jury was impaneled yesterday afternoon, and several depositions read, after which the case was adjourned to this morning.

WIDENING STATE STREET.

Judge Jameson will to-day take up the condemnation case of The City vs. Smith for widening State street from Twelfth street south to Egan avenue. Notices have been served on 300 or 400 defendants. There are 500 different lots or blocks, and 300 buildings to be condemned either in whole or in part to effect this improvement. State street is now seventy-three feet wide from Twelfth to Twenty-second streets, and sixty-six feet wide the rest of the way to the city limits, and it is proposed to make it a uniform width of 100 feet. Condemnation proceedings have already been carried through for widening from Jackson to Twelfth street and the work nearly completed. The remainder will be finished when the County Treasurer has collected the amount due on the remaining warrants now in his hands. The trial of the case will probably occupy five or six weeks.

DIVORCES.

Isabella Sproal filed a bill yesterday complaining that her husband Thomas has been devoting too much of his time within the past two years to the consumption of the liquid exports of Kentucky, and she claims that she is now excused from any further obligations to live with him. And she asks a Court to justify her in leaving him.

Sarah E. McAllister filed a bill for divorce from Aaron S. McAllister on the ground of adultery.

Barbara V. Dean charges her husband John W. Dean with cruelty, drunkenness, and desertion, and thinks this should entitle her to a divorce.

The Hutton family must be very desirable neighbors according to their own statements. In 1877 John B. Hutton filed his bill for divorce against his wife Rebecca on the ground of cruelty. She responded with a charge of cruelty and drunkenness, but, on the hearing, Judge Williams dismissed both bill and cross-bill for want of equity. Since that time, very naturally, they have not lived together, but occasionally he comes over, she says, and bathes her face in hot tea, or combs her hair with a brick. She had him arrested on a charge of assault, and he was bound over to keep the peace. He returned the compliment by swearing out a warrant against her for being disorderly, but she was discharged. Since then he has confined himself, she alleges, to making threats of killing her, by means of which she is kept in constant fear of her life. He owns some property on the West Side, and she asks for a divorce and a decree compelling him to pay enough for her support.

THE POST AND MAIL.

Mr. T. S. McClelland, Receiver of the *Post and Mail* Printing Company, filed his fifth report yesterday, which is as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash March 4	$565
Receipts since	12
Total	$578
Paid for advertising, court costs, attorney's fees, etc., etc	112
Balance on hand	$466

ITEMS.

Judge Drummond yesterday decided the case of Richard Irwin vs. Monroe Bailey, which has been on trial before him the past three days. This was a suit on a note called a "farmer's note" for $4,000 given by the defendant in aid of the building of the Racine & Mississippi Railroad some twenty years ago. The note was sold to the Glasgow Bank of Scotland. The defense was that the note was obtained by false representations as to the condition of the road. The Judge held that the defense, whether good or not against the road, could not be set up against a party who was a bona fide holder for value. Judgment was therefore rendered in favor of the plaintiff.

Judge Moore yesterday refused to grant a temporary injunction in the case of Willoughby, Hill & Co., against Lawrence & Martin and the Chicago Jockey & Trotting Club. This was a suit to prevent the defendants from interfering with complainants' rights to use the fence around the race-ground, for advertising purposes.

Friday will be the last day of service to the May term of the Circuit Court.

BANKRUPTCY.

In the case of Charvat & Co., an order was entered discharging the bankrupts from all debts mentioned in their statement of debts.

Discharges were issued to H. W. Wetherell, C. H. Barstow, J. M. Miller, F. G. Welch, and Joseph Mackin.

The cases of F. E. and G. Koenig, David Witkowsky, Royal A. Remick, G. & W. Lieber, D. J. Lynch, Ames, Sherwin & Co., Fonville & Pugh, William Smalles, Jr., and F. W. Raymond.

C. D. Lusk was appointed Assignee of Charles J. Cavanaugh.

A dividend of 100 per cent was declared in favor of the preferred creditors of George M. Huntoon, but the other creditors got nothing.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for Simeon L. Harrell.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Bolivar G. Gill began a suit yesterday to recover $3,500 of the Northwestern Universalist Publishing House.

Frank Deakin, for the use of C. E. Pope, brought suit for $5,000 against Charles W. Lea, James D. Perrins, and John Crerar.

Adam Barfoot sued Robert A. McClellan for $1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

August Munninghausen, who was so severely lacerated a few weeks ago by three ferocious dogs, began a suit yesterday against George H. Fischer, the owner of the animals, to recover damages for his injuries. The affair occurred on the 18th ult., and the plaintiff was severely bitten in both legs and his right arm. He lays his damages at $5,000.

Presley Lewis commenced a suit in trespass against Rudolph Schloesser, Thomas W. Gray, and Patrick Dewear, claiming $5,000 damages.

CRIMINAL COURT.

John Gorman, for larceny of an $18 watch, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years.

Austin Hogan pleaded guilty to larceny and was sentenced to the Bridewell for six months.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of William H. Bassett, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Maria Bassett, under bond of $10,000, which was approved.

Letters of administration were issued in the estate of John Casey, deceased, to Martin Casey. Bond of $10,000 approved.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Objections to discharges in bankruptcy.

JUDGE DYER—Custom-House cases.

THE APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—98, 99, and 102 to 201, except 105, 123, 139, and 190. A passed case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—72, 854, City vs. Smith, for opening State street. No call of calendar. No. 1 until further notice.

JUDGE MOORE—9, 11, 12, 13. No. 10, South Chicago L. & B. Co. vs. Jenkins, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—188, 190, 191, 192. No. 6,323, Gates vs. Brooks, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—General call of the common law docket from 9 to 10 a. m., beginning at No. 3,400 and extending to No. 4,000, which will conclude the call. Also, Nos. 191, 193, and 206 to 213, inclusive, except 211, on Judge Booth's calendar. No. 190, Taylor vs. Otis, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—2,370, Hoffman vs. Meissner; 2,004, Meigs vs. Redenberg; and 2,278, Bierman vs. Scheile.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—848, Reid vs. Haley. 132, Foss vs. Foss, on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 6, 105, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, and 133.

JUDGE BOOTH (Criminal Court)—Nos. 1,112, 1,205, 1,064, 927, and 1,020.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—William Westphal vs. Sophia Boldt, $255.

JUDGE JAMESON—George A. Marsh et al. vs. John Woolner, $1,826.42.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—George Larson vs. Louis and John Basso, $168.75.

JUDGE ROGERS—Ellis McGrath vs. Alfred Booth and Mathew McGinnis; verdict, $900, and motion for new trial.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

"Mistakes" of Mr. Applebee.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 6.—In your report of Mr. Applebee's Sunday lecture, among many other "mistakes" was the charge of falsehood against me in what I said about Mr. Ingersoll and obscene literature, to which I reply that, in addition to the uncontradicted statements of the press, I have the written authority of Anthony Comstock for my statement, in the discourse referred to, that Mr. Ingersoll petitioned Congress for the repeal of the law against sending obscene literature through the mails. The newspaper report of that part of my sermon was not verbatim, but an abstract in the reporter's words, rather than mine, as any one could see in reading, and made the statement more general and less specific than it was spoken. W. F. CRAFTS.

Some Conundrums.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 5.—What was the cost of the Lake-Shore Drive or "Boulevard" from Lincoln Park to the Water-Works? What portion of North Side property was assessed to pay for it? And how was that assessment made up? Also, while on this subject of "boulevards," please explain the proposed conversion of Dearborn avenue to a "Lincoln Park boulevard." What privileges is this "boulevard" to confer on Dearborn avenue that are not enjoyed by all other streets running to the park? Who is to pay for them, and how are they to be maintained? By answering these inquiries you will much oblige NORTH SIDE.

[The original cost of the Lake-Shore Drive, including the right of way, breakwaters, etc., was something over $100,000. The improvements and subsequent additions and repairs bring the total cost up to about $150,000. The original assessment was for $100,000, and was levied upon all North Side property south of North avenue and east of the centre line between Wells and Franklin streets. The repairs and improvements on this drive are made from the general park fund. The conversion of Dearborn avenue into a park-approach or boulevard has not yet been made, although certain steps have been taken with that object in view. According to the provisions of the act, as heretofore given in full in THE TRIBUNE, the first cost of the conversion of a street into a park approach is to be borne by the property benefited thereby, while the succeeding repairs and improvements are to be made from the park fund. The original assessment is to be made in installments. The benefits to be derived are a splendid roadway and approach to the park devoted to carriages, buggies, etc., only, at a cost but little more than is incurred in putting down a substantial pavement. As provided in the new law, the conversion can only be made on petition of the property-owners concerned.]

A Sermon for Newspaper Reporters.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 6.—THE TRIBUNE is conceded to be a reliable paper in every respect. Its editors are looked upon as being superior to the general order of intelligence and sound sense. It deals with all questions fairly, honestly, and impartially. Its reporters are presumed to look well to the ways of mankind and womankind, and not to eat the bread of idleness. Taking reporters as a class, they are gentlemanly, accommodating, honest, and upright. They take a laudable pride in making their organ resound to the music of their nimble fingers. I said reporters as a class. They might be divided into three grand divisions: the good, bad, and indifferent. The good are the ones who are good *all over* they never publish anything but "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." This division always hesitate to give to the world anything that reflects on the private characters of individuals, be they male or female, unless they have good authority to sustain them. In fact, they are model men in their particular profession, and a credit to truthful journalism.

The second division are the *bad*, generally employed by sensational, unreliable, low pot-house sheets; no character, be he ever so respectable, is safe when in their reach; their associations are scalawags of every stripe; they pay no regard to truth. If a lie will create a sensation, they enlarge it to make it pay—they care nothing for their own reputation or that of others; they are employed by their masters—the editors of such contemptible sheets—*to create* sensations, ruin characters, and rake in the nickels and dollars. I do not say but there are respectable men of this class on disreputable sheets, but if there are any such they must feel as angels would in Pandemonium.

The indifferent class are very numerous all over the country. They may try to give truth if possible, but if a lie will answer their purpose better they do not hesitate at all.

Editors of decent journals are not to blame if falsehood occurs and irreproachable characters are assailed in their columns; the reporters are the men who write up these articles, and very often give their readers what purports to be gospel truth, when the facts are it is mainly a jumble of lies hatched in their own brain.

How many innocent people have suffered untold tortures and eventually found early graves consequent upon this untruthful and maligning habit of some reporters! Eternity will only reveal the misery many estimable families and individuals have undergone owing to this fact.

May THE TRIBUNE in the future as in the past try its utmost and use its best endeavors to have the beauteous standard of truth and that only as its chief glory, in a country where so little respect is paid to this grand virtue.

May reporters steadily but surely avoid "fibs,"—avoid everything which tends to throw discredit on what ought to be a truly noble profession; give the news,—that is what we all want,—no matter what it is, but give it truthfully and honestly,—the public wish it just as it is,—but please do not manufacture it. L. MOUAT.

A Passionately Scientific Physician.

Paul Emile Chauffard, who was a Professor at the Academy of Medicine in Paris, and whose death was announced a short time ago, carried the love of his art to its furthest limits. On being consulted two or three months ago by a man who was evidently suffering from some acute form of skin disease, he looked at him attentively, and then, as a strange light sparkled in his eye, he exclaimed:

"Extraordinary — unparalleled — inconceivable!"

The startled patient eagerly inquired if it was a "bad case."

"I rather think it is," replied the Doctor. "You're suffering from the Jewish leprosy—that's all!"

"Mon Dieu!" gasped the poor patient.

"Don't distress yourself," continued the Professor; "it was simply a from of disease that we had lost sight of. It had entirely disappeared, but now we have found it again, thanks to you. You're really doing us a great service, and I am delighted!"

It is only fair to add that Chauffard effected a cure.

Exercising a Lazy Husband.

Americus (Ga.) Republican.

A gentleman of the new Twenty-sixth District of this county informs us that on last Saturday, as he was riding through the country, he witnessed the most novel sight of his life. It was nothing more nor less than a white lady plowing; her husband acting as the horse, mule, or steer, as the case may be. He was regularly harnessed, and dragging the plow as complacently as an ox. The gentleman spoke to the woman about her team, and she replied that "this was the only way she could get any work out of Elam, and she would make him do what she could." The plowed ground was well broken up, and showed that the woman was expert in the use of the plow, and that man can be a horse when he will.

To mothers: Should the baby be suffering with any of the disorders of babyhood use Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup at once for the trouble. Price, 25 cents.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

ACHILLES AT A WALKING-MATCH.

New York Tribune.

At Gilmore's, hovering o'er the judges' stand,
  Appeared alone, last evening, a new-comer,
A ghostly figure from an ancient land—
  'Twas old Achilles, sung about by Homer.
Greaves on his legs, the cestus on his hand,
  His lips moved quickly and his keen eyes glistened;
And, as Euterpe hushed the brazen band,
  The hero spoke, and all the garden listened:

"By Agamemnon!" (he was very mad)—
  "Shade of old Menelaus and Ulysses!
Shrimps of the Pontic Sea! this is too bad!
  I never saw as mean a show as this is!
Enough to make a Trojan buffoon sad!
  Enough to make a Spartan sage disgusted,
Who knows how Hector used the legs he had,
  And Ajax Telamon got up and dusted!

"You call 'em legs—those pipestems trimmed in blue!
  They're spindle-shanks—a nursery of babies!
That athlete stoops—a bean is in his shoe!
  That thing in pink tights seems to have the rabies!
That one in green presents a sickly hue!
  The next is lame, and wabbles like a gander!
It makes me think—by contrast, it is true—
  Of how we fought the gods above Scamander.

"O Jupiter! how could Patroclus shake
  These wilted manikins in starch and leather!
And ten of them would old Tydides take
  In his right hand and crack their heels together!
Ha! ha! ha! ha! It is enough to make
  A mummy laugh—these athletes sick and jaded!
Ha! ha! I have been long enough awake:
  Now let me die again,—and let me stay dead!"

"COME AND BE SHONE."

Detroit Free Press.

The Detroit brigade of bootblacks was increased by one yesterday. A passenger train from the East carried one more passenger than the conductor knew of, because the said passenger was concealed on the trucks and looked more like a hunk of mud than a live boy 14 years old. He came across the river with the others, and after a brief look around the depot he walked up to a hackman and said:

"Old boy, I'm right from Jersey City, with nothing to eat for two bull days and not a red in my pocket. I'm game, I am. Lend me a quarter and I'll make it a dollar before noon."

"I don't know you," replied the hackman.

"Nor I you, but that's all right. A man who won't lend a live boy a quarter to get a start in life is no man at all. Come, what d'ye say?"

He got the money, and, walking up to a bootblack who stood shivering in the cool air, he said:

"Boy, you'll never make a shiner in the world. Your forte is landscape painting or counting bank notes. I'll gin ye a quarter for yer kit, and if yer ever want money for a pint of peanuts, call on me."

It was a trade. There was a new box of blacking and a pretty fair brush, and the new boy no sooner had the box under his arm than he cried out in a wonderfully shrill voice:

"Come and see me! Come and be shone by a chap who kin make yer butes look nicer in two minits than a slouch could in four days. Hold out yer feet an' gin me a chance to lay the corner-stone of a fortune—and don't you forget it!"

He secured five "blacks" as fast as he could work, and in twenty minutes he had paid back the quarter. In half an hour he was 15 cents ahead, and then he rubbed his aching arms and said:

"I've got to drop suthin' down for my stomach to lay hold on, and then I'll come out and make the fur fly. It'll take me two hours yet to get limbered up and feel like a buzz-saw run by chain lightning, but when I do git to work in earnest I shall use up a brush every nine minits all day long."

After he had procured a cheap breakfast at a restaurant, he found himself confronted by four or five bootblacks, who looked as if they had planned to give him the bounce.

"Morning, gents," said the new boy, as he looked from one to the other. "No use giving me any copperas, my beauties, for I've struck this town to stay. I'm right on the black. I'd rather black butes, but I kin black eyes if I'm forced to. I'm a Keely motor,—only more so. I strike, kick, bite, and pull hair all at one motion, and it takes three policemen to pull me away from the mangled remains of my victims."

The boys consulted together and concluded not to tackle him, and in five minutes more they were giving him their friendship. He led them back to the depot, stood them in line, and said:

"Now, slouches, you stick by me and I'll stick by you. This town hain't never bin half worked, and I know it. Down East we all thought you used dishwater and stove-blacking instead of shoe-polish. Repress yer emotion a few minutes and see me tear myself all to flinders."

The new boy moved around like a top, worked like a pony-engine, talked like a candidate, and made 20 cents in about ten minutes. Putting the "chink" down into his old vest-pocket, he swung his box over his shoulder and remarked:

"Sixty cents afore 10 o'clock of the first day is good 'nuff. Now I want to go up-town, see the streets, study architecture, steal me a dog, and this afternoon I'll feel as if I was born here and had been in jail half a dozen times. Tata, children; don't spend your money for taffy while I'm gone!"

PARIS NEWSPAPER WIT.

New York World.

"What! Refuse to lend a paltry X to me, your other self!" "That's why. You'd never return the money. I know myself too well."

"In such a shower as this," said a luckless Bohemian who was chilled and wetted through, "I could wish I was Job." "Why?" "Because he was all covered with Ulsters." "That's a fact. He would be just the man for Uz."

Baron de B., ruined by gamblers and women, is induced to marry the very ugly daughter of a very prominent banker, who during the honeymoon makes an assignment to his creditors. "Confound it all!" yells the happy groom; "here I've gone and loved her for herself alone and not made a *mariage de convenance* at all."

At an evening party one lady was making an asp of herself in the matter of another, of whom she said vehemently that there wasn't such another in the city for everything that was unladylike or unwomanly. "Sh—sh, my dear," whispered a friend to her; "you are forgetting yourself."

Mlle. N., of the Folies-Amoureuses, has a son whose chin shows like a stubble-field at harvest-time, yet she assumes the virtue of youth and gushes like the tenderest of things. Some one happened to ask the young man his age, and he dutifully replied: "Ma is just 20, and I am six months older than she is."

"Then, doctor, mine is a hopeless case; I am, indeed, attacked by one of those awful maladies which science does not treat—which you do not prescribe for." "No so, not so bad as that—we treat such complaints—I prescribe for them." "But do the prescriptions do any good?" "Not the least."

"I say, Maud," says a young man to a young woman, "really, old girl, you know you ought to bounce that old woman that you have to open the door and do the chores. She takes snuff and talks like a magpie, and is altogether very revolting." "I know I ought to, but then, you see, its difficult to do it. She's my mother. However, I'll give her talking a to."

They had gathered in tears in the ante-room to weep over and discuss the virtues of the beautiful Mme. de B., cut off in the flower of her age, whose body lay in the adjoining apartment. "What a pity," said a sympathizing friend, "for her to die in the flower of her age, at 28!" "Thirty," said a cousin of the deceased, and burying her face in her handkerchief gave way to a fresh burst of grief.

Two brave peasants in the banliene possess in Paris a daughter who plays minor parts in a very small and not too respectable theatre. This diva, with the voice of a peacock and the walk of a goose, dwells in the fastnesses of the Rue de Rennes. Her good parents, naturally, are very proud of their offspring, and say to everybody, on all occasions: "Our daughter is the first actress in Paris,—the very first one." And if any of the auditors seems astonished the old gentleman explains: "Yes, sir, the first after you leave the railroad station,—on the left-hand side of the street."

THE SHOE QUESTION.

Eli Perkins in Cincinnati Enquirer.

I asked one of the belles of Fifth avenue if she allowed a shoe-clerk to put on her shoes.

"Why, of course I do," she said, "and lace them up, too. That is what a shoe-clerk is for. Only a silly woman with country ideas, or a common woman who looks upon the clerk as a probable sweetheart, would object to a shoe-clerk putting on her shoes. Every well-bred lady in New York expects the clerk to lace a new pair of shoes."

"But suppose the clerk should remark, 'You have a pretty foot,' or 'Your foot is small,' would you be indignant?"

"Certainly not. I should consider the remark the same as if a servant had made it. If this Miss Cottrell, of Richmond, had been a true lady, she would never have made such a silly fool of herself; and if Poindexter had not been a harum-scarum goose, without true gentlemanly instincts, he would not have killed Mr. Curtis, the simple and innocent shoe-clerk."

"Do you allow a young gentleman clerk to put on a new kid-glove?"

"Yes. In Paris the glove-clerk always puts on a new glove for you. While I would not allow a young gentleman friend to put on my glove, I consider it highly proper for a glove-clerk to do it.

"Suppose a gentleman at a party in your own set should squeeze your hand in the lancers, what would you do?"

"Now, that is a different thing. If he were an intimate friend, I should take it as a joke; if he were my lover, I should return it; but, if he were a casual acquaintance, and I thought he squeezed my hand impertinently, I would cut him dead. I shouldn't tell any one but the man would suffer a silent punishment."

"Would you go back to the same clerk three times, as did Miss Cottrell, if he said your foot was pretty?"

"Yes, if I had business there. If his remarks offended me, I should tell him to please make no remark. I shouldn't have gone to my lover with a silly story. The fact is, this whole Richmond foolishness occurred among common, ill-bred people, not used to the usages of refined society"; and then the aristocratic young lady buttoned up her ten-button kids and prepared for a promenade.

A CONCERT PAINTER.

Vienna has an odd genius who works at high pressure and kindles canvas into varied and instantaneous life. A correspondent of the London *Times* describes him as a concert painter, who, without a moment's previous thought or warning, standing on the stage of a concert-hall, and having his subject suddenly prescribed to him by one of the audience, will dash off his work in almost less time than it would take to photograph it,—a lightning-limner, a painter improvisatore. Signor Carlo was born in 1848, at Milan, the son of very poor parents, who in 1850 removed to Hungary. A strong artistic inclination began to show itself in the boy, and he was placed under the care of a painter, who mainly employed his pupil in the preparation of colors. Later on he went to Vienna, where poverty and repeated failures could not damp his ardor, and where he continued cultivating his art with a perseverance which has, at the age of 31, brought him to such a pitch of perfection in his peculiar line as to have made him second to none. It was a happy thought of managerial enterprise to secure the services of this singular man. Every evening at a popular place of amusement he mounts the stage, and to the sound of slow music charms the audience by a rapid and simultaneous display of the sister art. His performance is afterwards given away by lot. His subject being suggested to him, the little dark-hued man immediately seizes his brush without a moment's apparent reflection, and with intense interest the spectators watch the swift and gradual process which transforms a blank extent of canvas into a gorgeous wreck-strewn sea or a golden sunset. His work is generally finished within the hour. Not long ago, being the guest of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, at Ludwigslust, Signor Carlo was desired to paint in oil a Hungarian landscape (Pussta, with Gypsy camp), and this he did in the space of fifty minutes, with such truth to nature and such artistic skill as to excite the hearty admiration of all the Court. Before a society of artists lately, too, this wonderful man, within the short period of forty-three minutes, called into glowing life an Italian landscape with a perspective of classic ruins, glancing rivulets, and breathing groves. To cartoon the same subject occupied him slightly over a quarter of an hour.

BUCKWHEAT-CAKES ABROAD.

Paris Letter to Cincinnati Enquirer.

There is a class of our great and beloved country-people here who hover or oscillate between Paris at this part of the year and Nice in the winter. They are a demonstrative class of patriots. The folds of the "Star-Spangled Banner" are around them to a certain extent, and they vary the song of "Hail Columbia" with "Yankee Doodle" and variations. To many of these esurient tourists there is what I may call a hidden glory to the rest of the world in green corn and hot buckwheat-cakes. I have heard mothers and children cry for these delicacies in France to such an extent that one not knowing America would suppose they formed some cardinal clauses in the governmental and social constitution. A dejeuner a la fourchette at which I was a few noons ago had the following dishes: Pate de foi gras, anchovies, stuffed eggs, and other light hors d'œuvres, followed by a sole Normande, cooked to a delicate brown turn and garnished with cress. Then came a poulet Vaudeville,—that is the acme of culinary art,—followed by the memorable steak Chateaubriand aux truffes (the prime steak-cut cooked between two less prime steaks and absorbing their juicy nutriment),—a succulent, tender, tempting steak, the inspiration of an art-cook, and no one should fail to try such a gem in beef. Then came that crevice-filling dish, the omelette au Kirsch, and, good reader, just try one to-morrow morning. After this came the bric-a-brac of the breakfasts Old Paris alone can offer and New Paris must emulate. I was enjoying it with my usual "modest tooth," and just as the "Montrachet" bottle was being renewed, and dashes of De Lossy champagne foamed forth, a lovely woman from "our side" meekly remarked, "And no buckwheat-cakes!" I never saw so much consternation on the face of six Frenchmen since the days of the Commune. I hid my national blushes behind the De Lossy! Will some one inform me if American ladies live by buckwheat-cakes alone?

BETTING ON A SURE THING.

Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.

A tough-looking citizen walked into one of the Justice's courts yesterday afternoon very much intoxicated, and requested that he be allowed to swear off drinking for a year. His Honor obligingly put him through the solemn motions, and the convert, with a confused rumble of well-meant but profanely expressed resolutions, stumbled out of the court-room.

"Bet he don't keep it an hour," said one of the grinning lawyers.

"Bet he sticks to it a week, anyhow," observed the Court with confidence.

"Nonsense!" cried everybody.

"What'll you bet?" asked the Judge.

"Twenty to ten," exclaimed an eager attorney, producing the money.

"Done!" cried his Honor, and the stakes were turned over to a *Chronicle* reporter.

"Constable," said the Court quietly, "go out and fetch that man back."

In a few minutes the reformed one was dragged in, and the Judge ascended his dais, rapped for order, and looked severe.

"Charged with being drunk," said the Court. "What's your plea?"

"Guess I'm full," admitted the prisoner, with an idiotic smile.

"Ten days in the County Jail. Constable, lock up your prisoner. Mr. Reporter, hand this Court that wealth. Court's adjourned. Boys, let's go and flood our lower levels."

A LUCKY "TIP."

SOUTH KENSINGTON, April 12.—*To the Editor of the London Times:* In connection with your correspondent's interesting article on Monte Carlo in the *Times* of the 11th inst., I should like, with your permission, to place on record a singular occurrence of which I was a personal witness:

A friend of mine, a well-known auctioneer of New York, who was at Nice this season, announced, in conversation one evening with a lady (with whom I am also personally acquainted), that he was proposing to pay a visit to Monte Carlo the next day. "You must play on my lucky number," said she, laughing,—"No. 26; it always brings me luck." He replied that he had no objection, and would "just as lief play on it as on any other, if he played at all."

Next day he went to Monte Carlo, and, entering the Casino, sauntered up to one of the roulette-tables. Bethinking himself of his fair acquaintance's "tip," he put down a Napoleon *en plein* on 26. It came up, and the croupier pushed him 720 francs!

I was in the room at the time, and shall not soon forget his comical expression of profound astonishment as he looked at the shining column of twenty-six Napoleons which he held in his hand. All he could say for several minutes was, "Well, this beats cock-fighting!" Not having gambling proclivities, he did what is rarely done,—took away his gains, and, so far as I know, did not go to Monte Carlo again. W. H.

QUIPS.

The Czar is not yet a-Nihil-ated sovereign.

Highwaymen: Employes on the Elevated Railway.

Warm, comfortable slippers for persons with long feet may be said to supply a long felt want.

Freddy (to George): "Doesn't it seem nice to see the swallows back again?" George: "Well, they fly so fast I can't see their back."

A Boston paper says that "Joaquin Miller stalks round town accompanied by a couple of stalwart retainers." We take it for granted that the latter are for the purpose of holding the Bostonians while Wauk reads his poetry to them. They need to be stalwart.—*San Francisco Post.*

A Western editor, in response to a subscriber who grumbles that his paper is intolerably damp, says it is "because there is so much due on it."

The Pennsylvania Legislature is so corrupt that a rotten egg smashed against the Speaker's desk smells like a bank of violets.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Judge: "Have you anything to offer to the Court before sentence is passed on you?" Prisoner: "No, Judge. I had $10, but my lawyers took that."

Procrastination may be the thief of time, but the New Orleans *Picayune* has noticed that it did not succeed in getting away with "Grandfather's Clock."

A cynical writer says: "Take a company of boys chasing butterflies; put long-tailed coats on the boys, and turn the butterflies into sovereigns, and you have a beautiful panorama of the world."

"Dear singer! Thou hast never ta'en my hand, nor looked into my face all tender-wise," sings Mary Clemmer to John G. Whittier. Of course he hasn't, Mary; he is no such man.—*Lowell Courier.*

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The Army Bill—William T. Sherman.

Big whine party at the Music-Hall—The dog-show.

Backus, the New York negro-minstrel, is more humorous than ever; he has got the erysipelas.

A sea-voyage is a good remedy for hard times. A few hours from shore and it will seem to you that everything is coming up.

It seems to be hard to hit a real or a mimic King. The fellow Gray who shot at Booth when playing *Richard II.* did not even Grayze him.

It is said that one Lowe, a Southern member of Congress, has been "spoiling for a fight." Most of the members from his section have been fighting for spoils.

The man who undertook to lick a thousand postage-stamps in a thousand minutes gave out on his seven hundredth lap. He says he had rather undertake to lick the Postmaster-General.

The *Gazette* says "Clara Louise Kellogg went from the Music-Hall to the Parker House, changed her dress, locked her trunks, and left the Providence depot for New York, all in twenty-six minutes." This is about the quickest work ever done by a Singer machine.

A young friend of ours says he has no objection to ladies doing fancy work, and can watch the queen of his heart working impossible flowers and distorted dogs all the evening, but when the old man comes in and tries to make a foot-rest out of the rear elevation of his trousers, he thinks time might be spent more profitably.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Gives an Account of the Kind of Treatment Freedmen Receive at the Corners, Showing Conclusively that They Have No Reason for Dissatisfaction.

Toledo Blade.

CONFEDRIT X ROADS (wich is in the State uv Kentucky), April 22, 1879.—The North is filled with all sorts uv absurd stories uv the treatment the colored citizens are receivin in the South, the desire bein, clearly, to prejoodis the North agin the Suthern Seckshun wich wuz crushed in an unholy croosade agin its rites, and wich hez never recovered from the same.

It is espeshly charged that the cussid nigger has no rites in the Courts, and that when opposed by a proud Kentucky Cawcashen he is crowded to the wall, without the slitest chance for his life. To show the utter nonsense uv this statement, I give a truthful report uv a case tried afore Square Pettus, Justice uv the Peace for our Township.

Simeon Claghorn, ez he calls hisself now, tho he wuz a slave wunst uv that sweet and gilelis saint, Deekin Pogram (wich family ne resembles to a degree that made the late Mrs. Pogram infooriated whenever she saw his mother, he havin the genooine Pogram nose), wuz a tenant of the Deekin's, and hez bin for two years. He agreed to pay the Deekin $10 a yeer per akre for the land, and also agreed to buy his entire supplies uv that libral and Chrischen man. At the eend uv the first yeer, the Deekin took his entire crop and brot him in debt suthin like $400, wich the nigger tried to work out in the winter cuttin and gettin out railroad ties, from the Deekin's wood-lot, on wich he hez lived ever since the crooel war depriyed him uv his labor.

The next season the nigger found hisself in debt about $800, and he submitted the matter to Joe Bigler, wich is pisen, and Josef, actin ez his attorney, came down on the innosent old Deekin with a demand for a bill uv items. Josef demandid that the nigger hev a kerect account uv the grain and stuff wich he hed turned over to the Deekin, also a itemized account uv the supplies wich the Deekin hed furnished the nigger, that it might be made manifest ez to how the account stood.

The Deekin wuz enraged. 'Why shood not my word be taken agin a nigger's?" he demandid. "I never wuz called upon for anything uv the kind afore. It is an outrage!"

But ez Josef sood him afore Square Pettus for the full amount uv the crops wich the Deekin hed taken, the good old man wuz forced to degrade hisself by comin into court agin a Ethopian. It wrung his sole, but he submitted, ez we all hev hed to do sence the Linkin dynasty.

I helped the Deekin out. The two seasons' crops footid up $2,000, and I didn't pay any attention to the Deekin's books. I made out a bill charging the nigger with $400 worth uv bacon, $600 worth uv flour, $400 worth uv mules, and the balance, to make his claim good, in silk dresses for his wife, and sich other goods ez sejested theirselves to a fertile imaginashun.

That bill I presented afore the Justis, wich receeved it with the gravity uv a Grand Chancellor.

The good old Deekin swore to his account ez he hed it made, wich clearly established the fact that the nigger owed him $1,200.

The nigger presented another account wich brot the Deekin in debt to him suthin like $600.

Joe Bigler remarked that the Deekin hed hed his sware, and that the nigger shood be put onto the stand to sware to his statement.

I protestid. "Is a nigger, a inferior bein, to come into this Court, over wich Justis is supposed, figgeratively, to be hoverin, and hev his testimony taken agin one uv the proud Cawcashen race?"

"Square!" exclaimed the Deekin in agony, "am I, a white man, to hev a nigger brot into Court to rob me? Ef my bill ain't big enuff to offset hisn and bring him in debt to me, I kin easily amend it. Don't let this gross injustis be done!"

I wuz a critikle and sollum moment. On the decision uv Square Pettus hung the fate uv Kentucky. It wuz a soopreme moment. One minit of indecision, one minit faltrin, and the white race uv Kentucky lay grovelin at the feet uv the inferior Afrikin, and we wuz in chanes furever.

Square Pettus was, fortunitly, ekel to the emergency. Risin in his seet and stiddying hisself at the desk in front uv him, he sed that he knowd the eyes uv Kentucky wuz onto him, and that Kentucky shoed never de disappinted.

"I know suthin uv this case," sed the Square, sippin a sip uv Bascom's best, wich he hed sent over to him in a quart-bottle, "afore it come into court. I immejilly antissipatid that this plaintiff wood demand to be sworn, and that on this joodishel arena the inferor Affrican and the sooperior Cawcashun wood meet in a final conflict. I prepared myself. I went and got a man wich cood read, and hed him go throo the statoots uv the State uv Kentucky, passed prior (wich ez I am informed, means before), the lately onholy croosade. I found there a statoot wich perhibits the takin of the testimoney uv a nigger in a court uv justis, wich this is. It is troo that the Federal yusurpashen made other laws, but a Kentuckion don't recognize that. A Kentucky Justis only recognizes his own State, wich is sovern. Recognizin only Kentucky, spittin onto an abolishn Congress, and ignorin everything else, it is the yoonanimus decision uv this yere court, that all Fedral laws recognizing the rites uv the cussed Afrikin is Unconstitooshnel, and that thererore his testimony can not be admitted. I stand by my State."

"But my wife never hed a silk dress, no anythin but a caliko one," howled the nigger.

"It don't make no difference wat you say," replied the Justis. "The Deekin, wich is a Cawcashun, swares that yoor wife hed four silk dresses uv him, and ez yoo can't be allowed to sware at all, there ain't no testimony agin hizzen. This is a Court of law, and law is law, ez yoo will find out. Git one white man to sware that you never got them dresses, and I will consider it."

"I demand to be put on the stand," sed Joe Bigler.

"The Court can't admit yoor testimony, for you are a prejudist witnis."

Josef laffed and left the Court, much to the Squire's relief, wich continnered:

"I may say, however, that there may be no misunderstandin', that I, ez a indivijjle, and not ez a Court, will shoot any cuss that dares to come into this Court and sware for a nigger."

And that sturdy old Spartan cocked his double-barreled shot-gun and sot down.

"I may ez well decide the case here and now," sed the Square, after a moment's thought, "Verdict for the plaintiff and the Constable will immejitly go for the defendant and make him put up everything he's got for costs."

The bill uv costs wuz immejitly made out, and the Constable rushed out to the mizrable wretch's house, and took wat furniture he hed.

Now, wat did this ongrateful nigger do! Despite the fact that the Deekin wantid him to keep rite along, and live in peace and quiet and plant his little farm, and work it thro the season, and reap the harvest, that nigger got together some little money from the sale uv a mule wich we overlooked, it bein pastered out uv site uv the house, and started for Kansas. He utterly refoosed to stay among his friends and protectors, preferrin to rely upon the cold merceies uv a calkilatin, selfish Northern community, ruther than trust them ez he hed bin brot up amidst.

The ongratefulnis uv this people is suthin beyond understandin. They don't know wen they are well enuff off, and they niver did know who their friends wuz. I shall never attempt to do nothin more for em. They don't appreshate us. Over a hundred uv em have left already, leavin us without labor, and more wood go ef they could sell their accumulashens which they hev robbed us uv.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Caucashun.

THE NEW ILLUMINATOR.

A Number of Interesting Questions Answered Concerning It.

Cleveland Herald, May 3.

As there have been any number of queries suggested in the public mind since the introduction of the electric light on the square, a *Herald* reporter put a few of them in shape and propounded them to Mr. G. W. Stockley, of the Telegraph Supply Company, with the subjoined result:

"How are you pleased with the manner in which the electric light in the park is operating?"

"The operation of the light is satisfactory in all respects except an occasional change in intensity in some of the lights. This is due to the newness of the mechanism of the lamps, which do not work as smoothly as they will after being run a few days. In a week or two these changes will be very rare if they occur at all."

"What do you hear from the city officials and the public generally on the subject?"

"The all but universal verdict has been expressed in the words, 'A grand success.' The exceptions have been surprisingly few and their criticisms based upon the occasional variations in the intensity above noted."

"I am informed, from a reliable source, that two of the electric lights went out at about 8 o'clock Wednesday night. What was the cause?"

"On Wednesday night we started the lights at 8 o'clock, and the engineer, noticing that one in the centre of the park did not burn with the rest, went to it and found that one of the carbon points had been carelessly put into the lamp and had slipped out of place. Upon correcting this the light immediately burned as well as the others. There has been no other stoppage of any light at any time."

"Would you have any positive means of knowing the fact if the lights were extinguished?"

"Yes, sir; for the machine would indicate the fact unmistakably at once both to the eye and the ear of the man in charge."

"And this method would never fail?"

"Not as long as the engineer could see or hear, for the signs are unmistakable."

"Is the light's intensity diminished by the length of wire employed, and if so, how much?"

"By simply increasing the cross section or capacity of the wire the current may be carried long distances without any diminution whatever. The length of circuit for the park lamps is about 4,000 feet, and there would be no perceptible increase of light if the circuit were only 100 feet, because we use wire of sufficient capacity for the full distance."

"Do the twelve lights in the park give less light proportionally on account of the division than if the same machine furnished but one single illuminator?"

"It would be practically impossible to use the full power of this machine, with any satisfactory results, with less than fourteen lights. With the machine running at its maximum speed, 750 revolutions per minute, the aggregate amount of light is greatest with fourteen to sixteen lamps. We run the park machine at 624 revolutions per minute and get twelve lights of just the same power that each of the fourteen or sixteen would be at the higher speed. After passing this number of lamps there is a gradual decrease as more are added. Twenty-seven have been burned in one circuit with this size machine, but the aggregate light was less by over one-half than with sixteen."

"Will you please state the kind of globes that you have in use, and their advantage?"

"We have used so far in the park porcelain, or, as they are usually called, opal globes on all the lights. We did this because we had an abundance of light and could afford to lose a good deal of it, and thus modify its intensity. All scientific authorities agree that opal globes transmit less than one-half the light produced inside of them."

"Suppose you tried ground glass, or clear glass globes, what would be the result?"

"Ground glass globes transmit much more light than opal, but are not so pleasant to the eye on this account. After the novelty of the light is gone, and people get accustomed to using the light as they do sunlight, and not try to stare it out of countenance, we can dispense with even this protection and use clear glass globes, getting over double the light now utilized."

Shaving the Beard.

The custom of shaving the beard was enforced by Alexander of Macedon, not for the sake of fashion, but for a practical end. He knew that the soldiers of India, when they encountered their foes, had the habit of grasping them by the beard, and so he ordered his soldiers to shave. Afterward shaving was practiced in the Macedonian army, and then among Greek citizens. The Romans imitated the Greeks in the practice, as they did in many other things, and spread it to the different European nations yet barbaric. In the Middle Ages, at the time of the Renaissance, shaving was introduced, and the habit was retained, though classicism gave place to romanticism, and that, in its turn, was replaced by realism. The beard was a source of trouble to Peter the Great, who, simultaneously with the introduction of his great reforms in Russia, tried to induce his people to imitate the shaving nations. This innovation was resisted by his subjects with the utmost persistence, and they preferred to pay a heavy fine rather than suffer disfigurement, as they believed, of the image of God. To the Russians of olden times the beard was a symbol of liberty. In several countries of Western Europe and in the United States the beard was restored to honor only about twenty years ago, but even yet the majority of men respect the custom introduced by Alexander the Great.

A President's Sister a Governess.

The *Magyar Nepilap*, a weekly paper published at Pesth, is responsible for the following story: "One of the wealthiest families in Hungary, requiring the services of a French governess, found in Paris a highly educated lady, who announced her willingness to accept the post, and even signed the conditions of her engagement. They were daily expecting the new governess at Pesth; when there came a letter in which mademoiselle expressed her apologies and regrets at being unable to enter upon her new duties, owing to her brother having been recently elected President of the French Republic, and requiring her to assist Madame Grevy in the management of the house."

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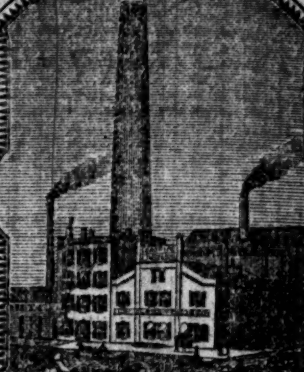
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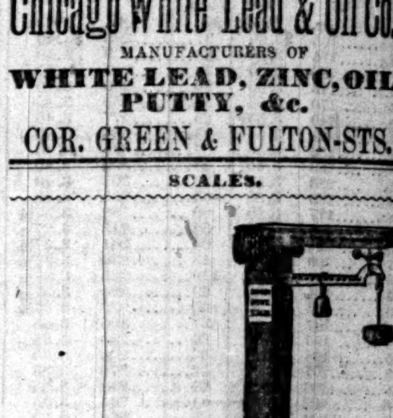

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